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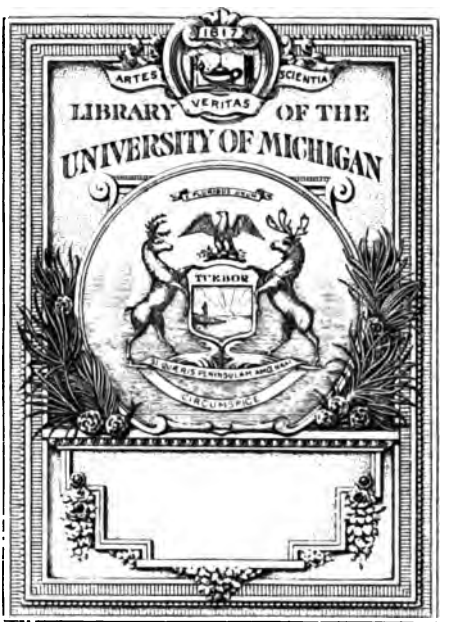
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ANNALS OF GLASGOW.

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THE

ANNALS OF GLASGOW,

COMPRISING

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHARITIES,

AND THE

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CITY.

BY JAMES CLELAND, LL.D.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

MEMBER OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW, AND OF THE SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

These are thy blessings, Industry! rough power!
————Nurse of art, by thee, the City rear'd
In beautious pride her tower-encircled head;
And Commerce brought into the public walk
The busy merchant; the big warehouse built;
Rais'd the strong crane: choak'd up the loaded street
With foreign plenty.————————
All is the gift of Industry. THOMSON.

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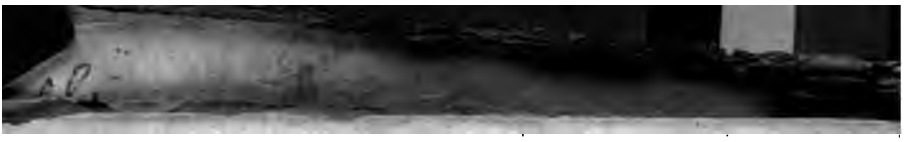
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ERRATA.

In page 10, line 40, *for* died at the Doyen *read* died the Doyen.
30, — 14, *for* were, *read* was.
31, — 21, *for* was *read* were.
251, — 10, *for* her *read* their.
291, — 29, *for* have *read* has.
347, — 24, *for* contains *read* contain.
375, — 26, *for* coast *read* coasts.
395, — 27, *for* whom *read* which.
400, — 16, *for* were *read* was.
401, — 9, *for* whom *read* which.
412, — 31, *for* institutes *read* institute.
414, — 17, *for* sentence *read* sentences.
440, — 9, *for* ever *read* even.
455, — 22, *for* statuary *read* statutory.
464, — 5, *for* has *read* have.

Abridgement

OF THE

ANNALS OF GLASGOW.

CHAP. I.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE CITY FROM ITS ORIGIN, TILL 1816.

GLASGOW is a great, commercial, and manufacturing City of Lanarkshire in Scotland, situated on the north bank of the Clyde, in west long. 4° 15′ 51″, and north lat. 55° 52′ 10″ *. There is no authentic record by which the origin of the City can be ascertained. Its name, in the Gaelic language, signifies *a grey smith*. It has hence been inferred, that a person of this description, eminent in his profession, had taken up his residence in the place, and that, in compliment to him, it had received this name. Others suppose, that, as the word also signifies *a dark glen*, it alludes to the glen at the east end of the Cathedral, where the cell of St. Kentigern stood.

The soil on which Glasgow now stands, was included in the Province of Valencia, by Theodosius, in the year 370; and was retained by the Romans till they took their final leave of the Island, in the year 426. The City, with the Barony of Gorbals, and the Suburbs of Calton, Bridgeton, Brownfield, Anderston, and Finnieston, stands on upwards of 650 acres of ground; and, when viewed from the south side of the River, exhibits the appearance of a crescent, extending from Rutherglen Bridge to Finnieston.

In the year 560, a Bishopric was founded here by St. Mungo, or Kentigern, who died 13th January 601, and was buried at the east end of the ground where the Cathedral now stands, where his

* This is the position of the new Glasgow Observatory, as determined by the observations of Mr. John Cross.

tomb is still to be seen. To this circumstance the origin of the place has also been attributed, it being probable that the sanctity of the residence of this holy man, would naturally induce those who were religiously inclined, to take up their abode near him. For the space of more than 500 years, from this period, history furnishes nothing worthy of remark respecting Glasgow.

Prior to the year 1100, the Bishop's Church seems to have been but a mean building, constructed chiefly of timber, and in a state of decay. In 1115, David, prince of Cumberland, re-founded the See; and, having in 1124, succeeded his brother, Alexander I. to the crown of Scotland, he promoted his preceptor and chaplain, John Achaius, to the Bishopric, in 1129, who rebuilt a part of the Cathedral with stone. The Church was solemnly consecrated on the 9th February 1133, in the presence of the king, who endowed it with the lands of Perdyc, now called Partick. This Prelate divided the Diocese into the archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale; established in each of them the offices of dean, sub-dean, chancellor, treasurer, sacrist, chanter, and successor; and in each of them settled a prebendary, out of the donations which he had received from the King. He died on the 28th of May 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh, having enjoyed the See for eighteen years.

In the year 1180, Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, made an addition to the Cathedral, which had been so far carried on by Achaius. In the same year also, he procured a Charter from William, king of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, erecting the Town into a Royal Burgh; and likewise a charter to hold a fair for eight days annually.

It appears from an old document, that, in the year 1268, the Town was governed by a Provost and Baillies; and that they transferred property, and held courts of justice.

In the year 1300, Glasgow was the scene of a bloody contest between the rival nations of Britain. Edward I. of England, of his own authority, took upon him to appoint Anthony Beik, a priest under his immediate influence, to the See of Glasgow. Earl Percy, about the same time, had usurped the military government of the Western District of Scotland, and taken possession of the Episcopal Palace. Sir William Wallace, a patriotic Scottish chief, on receiving intelligence of these bold invasions, formed the determination of ridding both the City of Glasgow and Scotland, of the English usurpers. Having committed the Town and Fortress of Ayr, where

he was then residing, to the care of the inhabitants, and being joined by his uncle, Adam Wallace of Richardtown, his trusty friend James Cleland, the Laird of Auchinleck, and several others, with a squadron of three hundred cavalry, he marched from Ayr during the night, and arrived in the morning at the Bridge of Glasgow, which at that time was constructed of timber. Crossing the River, they drew up their little army on the ground now the site of the Bridgegate-Street, and forming themselves into two divisions, one under the command of Wallace, and the other under Auchinleck, the word was given, " Bear up the Bishop's tail." Expecting that Percy would dispute their approach to the Bishop's Palace, Auchinleck's division, consisting of 140 men, took a circuitous route eastward, by the ground now occupied by the Calton, Barracks, and Drygate, with the design of attacking Percy in the rear, while Sir William marched directly up the High-Street, to meet the English forces, which consisted of 1000 men arrayed in armour. The engagement took place near where the College now stands, between the English and the division under Wallace. While the action was still doubtful, Auchinleck, by a forced march, made his appearance in the rear of the English, and, taking them by surprise, succeeded in dividing their column, which Wallace no sooner perceived than he rushed forward to the spot where Percy was, and with one stroke of his broad sword cleft Percy's head in two. The rout of the English now became general, nor did Bishop Beik deem it safe to remain behind. Notwithstanding this victory, which had been obtained by stratagem, surprise, and valour, Wallace did not judge it expedient to take up his quarters in Glasgow, as neither the old Druidical Grove connected with the Church of the Black Friars, nor the Forest beyond the Molindinar Burn, would have afforded a safe retreat, in case of necessity. Sir William and his brave comrades therefore set out for Bothwell, where they gave battle to a party of Northumbrians, at that time esteemed the best soldiers in England, and gained a second victory, although exhausted with fatigue and much inferior in number.

By a copy of the Bishops' Chartulary, it appears, that during the years 1350, 1380, and 1381, the plague raged in Glasgow with great severity*.

* This dreadful distemper, is a sort of contagious, pestilential, acute, and malignant putrid fever, from which the unhappy sufferers seldom recover. Although the plague is generally defined as malignant, some eminent physicians think it

In 1345, the Timber Bridge was replaced by one of stone.

In the year 1387, while Matthew Glendoning was Bishop, the great wooden Spire of the Cathedral was destroyed by lightning. His successor, William Lauder, in 1408, built the great Tower of stone, as far as the first battlement; he also laid the foundation of the Vestry of the Cathedral. The great Tower of the Episcopal Palace was founded in the year 1430, and carried on till its completion by the exertions of the munificent Bishop Cameron.

A Mint-House was erected in the Drygate-Street, in the time of John Stuart, Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert III*. where coins were struck; on one side of the coin was represented the King's crest crowned, but without a sceptre, with the motto *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum*, and on the other, on an inner circle, *Villa de Glasgow*, and on the outer circle, *Dominus Protector.*

The most eminent of the direct succession of the Magistrates of Glasgow, begins with the family of the Stuarts of Minto, Sir Thomas Stuart of Minto having been Provost in the year 1472. This family was succeeded in the Magistracy by a number of respectable individuals. In the year 1600, Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, Lord Chief Justice, and one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, was Lord Provost of Glasgow, Member of Parliament for the City, and Lord of Gorbals of Glasgow. Sir George was one of the arbiters for settling the grand dispute for precedence, between the Merchants' and Trades' Ranks, and seems to have been

ought to be distinguished, as the fever is not the essence but merely the symptom of the disease Happily for this country, it is generally agreed, that it is neither bred nor propagated in Britain. The chief places from whence it is imported, are the Levant, Lesser Asia, Egypt, &c. where it is very common. The nature and cause of the plague is by no means certain, some think that insects being taken into the lungs by respiration, where they mix with the blood and juices. and corrode the intestines, are the cause of it; others suppose that it is produced from damp, hot, and stagnated air, and the putrefaction of animal substances, especially locusts

The following genealogy of the STUART family will not fail to be acceptable.

* *First generation of the High Stewards.*

1. WALTER, the first High Steward of Scotland, founded, in the year 1164, an Abbey at Paisley. in the shire of Renfrew, for the Monks of Clugny, a remarkable monument of his opulence and liberality; he died in 1177.

2. ALLAN the High Steward, son and heir of the preceding Walter. This Allan

an intelligent and excellent man. He was succeeded by the families of the Bells, Campbells of Shawfield, Montgomerys of Preston, and by Messrs. Aird, Anderson, Stirling, Murdoch, Cochran, Ingram, Colquhoun, &c.

In the year 1450, Bishop Turnbull obtained from James II. a Charter, erecting the Town and Patrimonies of the Bishopric into a Regality. He also procured a Bull from Pope Nicholas V. for erecting a University within the City, which he amply endowed. The establishment of this seat of literature, contributed more than all that had previously been done towards the enlargement of the Town, which, before this period, was so inconsiderable as not to contain more than 1500 inhabitants. The prerogatives granted to the University, however, had the effect of depriving the citizens, for a time, of a considerable portion of their political privileges; for, the bishops being thereby invested with extensive political powers, assumed the distribution of those franchises which had formerly been exercised by the citizens, and, in order effectually to secure the obedience of their vassals, they took care to appoint powerful nobles as baillies of the Regality. These offices were long in the Lennox family, who, in 1621, acquired from the Bishop an absolute grant of them. This noble family, however, at length resigned their political powers to the Crown; and since the Revolution, the power of election has been exercised by the Magistrates and Council.

St. Nicholas' Hospital was founded in the year 1450. Prior to

succeeded to his father Walter, in 1177; he died in the year 1204, and was buried at Paisley.

3. Walter the High Steward, son of the preceding Allan. He succeeded his father in the year 1204, and died in the year 1246. This Walter was made Justiciary of Scotland, on 24th August, 1230.

4. Alexander the High Steward, son and heir of Walter. This Alexander succeeded to his father Walter, in 1246, and died in the year 1283; he commanded the Scotch army at the battle of Largs, where he obtained a victory over the Norwegians, and their leader, Haco.

5. James the High Steward, son and heir of Alexander. This James succeeded to his father in 1283, he died on the 16th of June, 1309, and was buried at Paisley, on the 13th of March. This James wrote to Philip, King of France, that he and the other five Regents had recognised "King Robert de Brus his right to the crown of Scotland."

6. Walter the High Steward, son and heir of James. This Walter succeeded to his father, on the 16th of June, 1309; he married Marjory, the daughter of

this period, the inhabitants resided chiefly in the vicinity of the Cathedral, and in that part of the High-Street which was bounded by the Bishop's Palace and the Convent of the Black Friars, now the College Church; the Cross, or public place of resort, being at the intersection of the Rottenrow, Drygate, and High-Street. After the establishment of the University, the buildings gradually extended downward to the present Cross, and from thence eastward on the Gallowsgate, now Gallowgate-Street. In 1484, the citizens built and dedicated a Collegiate Church to the Blessed Virgin, situated in a direct line west from the Gallowsgate, which naturally induced them to continue their buildings as far west as this place of worship, now known by the name of the Tron Church. It then became necessary for the inhabitants to form the street called Saltmarket-Street, in order to procure an easy access to the Clyde; and, a number of the inhabitants, who lived chiefly by fishing in the River, and selling their fish, having incorporated themselves into a society, for the convenience of their business soon after built a considerable part of the Fishersgate-Street, now known by the name of Bridgegate-Street.

Notwithstanding its apparent extension, Glasgow at this time held but an inferior rank among the towns of Scotland; for, it appears that, at the Taxation of the Royal Burghs, in the reign of Queen Mary, it rated only as the eleventh. This inferiority has been attempted to be explained in various ways: among others, it may be remarked, that Glasgow frequently suffered very severely from the pestilence and other grievous calamities.

King Robert de Brus, in 1315, and died on the 9th of April, 1326. This Walter behaved nobly at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, and had the honour to receive on the Border, between England and Scotland, the illustrious Scotch prisoners, then released from captivity in England, *viz.* Elizabeth, the wife of King Robert de Brus; Marjory Brus. his daughter; Christian, his sister; Donald, Earl of Marr, her son; and Robert Wiseheart, Bishop of Glasgow.

7. Robert the High Steward, afterwards King of Scotland. This Robert was born on the 2d of March, 1316, of the marriage between Walter the Steward, and Marjory, daughter of King Robert de Brus; on the death of his father, Walter, in 1326, he succeeded to the estates and possessions of the Stewards of Scotland; and on the death of his uncle, King David de Brus, (son to King Robert I.) which happened in February 1370, Robert succeeded to the crown of Scotland; he died in 1390, and was succeeded by his son, John, Earl of Carrick, who, having laid aside the name of John, took that of Robert, and was afterwards known by the name of King Robert III.; he died in 1406.

By an Act of Parliament, in 1488, the Bishopric of Glasgow was erected into a Metropolitan See, and the temporalities and privileges of the Church were afterwards confirmed by Charter from James VI.

On the death of James V. in the year 1544, Mary Stuart, his daughter, an infant of only eight days old, succeeded to the throne. Cardinal Beaton was, in the mean time, appointed Regent, but held the reins of government for a very short period, being compelled to resign in favour of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Chatelherault, &c. the second person in the kingdom, and the nearest heir to the throne after Mary. The ceremony of crowning the Queen having been performed in Stirling Castle, she was carried to Dumbarton, where she embarked for France in July 1548, on pretence of a visit to her maternal uncles, the Princes of Lorraine.

As the new Regent was by no means popular, the Queen Dowager joined Beaton to oppose him, and craved aid from France. They also invited Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox, who was then in France, to come over and join them in reducing the power of the Regent; but no sooner did the Earl of Arran learn that Lennox had accepted the invitation, than he entered into an accommodation with the Dowager and Beaton, by which the latter had the chief sway in the government.

The situation of affairs being thus changed, Lennox soon found that the Cardinal no longer valued his services; he therefore de-

Robert and Murdoch, Earls of Fife and Moreith, assumed a kind of partial government in Scotland, till 1423, when King James I. succeeded his father Robert III.; James died in 1437, and was succeeded by his son, James II., who died in 1460; and was succeeded by his son James III.; this James having died 1489, was succeeded by his son, James IV.; who having died in 1514, was succeeded by his son James V., who died in 1544. At this period, the crown of Scotland devolved upon his only child, Mary Queen of Scots, then an infant of eight days old. In the year 1565, she maried her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, son of Matthew, the fourth Earl of Lennox, and Baillie of the Regality of Glasgow; of which marriage, King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, was the only child, and the heir of every thing that pertained to his father or to his mother; he, therefore, not only succeeded to the crown of Scotland, in the right of his mother, but he was, in right of blood, the complete representative of the High Stewards of Scotland, in the male line of succession; by his mother he was descended from James the Steward, (the oldest son of Alexander the High Steward, above mentioned;) whose male issue failed on the death of King James

termin to take the earliest opportunity to check the growing am- bition o this haughty Prelate. The King of France ignorant of what ha aken place, sent a supply of 30,000 crowns to Lennox, then in t Castle of Dumbarton, to aid the Queen Dowager's party. Under ex ing circumstances, this Chief did not hesitate to appro- priate the ney to a very different purpose; which so exasperated the Cardina that he persuaded the Regent to levy an army and march to Gl gow, with the design of surprising him, and seizing the money. Lennox, however, being apprised of their intention, quickly raise n army of 10,000 men, and, marching from Glas- gow to Leith offered battle to the Cardinal; but the intriguing Priest, not bei prepared to oppose so formidable a force, artfully succeeded in ob ning a kind of truce. Lennox perceiving that the parley was mean to ensnare him, returned to Glasgow, and hav- ing garrisoned the Bishop's Castle, proceeded to Dumbarton. The Regent, in the me time, having mustered a numerous army i Stirling, took the r te to Glasgow, and on his arrival, stormed the Castle with br s guns. On the tenth day of the siege, a truce was proposed, nd the garrison agreed to surrender, on con- dition of receiving qu ter and indemnity; but no sooner had they opened the gates, and elivered up their arms, than they were al massacred, two persons only escaping. Under these circumstances Lennox could no longe cope with his adversaries; with the assist ance of the Earl of Glencairn, however, he determined to strik one desperate blow. Having mustered all their vassals and ad herents, they intended to have marched to Clydesdale, and lai waste the property of the Hamiltons. This scheme coming time

V.; and, by his father, Lord Henry Darnley, he was the lineal descendant, an heir male of the said Alexander the High Steward, as being descended from Si John Stuart of Bonkyl, the second son of the said Alexander. King James VI succeeded to the throne, on the resignation of his mother, on 25th July 1567; h died in March 1625; and was succeeded by his son, King Charles I., who was be headed on the 30th of January 1649; succeeded by his son, King Charles II., wh died in February 1685; succeeded by his brother, King James II. of England, wh died at St. Germains, in August 1701, leaving one son, James, born in the yea 1688, who died at Rome, upon the first day of January 1766. This last James le two sons, Charles and Henry; the eldest of whom, Charles, died without issue, i the year 1787, and Henry Benedict Maria Clement, (Cardinal York,) the young est, who was born at Rome, on the 26th of March 1725, styling himself Henr IX. of England, died in that City, in 1807, and is universally known to be th last male direct descendant from James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England

ously to the knowledge of the Regent, he determined to prevent the enterprise by taking possession of Glasgow. Glencairn, however, was beforehand with him, for, on the approach of the Regent, he drew out his forces, amounting to about 800 men, composed of his vassals and the citizens of Glasgow, to a place called the Butts, where the "weapon schaw" was performed previous to the union, now the site of the Barracks. With this small party he courageously attacked the Regent, beat the first rank back upon the second, and took the brass ordnance they had brought against him. In the heat of the battle, while victory was doubtful, Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock family, arrived with a small party of horse, and thrusting himself valiantly into the midst of the combat, decided the fate of the day; for Glencairn's men, apprehending that a great additional force had arrived, fled with precipitation. In this engagement, there were about 300 slain on both sides. The Regent immediately entered the City, and, being exasperated against the citizens, gave it up to his soldiers to plunder, which they did so completely, that, having carried away or destroyed every thing moveable, they pulled down the very doors and windows of the houses.

Notwithstanding his success, the Regent, rendered unpopular by repeated acts of oppression, was at length obliged to resign his high office, and Mary of Lorraine, the Queen Dowager, was appointed to succeed him. On the 24th of April 1557, her daughter, the young Queen, then only thirteen years of age, was betrothed to

The Cardinal having died without leaving issue, the whole male line of the Stuarts, descended from Sir John Stuart of Darnley, the first Lord of Aubigny in France, grandfather to Sir John Stuart, the first Earl of Lennox of the Stuart line, is now extinct.

Soon after the battle of Culloden, so fatal to the interests of the Stuarts, Henry took holy orders, much to the displeasure of his brother Charles and his family, and Pope Benedict XIV made him a Cardinal at the age of twenty-two, and afterwards Bishop of Trascati, and Chancellor of the Church of St. Peter. From that time, the Cardinal devoted himself to the functions of his ministry, and seemed to have laid aside all worldly views till his brother's death, in 1787, when he had medals struck, bearing on their face his head, with "Henricus Nonus, Angliæ Rex," on the reverse, a city, with "Gratia Dei, sed non Voluntate Hominum*." The Cardinal had two rich livings in France, the Abbeys of Anchin and St.

* Henry the Ninth, King of England, by the Grace of God, but not by the Will of Men.

Francis, the Dauphin, afterwards King of France, who in consequence of a subsequent arrangement, in December, 1558, received the crown matrimonial of Scotland, by Act of Parliament. These honours, however, he did not long enjoy, as he died in 1560. The Queen Regent, soon after this period, paid the debt of nature, in Edinburgh Castle.

In August, 1561, Mary set sail from Calais for Scotland. On her arrival, she entrusted her chief concerns to Lord James Stuart*, whom she afterwards created Earl of Mar. On the 29th of July 1565, the Queen married Henry Darnley, of the royal house of Stuart, he being the son of the Queen's aunt. Previous to the solemnization of the marriage, Darnley was created Duke of Albany; and, on the day preceding the ceremony, a proclamation was issued, that he should be styled "King of the Realm."

In the year 1566, the Queen was delivered of a son, who was baptized in Stirling Castle, and named James, afterwards James VI. Previous to the birth of this Prince, a misunderstanding had taken place between the King and the Queen, which had grown to such a height as to give the nation great concern for the consequences. Although the King was in Stirling at the time of his son's baptism, he was neither present at that grand solemnity, nor at the magnificent entertainments, masquerades, &c. which were given to the foreign ambassadors. As soon as these festivities were over, Henry left Stirling for Glasgow, where his father resided, and took up his abode in the house of Mr. Erskine, of the family of Mar, who was

* A natural son of her father, James V.

' Amand, and a considerable pension from the Court of Spain, all of which he lost at the French Revolution. In order to assist Pope Pius VI. in making up the sum required by the French Government in 1796, the Cardinal disposed of all the family jewels, and among others, of a ruby, the largest and most perfect known, valued at 50,000 *l.* He thus deprived himself of the last means of an independent subsistence, and was reduced to great distress. On the expulsion of Pius VI. and his Court from Rome, in the winter of 1798, old, infirm, and destitute, he emigrated to Venice. Cardinal Borgia, having informed Sir John Hippesley Cox, with whom he was acquainted in Italy, of the situation of Cardinal York, Sir John immediately communicated the circumstance to the British Government, when His most gracious Majesty, King George III., ordered his Minister at the Republic, to offer the Cardinal, with all possible delicacy, a pension of 4,000 *l.* per annum, which was received with gratitude during the remainder of his life. The Cardinal returned to Rome in 1801, and died at the Doyen of the sacred College,

Parson of Campsie and Chancellor of the Chapter of the Cathedral. Erskine's house stood on the north side of the Drygate, and formed part of the east range of the buildings called Limmerfield. During his journey, the King was much annoyed with pains in his intestines, and, on his arrival at Glasgow, was taken ill of a disease which was supposed to proceed from the effects of poison. The Queen, on hearing of his illness, came to Glasgow, and seemed to pay him every mark of attention; and having remained with him till he so far recovered as to be able to travel, she accompanied him to Edinburgh. This friendship, however, was very dubious, and but of short duration; for, on the 10th of February 1567, at two o'clock in the morning, Henry and the servant who slept in the room with him, were murdered, the house having been blown up with gunpowder, under circumstances exciting a suspicion that the Earl of Bothwell and others were the perpetrators of the deed, and that Mary was privy to it. The Earl of Lennox, Darnley's father, having accused Bothwell, that nobleman, attended by a number of his vassals and friends, underwent a judicial trial for the murder. Being acquitted, he carried off the Queen to his castle at Dunbar, where he kept her fourteen days; and although but lately married, he divorced his wife, on the plea that she was within the degrees of consanguinity, and immediately thereafter he married the Queen. This event was the cause of great discontent throughout the country, which soon broke out in a civil war; and Bothwell, unable to contend with his incensed adversaries, was obliged to consult his safety by flight. Endeavouring to escape by sea, he was taken and thrown into a dungeon in Denmark, where he died after ten years' captivity, his associates having been executed at the time of their capture. The increasing imprudence of the Queen was such as to deprive her of the affection of many of her subjects, and, at length, to oblige her to surrender to her offended nobles, who confined her, as a state prisoner, in Lochleven Castle, and where, on the 25th of July 1567, she was com-

after being one of its most virtuous and disinterested members for more than sixty years.

By the Cardinal's last will, he has bequeathed to the Royal Family of England, the English stars and garters which had been in his family, together with certain papers relative to the Monarchy of that Country; and to close the scene, the Prince Regent has subscribed liberally for a monument to be erected in Italy, to the memory of the last of the Stuart race.

pelled to resign the crown. On the 29th of August following, her infant son was crowned in Stirling Castle, after a suitable sermon preached by the celebrated reformer, John Knox. The Regency was then offered to the Earl of Murray, who returned from France, and accepted of that high office.

In the year 1568, the Queen effected her escape from Lochleven Castle, and immediately repaired to Hamilton, where she was joined by the Earls of Argyle, Eglinton, Cassillis, Rothes, and a number of others, who resolved to march with their forces to destroy the Regent, and re-establish the Queen in her royal authority. Murray, though somewhat taken by surprise, being at that time employed in holding a justice-court at Glasgow, determined to meet them in the field; and, being joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Mar, and Monteith, with the Lords Temple, Home, and Lindsay, and a number of the citizens of Glasgow, with as strong a reenforcement of men as circumstances would permit, he encamped on the lands of Barrowfield, in order to wait the approach of the enemy; but receiving intelligence that the Queen's forces were on their march to Dumbarton Castle, by the south side of the River, the Regent speedily crossed the bridge with his troops, and took an advantageous position on a hill near the Village of Langside, about two miles south from Glasgow. The armies soon met, and the battle commenced with determined bravery on both sides. Fortune having at length abandoned the Queen's forces, the rout became general, leaving the Regent master of the field, who, besides destroying about 300 of the enemy, took 400 prisoners. The unfortunate Queen stood on a hill during the whole time of the engagement, and when she saw that her forces were put to flight, she mounted her horse and fled to the Abbey of Drundenan, in Galloway, sixty miles from the field of battle, before she took any rest. The Regent having returned to Glasgow, and offered up public thanks for his victory, was sumptuously entertained by the Magistrates and Council. Expressing his obligations to the citizens for their fidelity and bravery, and particularly to the Heads of the Corporations, the Regent desired to know, if, in return he could be of any service to the City? This condescension was so unexpected, that no immediate reply was given. At length, Matthew Fawside, Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers, thinking this a favourable opportunity, informed the Regent that the Corporation which he

represented, had liberally supplied the army with bread while quartered in the neighbourhood of Glasgow; that the Mill at Partick belonged to the Crown, and that the tacksmen exacted exorbitant multers, thereby affecting the price of bread to the community; and that, if it pleased his Highness to give the Corporation a grant of the Mill, it would be acknowledged as a public benefit. This oration had the desired effect, as the Regent instantly gave the Corporation a grant of the Mill and certain Lands connected with it; shortly afterwards, the Earl of Murray was murdered, and the Earl of Lennox appointed to succeed him as Regent.

In the year 1570, the Hamiltons and their partisans again besieged the Castle of Glasgow. Although the Governor was absent, and there were only twenty-four soldiers in the garrison, the besieged behaved so gallantly, that the assailants were obliged to retire with considerable loss. Two days after the siege had been raised, Sir William Drury having arrived with an English army, repaired to Hamilton, took the Castle by storm, and, in retaliation for the aggressions of its proprietors, completely demolished it.

On the 30th of September 1578, Robert Stuart, Earl of Lennox, the immediate successor of Matthew the father of Henry Darnley, was entered a Burgess, and, in the same year, elected Lord Provost of Glasgow.

In the year 1579, the zeal of the reformers had arrived at such a height, as to consider it meritorious to destroy every building which had been in any way used for the purposes of the Roman Catholic religion.

In the year 1581, the Confession of Faith which had been subscribed by James VI. and his household, and afterwards by all ranks in the kingdom, was subscribed by 2250 persons in Glasgow. It appears that women as well as men subscribed, and that the subscriptions were carried from house to house. The entry in the Presbytery records runs thus:

"All which persons forenamed is on the eist side of the Gail, frae the Wynd heid to the Corse, along the north side of the Trongate, along the eist side of the Gail of the Stockwell, the south side of the Briggate, Gallowgate, along the eist part of the said Burgh of Glasgow; and frae the Gallowgate Brig, to the Hie Kirk on the eist side of the gate."

On the 19th August 1586, King James VI. wrote a long letter

to Mr. Andro Hay, commissioner for the West Country. It recommended the suppression of impiety and vice, and authorized discipline; promised the support of the civil power, expressed his willingness to put the benefices on a better footing, and to have some proposal from the Church, but reserved consideration of alterations that might be made. Among the evils to be remedied by the Kirk were witchcraft, seekers of responses or help frae them, idle beggars, persons passing on pilgrimage to Chapels or Wells, and to require the names of certain Crofts, or pieces of ground in the district of the Presbytery of Glasgow, reported to be superstitiously consecrated to the Devil, under the name of the Gudeman, or Hyndekuyt.

" On Sunday the 28th August 1587, Wm. Cunningham when going up by the Wynd heid with his son Umphra, and some other persons, abused Mr. Wemyss the Minister of the Hie Kirk; and on coming down from the Kirk, the father and son attacked Mr. Wemyss with a quhingear and a pistolet, called him a liar, and struck him on the neck and breast, which made him retire. Mr. Wemyss in fear of his life, cast his gown over his arm and drew his quhingear in his defence; the Cunninghams attempted to draw their pistolets, but were prevented by the Parson of Renfrew, who coming down the Rattenraw at the time, and seeing the scuffle, drew his quhingear and defeated the Cunninghams, who were sentenced to ask pardon of God, of Kirk, of the Magistrates, and of Mr. Wemyss, first at the Wynd heid, and then before the Congregation of the Hie Kirk. The Presbytery hereon admonished their Ministers and Readers to be diligent in their study, grave in their apparell, and not vain, with long rufils and vain gaudy toys in their clothing."

In 1588, there were only three Presbyteries in this district, viz. Glasgow, Lanark and Dumbarton; Lanark included Biggar, Coulter, Lammington, and all to the north, till it met Glasgow; Dumbarton included its present bounds, and all the Presbytery of Paisley, except what is in Glasgow; the Presbyteries of Hamilton and Paisley were not yet erected. At this period the Presbytery allowed " an hour for the twa discourses, the exercise and the eik."

In the year 1592, the Laigh Kirk underwent a thorough repair, when the numerous altars which had been in it prior to the Reformation, were removed. A considerable part of the College Buildings was erected about this time.

On the 7th May 1594, the Presbytery of Glasgow prohibited the playing on pipes on Sunday, from sun-rising to its going down, on pain of summary excommunication, and all pastimes on Sunday were forbidden, on pain of censure. This was ordered to be intimated in all the Kirks, and especially by the Minister of Ruglen, whose parishioners worked at all manner of work on Sunday.

Penitents were ordered " to appear on the floor of the Kirks in Glasgow, at the pillar; to be in sackcloth, barefooted, bareleggit, and bareheidit, in linen clothes, and that on the foremost furme.

On the 8th January 1595, some quarrel having taken place between Mr. John Cooper, Minister of the Hie Kirk, and Walter Bowie, elder and younger, Mr. Cooper alleging that they had attacked his character and threatened his life, commenced a process against them, which was to have been called this day. One of the Baillies, in name of the Council, appears and protests, that in judging of such a case between a Townsman and a Clergyman, the Town should sit in judgment, along with the Presbytery: and he brought almost the whole Council at his back. The Presbytery however found themselves competent, and Baillie Cunningham appealed to the Assembly. Bowie was found guilty, and sentenced to ask pardon on his knees; and the Minister was admonished to be more fervent in study than he has been heretofore. At this period the Baillies of Ruglen were reprimanded by the Presbytery for sanctioning and encouraging profane stage plays on the Lord's day.

On the 16th March 1596, the Presbytery of Glasgow consisted only of six Kirks, viz. Glasgow, Govan, Ruglen, Leinzae, and Campsie, " (who keeps exercise and discipline with them,) as for Monybrugh, neither exercise nor discipline is keepit by the Minister (there)." " In the same Presbytery, and of the said six Churches, there is the Minister of Campsie, an auld man, having only fourscore and six punds of yearly stipend; and the Minister of Leinzae having only 48 punds stipend, with a vicarage worth 20 merks in the year; and the saids Ministers of Campsie and Leinzae, through poverty keeps not the days of the Presbytery, and it being certain that the Presbyteries of Hamilton and Paisley, consists ilk ane of them, of fifteen Kirks almost all well provided in stipend; therefore the Presbytery of Glasgow, to the intent that they may be equal in Kirks to the saids Presbyteries of Hamilton and Paisley, ordains their Commissioners to crave of the next General Assembly,

the Kirks of Monkland, Kilbride, and Eaglesham, furth of the Presbytery of Hamilton; and the Kirks of Mearns, Eastwood, and Cathcart, furth of the Presbytery of Paisley, as next adjacent to the Town of Glasgow; that by the addition of the said Kirks to the Presbytery of Glasgow, there may be equal numbers of Kirks to meet; twelve Kirks to ilka ane of the Presbyteries, viz. at Hamilton, Glasgow, and Paisley."

On the 17th January 1598, the Presbytery record an act of Assembly dated 1596, annexing Carmunnock, Eaglesham, and Cathcart, to Glasgow, and restoring Kilbride to Hamilton.

On the 23d June 1602, the Presbytery apply to the Council to divide the Town into Parishes. They adhered to their Act 21st July 1599. "They thocht gud that the Township should be divided into twa parishes; provyding that the Town be not burdenit with seating or bigging of Kirks, nor furnishing na mae Ministers nor they have already." Each of the Crafts approved of this Act.

The Presbytery express their indignation at the great and horrible profanation committed by some godless and wicked persons, within the Parish Kirk of Glasgow, who had taken out some iron stanchers, and had stolen the green stammine claith fixed to the pulpit, the iron for supporting the bason for Baptism, and polluted the said Kirk and furms.

On the 10th October 1603, the pestilence raged with great fury in Glasgow.

The Tolbooth at the Cross was built in 1603. In the following year, the Merchants' and Trades' Ranks agreed to submit certain differences, which had crept in among them, respecting precedence; and, in 1605, the decreet arbitral was pronounced, which has been termed the Letter of Guildry. The decreet was confirmed by the King and Parliament in 1612.

On the 18th July 1604, the Presbytery complain of a plurality of schools; they think that taught by John Buchanan, and the Grammar School quite sufficient.

On the 25th June 1606, the Presbytery are grieved that the week day preachings are made in the Hie Kirk and Laigh Kirk, and order them to the Blackfriars.

On the 8th June 1608, Andro Pinkerton at Ruglen, boasted to the Presbytery that he had put away four ministers from Ruglen, and intended to put away Mr. Hamilton also, "He drew a quhingear

and held it to his breast, and David Spens said he wad stick twa Ministers, and he would not give a f*** for excommunication."

On the 5th April 1609, the Presbytery lament that the burden of the ministers of Glasgow is insupportable, and recommend, "That an thride Minister be gottin and provydit for their relief in the word and discipline." They request the Bishop of Glasgow, "To further an Act of Parliament, to pass in the ratification of the Parish Kirk of the Barony of Glasgow; and that ane convenient stipend be provydit and modified to the said Kirk in all time coming, together with a Manse and Glebe conform to other Parish Kirks within the Land."

In respect of the quarrels at Ruglen, the Presbytery think it meet that the Minister urge his transportation. James Riddell in Ruglen, had sat down at the Communion Table though the Minister ordered him to rise, and, in contempt of the Minister and Session, he had shorn the grass of the Kirk yard on the Sabbath-day.

"Mr. Robert Scott Minister of the Hie Kirk, was sent by the Town to London to his Majesty, about repairing his Kirk; and on application to the Presbytery, they supplied his Kirk till he cam hame at Candlemas, 1610."

On the 22d December, 1613, Bills of Mortality were first ordered to be kept in Glasgow.

On the 8th March 1620, "The Parishioners of the Barony Parish complain to the Presbytery, that the Session of Glasgow threatened to hinder them from burying in the Hie Kirk yard, where their predecessors were buried for time immemorial. The Presbytery mention Acts of their Session, in which it was decreed that the Barony Parish were to give some satisfaction in upholding the glass windocks and furms, and for sustaining an reedare and sangster to ane Kirk."

The Black Friars Church was rebuilt in 1622, the College giving the ground, and assigning their right to the old Church to the Magistrates and Council, on condition of receiving a certain number of the second best seats in the new Church.

On the 25th August, 1630, the Ministers of Glasgow were censured for dispensing with the public repentance for money.

On the 20th November, 1633, the Archbishop considering, that to the great number of inhabitants in Glasgow (exceeding 5000 communicants) there are but three Ministers; and also the desire of

the Inhabitants to have Dr. James Elliot to be one of their Ministers, for their better comfort and instruction, orders an edict. It was served by the three Readers. The Lord Provost, Baillies, Councillors, &c. appear and declare their great contentment to have Dr. Elliot to be their Minister, but some of them requested a delay, " that they might advise and resolve upon the most convenient way for making ane stipend, and provision to him for his service."* They asked a fortnight, the Archbishop however would give them only a week.

After the principles of the Reformation had been fully established in Glasgow, the Prebends' Houses, belonging to the Cathedral, were either sold or gifted to the court favourites. The Manse of the Prebend of Cambuslang, situated on the south side of Drygate-Street, was given to the Earl of Glencairn, who, in 1635, sold it to the City of Glasgow. The Magistrates afterwards converted it into a house of correction, for persons of dissolute characters.

The Manse of the Prebend of Cadzow, (Hamilton,) Dean of the Chapter, was situated without the Rottenrow Port. His garden and grounds are still known by the name of the Deanside Brae. In the year 1565, the Crown gave this property to the City of Glasgow, in consideration of their supporting the Cathedral, and the Bridges which had been erected at the expense of the Church.

The Manse of the Rector of Eaglesham, was near the south-west end of Drygate-Street. It was conveyed to the Laird of Crawfurd-

* *The following remarks explanatory of Tiends, &c. have been collected from the Presbytery records.*

Before the Reformation, the ecclesiastical benefices were enjoyed by the superior Clergy, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, &c. They consisted, First, of Lands which were called the Temporalities; Second, of Tiends which were called the Spiritualities; the Lands could not legally be alienated, without the consent of the Pope and the King. Many, however, had been thus alienated 200 or 300 years before the Reformation, on condition of their paying a stipulated quit-rent to the Benefice. At the Reformation, the power of the Pope was abolished by Act of Parliament; the Rights of the Crown were in the hands of the Nobles, who were abundantly eager to seize on, or dispose of the Lands of the Church, which were not claimed by the new Clergy for themselves, but for pious uses, and this feeble claim was but little attended to. The Popish Prelates who were in possession, were not restrained from alienating their Lands by Tacks of any duration, or for any quit rent, however small; and the Tacksman found no difficulty in procuring a ratification from Parliament, which was very seldom refused. In 1564, all prior Tacks were ratified

land, and, after passing through several hands, was bought by James Corbet, merchant, who sold it to the Duke of Montrose, on which he built his town lodgings.

The Rector of Morbottle's Manse stands on the west side of Kirk-Street; it was bought by the Incorporations, and converted into an hospital for decayed tradesmen; it is at present the property of the Corporation of Cordiners.

The Manse of the Parson of Glasgow, situated near the north end of Limmerfield, was given to Lord Kilmarnock, and is now a change-house. A number of others which are still standing, are occupied in a similar manner.

The Town-Hall adjoining the Tolbooth, and the Meal-Market, opposite the College, were built in 1636. In the same year, a Royal Charter was obtained, appointing a Water Baillie, and empowering him to exercise a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction, from the Bridge to the Clough, at the Mouth of the River, which is about twenty-six miles below the Town.

The Laigh Kirk Steeple was built in 1637.

Hutchison's Hospital was erected on the north side of the Trongate in 1641.

On the 2d June, in the same year, the Presbytery ordained "that he who makes the exercise, sall begin immediately after the ringing of the Bell; and that whosoever addes and ends not when the glass is run, sall be ordainit to make it again."

in *cumulo;* still however the quit-rents were in the hands of the popish occupants, and when any of these died, the King presented a layman in his place, who enjoyed the trifling quit-rent, and the other rights of superiority. Example, Robert Montgomery was presented to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, and in consequence of a Bond previously granted, he disponed the Lands, Lordships, and whatever belonged to that prelacy, to the Duke of Lennox and his heirs, reserving only £1000 Scots, some horses, corn, and poultry.

Though the Popish incumbent could no longer sit in Parliament, the Protestant Laymen, who were afterwards presented did sit in Parliament; and the Lands were erected into temporal Lordships, which descended to their Heirs.

In 1587, the Temporalities of Benefices were annexed to the Crown, with power to feu the Lands, but the Crown could not thus be restrained from making new erections of temporal Lordships and Barony. A ratification of Parliament evaded the Act of annexation; and when Episcopacy was restored in 1606, nothing remained of the Nut but the Shell. These erected Baronies and feued lands, were however subjected to pay a competent yearly allowance to Ministers, who had Benefices within their Baronies, to be regulated by Commissioners to be appointed.

On the 27th September, 1642, the weekly market in Glasgow was changed from Monday to Wednesday. At this date the Presbytery ordained a roll to be taken of young Boys from 7 to 16 years of age, not yet admitted to the Communion, to try who were scholars and who were not, and their names entered in the examination roll.

On the 17th May, 1643, the Presbytery, for the first time, required the father to provide for his bastard child.

On the 25th December, 1647, a number of women in the Town, having overlaid their children in their drunkenness, the Presbytery advise that the old Act touching the repentance, should be revived and put in execution.

In the same year, the Town, the Trades' House, and Hutcheson's Hospital acquired the Lands and Barony of Gorbals from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerton; the Town and the Trades' House having each an interest to the extent of one-fourth, while the Hospital was interested to the extent of one-half.

On the 17th May, 1648, the Session of Glasgow declare, "that they are not satisfied as to the lawfulness, necessity, and manner of prosecuting the War; and desire that the levy may be stopped, and that Religion, Loyalty, and the King, may be kept in their proper places." The Presbytery also refused to send Chaplains, or to read any of the papers of the Parliament. Messrs. Baillie of the Laigh Kirk, Gillespie of the Outer Kirk, and Dixon, were appointed to draw up a supplication and remonstrance to Parliament.

On the 13th April, 1649, there were 1248 Members of the

In 1606, King James VI. renewed the erections, but put a stop to the execution of the Contracts, till the yearly allowance of the Ministers was fixed. At that period the highest Stipend arising from Tiends was £25 Sterling.

In 1617, new Commissioners were appointed by the King for settling the allowance of the Ministers at 600 Merks. The Tiends were possessed by Prelates and Religious, who gathered them, and gave a small allowance to Curates. After the Reformation, the Incumbents whether Lay or Clerical, set long tacks of those Tiends; and this mode of alienation was not prevented till this period.

Protestant Benefices after the Reformation, were to arise from the thirds of the Popish Benefices, as agreed on in 1561, and ratified in 1567. Two estimates were made of these thirds, the first was so pitiful, as not to deserve the name of an alms; the second was made in 1584, which though a little more reasonable, was paid with such reluctance, that the expense of collecting, was greater than the profit, and many ministers chose rather to quit their share of it, than to submit to tedious Law-processes.

Church in the Barony Parish. At this period the Great Session ordained, "that distinct Sessions should meet weekly, and have ane Clerk, a Magistrate, and Towns' officer; so that uniformity of discipline may be attended to, and that things doubtful, or likely to breed contest, may be referred to the Great Session. The Great Session to meet on the first Thursday of every month, the Ministers to preside in it quarterly *per vices;* to have the same Clerk; to judge of things of a public nature, and common interest; to have the election of Deacons and Elders; and to regulate an equal provision for the poor," &c.

Concerning the supply of the several Kirks with preaching, the Great Session ordained: "First, that the inner Hie Kirk be served as before, by Mr. David Dixon and Mr. Robert Ramsay; and that the Magistrates, together with Mr. Robert Ramsay's quarter, be the congregation for the Kirk. Second, That the Outer Hie Kirk, whilk is now repairing, be for two quarters; and that Mr. James Durham, and Mr. Patrick Gillespie, with their two quarters, join together in that Kirk. Third, That Mr. Hugh Blair tak the burden of the haill Sabbath, in the Blackfriars Kirk; and the quarter whilk he has now, to be the congregation to meet there. Fourth, That the new Kirk (Tron) be for Mr. Robert Baillie, and Mr. George Young, with the quarter whilk Mr. George now has." At this period Ruling Elders, from each of the Sessions in Glasgow, were first admitted to be Members of Presbytery. There were five Sessions, viz. Messrs. Ramsay, Durham, Gillespie, Young, and Blair; Messrs. Dickson and Baillie had no Session.

In the year 1649, while the civil wars raged in Scotland, the plague and a dreadful famine grievously afflicted the City of Glasgow. The effects of these disastrous events had scarcely subsided, when, on the 17th July, 1652, a dreadful fire took place, which nearly ruined the City. It broke out in a narrow lane on the east side of the High-Street, and, having destroyed a great number of houses in that neighbourhood, it communicated with the Saltmarket, by which the houses on both sides of that Street were totally consumed; from this the conflagration extended to the Trongate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegate Streets, destroying every thing in its way. At length, after eighteen hours, the violence of the consuming element somewhat abated towards evening; but on the following morning, it again broke out, and burned violently till noon. By

this disastrous event, nearly one-third of the City was destroyed. The citizens were obliged to betake themselves to huts in the fields, not less than one thousand families being deprived of their habitations. The loss, which was estimated at £100,000, was too great for the Town to bear; they were, therefore, under the necessity of applying to other towns for relief. To this cause, however afflicting, the City is nevertheless indebted for the regular arrangements of the streets, and the erection of stone buildings, the houses being chiefly formed of timber previous to the fire.

On the 1st May, 1650, the new Paraphrase of the Psalms in metre, was directed by the Presbytery to be used for the first time in Glasgow, on Sunday come fifteen days.

On the 16th July, in the same year, the Presbytery of Glasgow, received a letter from the Presbytery of Edinburgh, subscribed by Mr. Hugh M'Kaill, shewing the expediency that Ministers should of their own accord, contribute for the levying of a Regiment of Horse, for the defence of the country against the invasion of the Sectaries, &c. and how willingly, amongst them, every one had given his proportion, conform to his stipend; the Presbytery approved their zeal and readiness, and ordained the Brethren to bring in their proportions with diligence; he who had a thousand punds of stipend, 200 merks, he that had 800 punds, 100 merks, and he that had less, in proportion; and ordained Mr. Hugh Blair to be the collector thereof, and to send it to Mr. James Hamilton, for the use aforesaid. On the 20th November 1650, the whole Members had paid their proportion for the Minister's Regiment, except Mr. David Bennet, whose Kirk was vacant, and he transported to Stirling. This Regiment was commanded by General Strachan; it was well appointed, having cost the Ministers above an hundred thousand merks, and was so governed, as to serve no other interest but Cromwell's.

In the year 1651, the Merchants' Hall and Steeple were built, from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, architect to Charles II.

The City acquired the Lands, Lordship, and Barony of Provan, from Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silverton-Hall, in 1652.

It appears that in the year 1658, the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, had interfered with the politics of the City, as the Lord Provost received a letter from him on the 30th of September, desiring the election of the Magistrates to be deferred.

In the year 1660, on the restoration of Charles II. and for a number of years thereafter, the citizens of Glasgow, who were chiefly covenanters, were severely persecuted for the sake of religion.

On the 5th February, 1665, the Presbytery ratify and approve the designation of four acres in Parsons Croft, to be a Glebe to the Barony, but delay consideration of the Manse and Grass.

In 1666, several persons were hanged in the streets of Glasgow, merely because they would not conform to Episcopacy.

On the 5th February, 1667, the Presbytery apply to the Justices, to apprehend Travellers on the Sabbath day. And on the 17th August, 1669, ordain, that the day of preparation before the Communion, be a day of fasting and humiliation, to be held once a year. The Presbytery still act under the name of the United Presbytery.

In the year 1671, the southmost arch of the Bridge * fell, on the Wednesday of the Annual Fair, without doing injury to any person.

In the year 1677, a second conflagration made great havock in the City; one hundred and thirty houses and shops were destroyed, and a vast number of families thrown quite destitute. As the fire happened near the Gaol, which at that time was crowded with persons confined on account of religious scruples, the citizens, under the pretext of saving lives, broke open the doors, and set the whole prisoners at liberty. Nothwithstanding a multiplicity of discouraging circumstances, Glasgow had so far recovered from her disasters, that, in 1695, at the Assessment of the Burghs, she was rated as the second in Scotland in point of wealth.

It would appear that the Government occasionally controlled the politics of Glasgow. In 1679, the Privy Council sent an order to continue the Magistrates and Town Council for another year; and, in 1681, the election of the Magistrates was deferred, because His Royal Highness James Duke of York †, who was in Town, had not made up his mind regarding the election. When His Highness left Town, Sir John Bell and others were elected Magistrates; but this arrangement not meeting the approbation of the Duke, the Privy Council ordered a new election to take place on the 16th of November, and a great number of the Councillors were turned out of office.

* Stockwell-Street Bridge.

† Afterwards James II.

When the Convention of Estates met at Edinburgh, to consider of the abdication of James II., the City of Glasgow raised a regiment of 500 men, and sent them to Edinburgh, under the command of the Earl of Argyle, to guard the Convention. This Regiment had at that time the name of the Scotch Cameronians; and, afterwards, the 26th Regiment of Foot.

In the year 1687, the Wynd Church was built by a party of privileged Presbyterians, during the time of Episcopacy.

The following remarks collected from the public records, exhibit a melancholy picture of the state of society in Glasgow, and the neighbouring Parishes, from the death of James V. in 1544, *till the Revolution.*

The most distinguishing characteristics of this people, are ignorance, and a fierce sanguinary spirit. Their belief in, and treatment of witches, second sight, &c. afford strong symptoms of a superstition founded on ignorance. Their profaning the Sabbath, by working, riots, and fairs; with many other like particulars, display their gross profanity.

Their fierce and sanguinary spirit, is very strongly marked in their being constantly armed, even their ministers, and at Church. The numerous murders, feuds, riots, and instances of incest, even of the most shocking kinds, afford another opening to their character.

The administration of justice, and the execution of the Criminal Law, must have been in a deplorable state, when innumerable murders were left unpunished, to the censures of the Church; but how could it be otherwise, when the King gave a commission to assassinate a mean man, a commission in write, which the holder was not ashamed to produce.

The means employed to reclaim this outrageous generation were, First, Readers, these men were planted almost in every parish, with very low appointments, many of them could barely read. When the people assembled on Sunday, they read prayers, and some chapters of Scripture; where there was no Minister, they were allowed to baptize; in some cases the women also baptized, and they were to attend Synodical meetings; during the week, they were employed in teaching to read and to repeat Calvin's Catechism. Second, the Ministers were the chief instruments employed for

civilizing this rude generation; if these had a University education, it consisted in hearing lectures on Calvin's Common-Places, and private disputes on Theological subjects; after which they delivered discourses on Theological subjects, in a sort of Club; and, finally, they became Members of the public exercise, or Presbytery, who thus became acquainted with them, and if no presentation was got, there was abundance of vacancies to be settled, to one of which they were sent with a Minister to serve their edict, after which they were inaugurated. In many cases they served for years, without even the vicarage, the manse, or the glebe; sometimes they had the charge of two, three, and four Parishes; and before they got any subsistence, they must not only be embooked by the Presbytery, but their stipends modified from year to year by the Lords of the Exchequer, who added to the Royal Treasury, whatever they could save from the Ministers; this Court, which was called the Plat, met at Edinburgh, and each Presbytery sent Commissioners to get as much as possible for the Brethren. We may judge of their plan by the few stipends, the amounts of which are known.

Glasgow, 1st. Charge, 500 merks, = £27 : 15 : $6\frac{8}{12}$—Glasgow, 2d. Charge, 300 merks, = £16 : 13 : 4—Cadder, 63 pund, 6 : 8, and 3 chalders, = £14 : 7 : 6—Campsie, 91 pund, 6 : 8, = £7 : 12 $2\frac{8}{12}$. In many instances residence was impossible, for want of a house; the Minister of Cadder was obliged to reside and study in the steeple. These Ministers preached on Sabbath forenoon, in the afternoon they taught the Catechism; whether or not they, as well as the Readers, read prayers, does not appear, probably they were left at liberty. Baptism was not administered daily, but at fixed times; a Godfather is only once mentioned, viz. on 18th March, 1589, but probably the baptism was by one of the Popish Priests, who were generally called *Sir*; example, Sir Alexander Lauder, was the Parson of Glasgow, at the Reformation in 1560.

The Eucharist was administered once a year; examination by the Ministers, previous to this solemnity, was judged indispensibly necessary; the people were compelled to take it under pain of church censure, and those who were most enormously wicked, and believed to be papists, were particularly called on; they drank of the wine greedily, and in a barbarous manner.

This people were governed by a Kirk Session, the Exercise, (or Presbytery) synodal, and General Assemblies.

Kirk Sessions consisted of the Minister, Reader, and Elders, who were changed every year: whether in all cases they made use of inquests is not certain, but in many they did. These inquests were for two purposes, giving information of scandals, and trying particular delinquents, sometimes even the doctrine of the Minister was tried by his own Session.

Presbyteries were composed of Ministers of the Gospel, whether they had charges or not; most of the Regents of the College, and the Master of the Grammar school of Glasgow, were Members of the Presbytery: and if any Minister was occasionally in Town, he sat as a member of Court: Commissioners from other Presbyteries, from the Synod and General Assembly, were often joined to the ordinary Members: none of the Elders were as yet admitted; but soon after they became Members.

At first there was no Presbytery or exercise, within the three Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, but that of Glasgow; Lanark was erected in 1585, Dumbarton comprehended not only its present bounds, but a considerable part of the Presbytery of Paisley in 1586. The greatest part of that Presbytery, and the whole Presbytery of Hamilton, was comprehended in the Presbytery of Glasgow; and the Presbytery of Lanark comprehended a great part of the Presbytery of Biggar.

The Presbyteries of Hamilton and Paisley, were erected by the Assembly in 1590. The jurisdiction of Presbyteries at this time cannot be understood, unless they are considered as holding almost exclusively the execution of the criminal Law, and as being courts of Police; we find them prosecuting murderers, disturbers of the peace, and criminals of every sort; we find them building and repairing Churches and Bridges, out of their fines and penalties; their censures have the air of criminal Law; in each Church they had a pillar, the place for penitents; who appeared at times barefooted, barelegged, bareheaded, with linen clothes, or in *Sackcloth;* they paid fines, they gave bonds of security under high penalties, in a word, they seem to have been almost the only criminal judges in the country; their excommunication, besides exclusion from society, was followed by the most ruinous consequences to the temporal interest of the culprit.

Their form of process was exceedingly simple; if there was no accuser, the prosecution was conducted at the instance of the

Presbytery, or one of their number, who was appointed procurator for the Kirk.

In 1591, the Synod of Glasgow comprehended the three above named Counties, it was composed of Ministers and Readers, no Elders had hitherto attended, though it seems to have been wished for. They chose their own Moderator, and he named his own assessors who counselled with him in private; they named the Moderators of Presbyteries, and went through the business of their respective jurisdictions. The Synod afterwards named the Members of the ensuing General Assembly, and seem not always to have been nice in their choice; Sir James Crawford had been excommunicated for incest, and was believed to maintain that connexion still, he had struck his minister in the execution of his office, his son had cut him with a quhingear on the cheek blade, and he had not put down a sunday market on his estate, yet he was sent to the General Assembly.

At this time there was an extraordinary officer in the Church, named a Commissioner of the Kirk; he succeeded the Superintendants, and possessed a great part of their powers. Mr. Andro Hay, Parson of Renfrew, held this office, and his jurisdiction at last for some time extended to the whole Synod; he planted the Churches which fell within the law of succession, visited all the Churches, kept the Ministers to their duty, ordered the reparation of Churches, and designed Manses and Glebes; but almost always acted with the concurrence of the Presbytery.

On the 2d July, 1689, the Magistrates and Council were elected by a poll vote of all the Burgesses. This mode of election took place in consequence of the effects of the Revolution, which happened the year before.

In the year 1690, the Town was again declared free by a Charter of William and Mary, which was confirmed by an Act of Parliament in the same year, to the effect that the Town Council should have power to elect their own Magistrates, and fill up the Council, as fully and freely, in all respects, as the City of Edinburgh, or any other Royal Burgh within the kingdom. This mode of election has continued ever since.

On the 4th June, in the same year, the Brethren of the Presbytery of Glasgow being met, and it being the first diet after the re-establishment of Presbyterian Government, as the only standing

Government of the Church of Scotland, they commenced business by directing Mr. Joseph Drew to go to Stirling and preach to the people of Glasgow, who had been driven there on account of the troubled state of the Kingdom.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the citizens of Glasgow began to show an active spirit for trade, and sensible of the want of a sufficient depth of water at the Broomielaw, they resolved to have a port nearer the mouth of the Clyde. Accordingly, they proposed to make an extensive harbour at Dumbarton; but were opposed by the Magistrates of that Burgh, on the ground that the great influx of mariners and others would raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants. Disappointed in this project, the Magistrates turned their attention to the other side of the River, and, in the year 1662, purchased thirteen acres of ground from Sir Robert Maxwell, adjoining the Village of Newark, about nineteen miles below the City; where having laid out ground for a town, they built harbours and constructed the first dry, or graving, dock that was in Scotland. On the 8th of September, 1694, the Presbytery of Paisley was applied to for a disjunction of the lands; it was not, however, till the 13th of October 1714, that they were disjoined from Kilmalcolm, and erected into a separate parish, under the name of Port-Glasgow. This delay was occasioned in consequence of the Earl of Glencairn disputing the right of patronage, which was ultimately vested in the City of Glasgow. On the 22d of February 1718, it was agreed that a Church should be built at Port-Glasgow; one-half of the expense to be defrayed by the Feuers, and the other half by the City of Glasgow. Although the patronage of this Church is vested solely in the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, it has been customary to receive from the members of the Church a leet of three, of whom one is nominated to be Minister of Port-Glasgow. In 1775, an Act of Parliament was procured for erecting the Town into a Burgh of Barony, with consent of the City of Glasgow, the immediate superiors, and of the proprietors of certain contiguous lands. This Barony, is governed by two Baillies and a Council of eleven Feuers, possessing each at least £10 sterling of yearly income from heritable property. The Baillies and these Councillors conduct the public business of the Barony, the City of Glasgow appointing the principal Baillies and Town Clerk, &c. On the 26th of March 1698, the City of Glasgow appointed

the Baillies and Town Clerk of Port-Glasgow, for the first time. The harbours of this port are capable of receiving the largest vessels without discharging any part of their cargoes; and the trade, wealth, and public spirit of its inhabitants, have rapidly raised it into a flourishing town, which now contains upwards of 5500 souls.

The ruins of the ancient Castle of Newark, now the property of Lord Belhaven, stands on the verge of the River, a little to the east of the Town. The arms of the Maxwell family, who were the original proprietors, are placed over the main entrance, with the following inscription, *viz.* THE BLESSING OF GOD BE HERE ON. ANNO MDXCVII.

In the year 1694, a citizen and a soldier having quarrelled, they were carried to the Town Clerk's Chamber, where the matter was referred to the sitting Magistrate. During the investigation, Mr. Robert Park, Town Clerk, having made use of some expressions displeasing to Major Menzies, who attended on behalf of the soldier, the Major instantly drew his sword and run Mr. Park through the body. He absconded immediately, but was pursued by Mr John Anderson, a late Provost, Robert Stevenson, a wright, and John Gillespie, a taylor, and overtaken in Renfield garden, where he was shot by one of the three pursuers, who were soon afterwards tried for murder, before the High Court of Justiciary. Although not proven at the trial, it was generally understood that John Gillespie was the person who shot the Major *.

In the year 1695, the Town Council encouraged the Merchants' and Trades' Houses to rebuild the tenement at the corner of the Saltmarket and Gallowgate Streets, afterwards known by the name of the Trades' Land. About the same period, the Town Council disposed of a piece of ground to Mungo Cochran, for a Bowling-Green†, with the express provision, that it should be kept as such in all time coming. In the same year, an Act of Council was passed, for taxing the carters, to raise a sum for repairing the streets.

On the 12th of March 1698, the Magistrates granted an allowance to the Jailor for keeping warlocks and witches, imprisoned in the Tolbooth, by order of the Commissioners of Justiciary.

In the year 1699, the Scotch got possession of Darien, a Province of South America, and began to form an establishment, un-

* M'Laurin's Crim. Cases. † Candlerigg-Street Bowling Green.

der the management of the Rev. Mr. Paterson. The scheme was adopted with enthusiasm, and would not have failed of uncommon success, but for the jealousy of the Dutch East India Company, who prevailed on their old friend the Prince of Orange, then William III. of England, to interpose such obstacles as speedily brought on its ruin. The Colony having lingered eight months, waiting in vain, for supplies the greater part of the inhabitants died, or quitted the settlement. The citizens of Glasgow had made such vigorous exertions, and contributed so largely to the scheme, that a number of its best citizens were ruined; among others were the Stuarts of Minto.

About the end of the seventeenth century, the ground adjoining the east side of the City, denominated the Gallow-Muir, Borough-Roods, or Black-Faulds, were used as a grazing Common for the cattle belonging to the citizens. In 1705, Mr. John Walkinshaw, of Renfrewshire, purchased a great part of those lands, and began to feu out ground for a Village, which he called Barrowfield, since known by the name of Bridgetown; the progress of this Village was very slow, for, in the year 1724, he had only feued nineteen small lots. At this period, the Town, in conjunction with the Trades' House, became proprietors of the whole, and it remained in their hands till 1731, when they conveyed it to Mr. John Orr, a merchant in Glasgow, who was more successful in disposing of the ground than his predecessors.

The kingdoms of Scotland and England were united under Queen Anne, in the year 1707; upon which occasion, the citizens of Glasgow showed great discontent and propensity to riot. On the 18th of November, the Magistrates and Council made an Act for keeping the peace, whereby more than three persons were prohibited from being together on the streets after sun-set. At this period, the City was bounded by the original ports; *viz.* on the east, by the Gallowgate Port, near St. Mungo's Lane; on the west, by the West Port, near the site of the present Black Bull Inn, on the south, by the Water Port, near the Old Bridge; on the north, by the Stable Green Port, at the Bishop's Palace; and on the north-west, by the Rottenrow Port. The adjoining ground without the ports, and that upon which Bell-Street, Candlerigg-Street, King-Street, Prince's Street, &c. are now formed, were then corn fields; and though numerous streets were formed within the ports, there were but few

houses built, and these chiefly covered with thatch. The population, at this period, was reckoned to be about 14,000 souls. The commerce and manufactures of Glasgow being then only in infancy, the inhabitants were generally poor; the circulating medium, it would appear, was not over-abundant, even among the higher ranks, as subsequent to the Union, the community paid for the services of their Members in Parliament. Provost Rodger received for his attendance in Parliament, from 8th July 1708, till 20th October 1710, being two sessions, £4800 Scots; and Dean of Guild Smith, from 25th November 1710, till 16th August 1715, being five sessions, £12,400 Scots, being at the rate of £200 sterling, per annum.

On the 25th of May 1708, the Council elected the Lord Provost a commissioner, to vote with the other commissioners at the ensuing election, for a member to serve in Parliament, being the first since the Union.

On the 7th of November 1709, application was made to Parliament for a Riding Post between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

In the year 1712, the River Clyde rose to a height never before recollected of. The perpendicular rise, above the ordinary tide, was eighteen feet six inches. The effects of this flood was severely felt by the inhabitants of the lower parts of the Town.

In the year 1715, when the Rebellion broke out under the Earl of Mar, the City raised, at its own expense, a regiment of 600 men; which immediately marched to Stirling, under the command of Colonel Aird, the late Provost, and joined the King's forces. The citizens, at this period, the better to protect themselves from the lawless depredation of the rebels, formed a ditch around the Town, twelve feet broad and six feet deep.

In the year 1717, the Convention of Royal Burghs passed an Act, prohibiting persons from trading in Royal Burghs, unless residing eight months of the year therein.

In the year 1718, street lamps of a conical form, were first used in Glasgow.

The North-West Church was built in 1720, and opened in the following year.

The Surgeons and Barbers were originally joined in one corporation; but the Surgeons, on the 23d of January 1720, gave in to the Council a renunciation of the Letter of Deaconry in their and

the Barbers' favour, so far as regarded themselves, and craved a division of the common funds. Accordingly, on the 22d of September 1722, the Corporation of Barbers and Surgeons was dissolved, and the funds divided, and the Letter of Deaconry confirmed to the Barbers. In the same year, the British Parliament continued, for sixteen years farther, an impost of two pennies Scots upon each Scots pint of ale and beer brewed, inbrought, and sold within the City of Glasgow, which had been granted, in aid of the Burgh, by the Scots Parliament in 1693.

RIOT, VULGARLY CALLED SHAWFIELD'S MOB.

Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield, Member of Parliament for the City, having voted for the extension of the malt tax to Scotland, a number of his constituents took offence. On the 23d June, 1725, the day on which the tax was to take effect, crowds of disorderly persons formed in the streets, and began to obstruct the excisemen in the exercise of their duty, which they easily accomplished, there being no military in the Town. On the 24th current, the crowd increased, but without committing any acts of violence. At seven o'clock, P. M. two companies of Lord Delorain's regiment of foot, commanded by Captain Bushel, arriving in Town, the Magistrates ordered the Town Officers to open and clear out the Guard-House for their reception. This order, however, could not be carried into effect, as the Officers were attacked by a crowd of the Town's people, who turned them out of the Guard-House, locked the doors, and carried off the keys. The Provost being of a lenient disposition, and apprehending that if the military were ordered to act against the citizens, by forcing their way into the Guard-House, the consequences might be disagreeable, he directed the soldiers to be quartered on the inhabitants for the night. When this was accomplished, his Lordship and the other Magistrates, accompanied by Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, repaired to the Town-Hall, where they remained till nine o'clock, P. M. when no appearance of tumult existing, they all went to a tavern to spend the evening. About half past ten o'clock, information being received that a mob had collected, and were destroying Shawfield's house, the whole party immediately repaired to the spot, where they found a number of people, with axes and hammers, demolishing the house. On the expostulation of the Magistrates, they were retiring, when they

were met by a number of others, who, with a shout, cried, " Down with Shawfield's house!—No malt tax!" The expression was hardly uttered, when the whole mob hurried to the house, and before long completely gutted it. About midnight, while the Magistrates were deliberating on what was to be done, Captain Bushel despatched a Sergeant to know, if he would beat to arms and parade his men? The Provost returned for answer, that as the men must be fatigued with the march, and as the beating to arms might alarm the citizens and lead to fatal consequences, he declined the offer. Next morning, the Provost sent workmen to shut up the passages to Mr. Campbell's house; and about eleven o'clock, A. M. the soldiers were put in possession of the Guard-House. At three o'clock, P. M. when the Magistrates and others were walking in front of the Town-Hall, a considerable mob passed them, on their way to Shawfield's house, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, preceded by a man, in the dress of an old woman, beating a drum. This party being dispersed, others collected in front of the Guard-House, which at that time, was at the south-west corner of the Candlerigg-Street. The mob had not long assembled, till they began to throw stones at the sentinels, on which Captain Bushel ordered out his men, and formed a hollow square, by which they faced the four streets centering at the Guard-House. This movement was promptly followed, on the part of the crowd, by a shower of stones at the soldiers; Captain Bushel then swore, that if they did not immediately desist, he would cause his men to fire on them. He did so, and two men were killed on the spot. While this tragedy was enacting, the Provost and a number of the inhabitants who were in the Town-house despatched a gentleman to inform Captain Bushel, that he ought not to have fired without the authority of the civil power. Bushel returned for answer, that he and his men could not quietly stand and be knocked down with stones. By the time this answer was conveyed to the Provost, a great number of the inhabitants had got admission to him; and threatening to avenge the blood of their fellow-citizens, they ran up stairs to the Town-House Magazine, broke open the doors, carried out the arms, and rung the fire-bell to alarm the City. The Provost fearing that the military would be cut to pieces, sent a message desiring the Captain and his men to leave the Town, which they accordingly did. During their retreat, the citizens came up with them in great force, and beginning to act on

the offensive, Captain Bushel halted his men and caused them to fire, which killed and wounded several persons; so that, during this unfortunate affair, there were nine killed, and seventeen wounded. The military soon after this reached Dumbarton Castle without farther molestation.

On this matter being represented to the Secretary of State, General Wade, on the 9th of July 1725, was despatched to Glasgow, with an armed force, consisting of Lord Delorain's regiment of foot, six troops of the Royal Scotch Dragoons, and one of the Earl of Stair's Dragoons, and an independent company of Highlanders, under the command of Captain Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, with a piece of artillery, ammunition, &c. The General was accompanied by Duncan Forbes, Esq. Lord Advocate. When the military had taken possession of the Town, the Advocate began to take a precognition of the affair, and nineteen persons were committed to prison. On the same day, Captain Bushel, and his two companies returned from Dumbarton; and on the 16th of July, having drawn them up in front of the Tolbooth, the nineteen persons alluded to were brought out, (having their hands bound with ropes,) and delivered to his charge to be conveyed to Edinburgh. While this was going on, Charles Miller, Esq. the Lord Provost, John Stirling, James Johnson, and James Mitchell, Baillies, John Stark, Dean of Guild, and John Armour, Deacon Convener, were apprehended by Constables, and incarcerated in the Tolbooth of Glasgow, by virtue of six several warrants, issued by His Majesty's Advocate. In these it was alleged, that the Magistrates had favoured and encouraged the mob, whereby Mr. Campbell's house was rifled, and part of His Majesty's forces assaulted, and that they were guilty of partiality and male-administration in the discharge of their duties respecting the said rioters. The Advocate refusing to accept of bail, the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, were brought out of the Tolbooth of Glasgow on Saturday the 17th of July, placed under a guard of the Royal Scotch Dragoons, and conducted prisoners to Edinburgh, by the way of Falkirk, where they rested next day. On Monday, about noon, Captain Bushel arrived at the suburbs of Edinburgh with his prisoners, and having halted till the Magistrates came up, the prisoners of both divisions were committed to the Castle at the same time. About five o'clock in the afternoon, they were brought out of the Castle, and received by another party

of the Royal Scotch Dragoons, some of Lord Stair's Dragoons, and two companies of Highlanders, by whom they were conducted in great triumph to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, amidst a vast concourse of spectators. The prisoners were joined, a few miles out of the Metropolis, by above fifty Glasgow householders, who had followed to condole with their Magistrates on this extraordinary occasion. The conduct of the Lord Advocate in the whole of this affair was deemed harsh, and the incarceration of the whole body of the Magistrates within their own Burgh, and the refusal of bail, were considered by many as illegal.

On the 20th July, application for bail having been made to the Lords of Justiciary, they unanimously ordered that the Magistrates should be liberated that night at six o'clock. On Wednesday the 21st, two of them left Edinburgh, and arrived in Glasgow that evening. When about six miles from home, they were met by upwards of two hundred of the inhabitants, chiefly on horseback, who conducted them into the City, where they were received by their fellow citizens with open arms, the ringing of bells, and every demonstration of joy. Of the nineteen persons sent to Edinburgh, some were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, some banished, and others liberated. Captain Bushel was tried for the murder of nine of the inhabitants, convicted, and condemned; but, was not only pardoned, but promoted in the service.

Mr. Campbell having applied to Parliament for indemnification for his loss, the community was subjected to pay him £6400. sterling, which, with other damages and expenses, occasioned by this riot, amounted in whole to about £9000. The house in question was the same which afterwards belonged to John Glassford, Esq. and was sold, in 1792, by his son, Henry Glassford, Esq. M. P. to Mr. William Horn, for the purpose of opening Glassford-Street. The house had a very imposing effect, it was inclosed from the street with a parapet wall interspersed with pillars supporting effigies of human figures.

In the year 1725, Mr. Anderson began to form a Village, on an unproductive farm on his estate of Stobcross, which he called Anderson. This Village, which adjoins the west boundary of the Burgh, has now become a considerable Town. During this year, the inhabitants of Glasgow consented to be thirled to the Town

Mills, in consideration of the Magistrates keeping the Mills in order, and repairing the Quay at the Broomielaw. The first fire-engine was purchased for the community in this year.

The Glasgow Highland Society was instituted in 1727.

In the year 1728, the Town Council passed an Act, prohibiting all builders and others from building or altering houses, till they applied for, and received, authority from the Dean of Guild Court. They also enacted, that no person, under a penalty of £5 Scots, should drive large stob nails into cart-wheels, as they injured the causeway.

In the year 1729, the Magistrates and Council sold the lands of Provan, consisting of 2012 acres, to Robert Lang and others, at the price of £64,495 12*s.* Scots, being £5,374 8*s.* 8*d.* sterling, besides a yearly feu duty of £103. 8*s.* sterling. The lands of Petershill were feued to William Stobo, about the same period.

In the year 1730, a Bottle-House was built in Glasgow, which was the first that had been erected in the City. In the same year, the Western Common, now called Hamilton Hill, was sold to James Rae, merchant.

The Town's Hospital was erected in 1733, and in the following year, the first Baillie of Provan was elected.

The Statue of King William III. was set up at the Cross, in 1735. In the same year, the tenement where the Tontine stands was purchased from John Graham of Dougalston. At this period, the Town's Herd drove the cows, belonging to the burgesses, to the north-west Common, since known by the name of Bell's and Blythswood's Parks, in the neighbourhood of Port-Dundas. The road where Queen-Street is now formed, was then called the Cow-Loan; and the ground on which the Village of Cowcaddens stands, was the place where the cows were milked.

The Music-Bells in the Steeple at the Cross were finished in May 1736, and cost £316 1*s.* 9*d.* sterling.

The first Searcher of Hides, with a salary, was appointed in 1739; and in 1744, the first public Slaughter-House was built on the north side of the River, a short distance east from the Stockwell-Street Bridge.

By the Charter of the Corporation of Gardeners, granted to them by the Magistrates and Council in the year 1690, they were obliged to send a leet of two persons, from which the Council chose one to

be Deacon; but on application to the Magistrates, on the 22d of January 1745, the Corporation were authorised to choose their Deacon in the same way as the other Corporations of the City. On the 26th of March following, the Magistrates and Council passed an Act for feuing that part of the Low Green where the Public Offices now stand, but the current of public opinion running strong against the measure, it was not acted upon.

The citizens of Glasgow showed their attachment to the principles of the Revolution, in the opportunity which the Rebellion of 1745 afforded them, by raising two battalions of 600 men each, for the service of Government. One of these battalions was engaged, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Falkirk. The ardent zeal which the City showed for Government, so exasperated the rebels, that but for the timely interposition of a Highland Chieftain *, the Town, in all probability, would have been destroyed. On the 14th September, the Magistrates received a letter from the Pretender's son, demanding from the Corporation £15,000 sterling, in money, all their arms, and any arrears of taxes which might be due to Government. This demand, did not give the Magistrates great alarm, as they expected immediate relief from the forces under Sir John Cope, who were then on their march to the north. The result of Sir John's expedition, however, proving unfavourable, Mr. John Hay, W. S. Edinburgh, with a party of horse, accompanied by Glengyle, the chief of the M'Gregors, arrived in Glasgow, and produced another letter, in which he had a discretionary power to reduce the demand, in the event of finding it necessary. The Magistrates now saw the necessity of treating, and compromised for £5000 sterling in money, and £500 in goods.

Upon the return of the rebels from England, the same Mr. Hay came to Glasgow with the first of their army, and made a new demand on the Corporation, which they were unable to resist; *viz.* 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, and 6000 bonnets. These exactions of money and goods, together with the expense of raising and maintaining the two regiments, and supplying the rebel army for ten days with every necessary, cost the Town upwards of £15,000. On the 14th of June 1749, on application of the Magistrates to Parliament, they received

* Cameron of Lochiel.

£10,000 sterling, as a small remuneration for the numerous losses and privations which they had sustained during the Rebellion.

On the 17th of November 1746, the Magistrates and the Professors of the College having an action depending before the Court of Session, respecting the liability of the latter to pay cess and tiend tax, they of this date, submitted their differences to arbitrators, when it was found, 1*st*, That the whole College Buildings, occupied by the College and Professors, should be free of cess and tiend tax; 2*d*, That any new building, built within the pale of the College, and for the public use thereof, or use of the Professors, should also be exempted; 3*d*, That all their other subjects within should be liable for it; 4*th*, That the Magistrates be acquitted of all claims for repetition of cess, formerly charged on the subjects now exempted; 5*th*, The Decree Arbitral to be the rule for levying cess from the College in all time coming.

On the 5th April, 1748, a Committee of the Town Council having reported, that, by the Constitution of the Burgh, the government of the City might be vested in the hands of particular persons longer than was for the public good, the Council agreed, among a number of other salutary regulations, which have been acted upon ever since, that the two Senior Counsellors of the Merchants' and Trades' Ranks should annually retire from the Council, and should not be eligible to serve as Counsellors till three years had elapsed. In the same year, the porters and horse-setters were formed into societies.

In the year 1749, the first local bank in the City was established, under the firm of the Ship Banking Company; and in the same year, the Gallowgate Port was taken down.

The Episcopal Chapel was built, and the West Port removed in 1751.

In the year 1752, the first Theatre in Glasgow was erected, in Castle-Street: it was formed of timber, in a very temporary manner. In the same year, the first four-wheeled gentleman's carriage was started, by Mr. Allan Dreghorn *.

The Markets in King-Street were built in 1754; and in 1755, the Green Market, which had hitherto been on the Trongate-Street,

* Mr. Dreghorn was a timber merchant, carpenter, and joiner, and had the carriage made by his own workmen.

was removed to the west side of the Candleriggs-Street, between the Guard-House and the old Beef Market.

In the year 1756, Walks were formed in the Green; and in the same year, the upper Battlement of the High Church Steeple was so much destroyed, during a storm of thunder and lightning, that many skilful persons thought it irreparable, without taking down a considerable part of the Steeple. In opposition to this opinion, Mungo Naismith, the mason who superintended the erection of St. Andrew's Church, very speedily repaired the fracture, by an effort of great ingenuity in the construction of the scaffolding.

In the year 1761, the ground on the north side of the High Church was purchased for a burying-ground; and, in the same year, the Thistle Bank company commenced business.

The Wynd Church was rebuilt in 1764; and, in the following year, Duke-Street was projected by the Carron Company, who were desirous to have a direct road from Cumbernauld to the City.

The North-West Burying-Ground was formed in 1767.

On the 10th of July 1768, Sir Laurence Dundas dug out the first spadeful of earth for the formation of the Forth and Clyde Canal. On the 29th of September, the foundation-stone of the Jamaica-Street Bridge was laid by George Murdoch, Esq. the Lord Provost, with great masonic solemnity, as acting grand-master mason for the Western District. The procession proceeded from the Saracen's Head Inn. The arches of the bridge were finished in 1771, and the first carriage passed on 2d January 1772. As Mr. Murdoch had not received a regular masonic appointment from the grand lodge, the grand master threatened him with masonic censure.

In the year 1770, Finnieston, a Village adjoining Anderston was laid out by the proprietor of Stobcross; and, in compliment to the Rev. Mr. Finnie, who projected it, and who was at that time chaplain in the family, it received his name.

In the year 1771, an Act of Parliament was obtained for making St. Andrew's Street, and forming the ground around the Church; for building an Exchange; and for making the Monkland Canal. In the following year, the Breast between the Jamaica-Street and Stockwell-Street Bridges was built.

On the 20th of September 1773, the Town bought from Colin Rae, Esq. of Little Govan, his lands adjoining the east end of the Green, consisting of 28 acres 1 rood and 18 falls, for which they paid

£2,103 sterling. These lands have ever since formed part of the High Green. On the 27th of November, the Directors of the Town's Hospital represented to the Council, that their stated funds were not equal to defray the expences of the Hospital: on which, the Council appointed Commissioners to assess the inhabitants, to the amount of £336 5*s*. 1*d*. This was the first time that Assessors were appointed. In the same year, a Work-House for vagrant beggars was established.

At the breaking out of the American war, in 1775, the City raised a regiment of 1000 men, afterwards called the 83d, or Glasgow Regiment, the expense of which was upwards of £10,000.

In the year 1776, a free Bridge was built across the Clyde near the west end of the Parish of Rutherglen; and in the following year, the Stockwell-Street Bridge was widened ten feet on the east side, and the Arns Well in the Green opened to the public.

In the year 1778, the Street on the east side of the Bishop's Palace was widened, and the ruins of that ancient edifice removed. In the same year, Tallow Searchers were appointed for the first time.

In the year 1779–80, a bill was under discussion in Parliament for the repeal of certain penal statutes against the Roman Catholics. On this occasion, a numerous body of the citizens determined to give the bill every opposition in their power. In a short time, no less than eighty-five societies, consisting of at least 12,000 persons, were formed, to oppose the bill. These societies kept up a regular correspondence with Lord George Gordon, who was at that time at the head of the Protestant Association in London. While the bill was in progress, a mob collected on a Sunday, during the time of divine service, and would have demolished the place of worship in which the Roman Catholics met, had not the Magistrates arrived in time to prevent it. On the 10th February thereafter, being a day of fasting appointed by Royal authority, a crowd of people met, and destroyed the shop of Mr. Bagnal, a potter, in King-Street, for no other reason but that he was a Roman Catholic; and having done all the damage they could to his shop, they set out in great numbers to Tureen-Street, and destroyed his manufactory, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Magistrates to prevent such an outrage. When this affair terminated, Bagnal instituted a process against the community, and obtained indemnification for his loss.

During this Session of Parliament, Government brought in a bill

to repeal certain duties which had been formerly imposed on French cambrics. When the news of this reached Glasgow, the weavers assembled in great numbers; and, after burning the minister in effigy, and complimenting Mr. George Dempster, and other members of Parliament, who had opposed the bill, they dispersed without doing serious injury to any person. In the following year, St. Enoch's Church was erected.

The Tontine Buildings, and the Coffee-Room were built, in 1781 *, and on the 12th of March 1782, the River rose about twenty feet higher than at ordinary tides.

In the year 1783, the Chamber of Commerce was instituted, and a Branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland established in this City.

On the 14th of March 1785, the ice on the Clyde broke up after four months frost; during this period, booths and dram shops, with fires in them, were erected on the River. In this year Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, ascended in a Balloon from St. Andrew's Square, and descended in 2¼ hours, in the vicinity of Hawick, a distance of nearly seventy miles. In a second attempt, he descended in the neighbourhood of Campsie.

In the year 1786, The Town Council resolved, that, in future, all coals brought into the City should be sold by weight, instead of measure, as formerly. In the same year, the Weigh-house was removed from the west side of Candleriggs-Street, to the east side of Montrose-Street. At this period, there were only two houses built in the New Town. The progress of building, during the course of thirty years, has been so great as almost to complete a new town within the boundary of the Royalty. During 1815, it was computed that 165 tenements were building in the City at one time, exclusive of those in the suburbs.

Sunday Schools were first established in Glasgow in 1787. During this year, the Manufacturers having drawn up a scale for reducing the prices of certain kinds of work; a great number of the operative weavers struck work, and assembling together in multitudes, paraded the streets, and began to annoy the families of those manufacturers who they thought were most inimical to their interest;

* The erection of these buildings, which contribute so much to the ornament of the City, and benefit of its Inhabitants, was conducted under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, by Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. who in the next year filled the office of Chief Magistrate, with great honour to himself, and benefit to the Community.

they then went deliberately to the work-shops of those who had not struck work, and, having cut out their webs from the looms, burned them on the streets of the Suburbs. On the 3d of September, the mob, after destroying a number of webs in the Calton, repaired to the foot of the Drygate, and were burning webs, when the Magistrates arrived with a detachment of the 39th Regiment of Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kellit. On their first appearance, they were assaulted with stones and brick bats to the imminent danger of their lives. The Riot Act having been read, the people were admonished to disperse, but without effect. At length, it was found necessary to order the military to fire, when three persons were killed on the spot, and a number of others severely wounded. This severe, though necessary, example, had the effect of dispersing the mob. They appeared however in great force next day, in the Calton, and were only prevented from proceeding to extremities, by the timely arrival of the Magistrates. The last great assemblage on this memorable occasion, was at the burial of the three persons who were shot: they were interred in the Calton Burying-Ground, accompanied by at least 6000 persons, consisting of men, women, and children *.

On the 23d of April 1788, the Magistrates and Council remitted to the Dean of Guild Court the linings of the streets, and all matters connected therewith, recommending to the Dean of Guild to keep proper records thereof, and the Master of Works to attend all visits on behalf of the community. In the following year, Bridewell and the Grammar School were built.

On the 7th of July 1790, the first London Mail Coach, by the way of Carlisle, came to Glasgow. And in the same year, Common Sewers were first formed in the City. In the year 1791, Stirling's Library was instituted; and the Trades' and Surgeons' Halls built.

* Mr. Thomas Campbell, late Deacon of the Barbers, describes, that, being then about seventeen years of age, and curious to see a mob, he accompanied the Magistrates and military from the Cross, by the Gallowgate, to the Hangman's Brae, near the intersection of what is now Barrack-Street and Duke-Street. When they were descending the Brae, down to the Drygate Bridge, the mob attacked them furiously with stones; nor would they desist, till the military received orders to fire. Mr. Campbell and a number of others, fearing the consequences, left the military and ran up the Hangman's Brae, where one man (not connected with the mob) was instantly killed and several wounded. Although Mr, Campbell received a shot in the belly, the ball going completely through his body, he walked some distance and went up two pair of stairs without assistance.

The Royal Infirmary was built, in 1792. In the same year, the lands of Provost Haugh were purchased from Peter Bell, Esq. for £4000 and added to the Public Green. On the 8th of February 1793, the Tron Church was destroyed by accidental fire. At this period, the Town Council sold two freehold votes for the County.

In the year 1794, an Inspector of the Flesh Markets was appointed; but the office was soon afterwards abolished. In the same year the Tron Church was rebuilt; and a bridge was begun to be built across the Clyde, at the foot of the Saltmarket-Street.

At this period the revolutionary principles of France, had made such rapid progress in this Country, that, an Act of Parliament was passed in April 1794, authorizing his Majesty to accept the services of such of his Loyal Subjects, as chose to enroll themselves as Volunteers for the defence of our inestimable constitution. The necessary arrangements had no sooner been made, than a number of the citizens of Glasgow offered their services to Government, which were immediately accepted.*

The Volunteer system was carried on till the peace of Amiens, which was announced in the London Gazette, on 27th April 1802; on that occasion after receiving the thanks of Parliament, the Corps were all reduced.

The Barracks were built in 1795: and on the 18th of November, in the same year, Hutchesontown Bridge, at the foot of Saltmarket-Street, fell. In the year 1796, the Andersonian Institution was formed; and the Assembly Rooms in Ingram-Street erected.

In the year 1797, an addition of 360 feet was made to the Quay at the Broomielaw; and the Riding School erected. In the following year, the Barony Church was built; and a contribution by the citizens to assist in carrying on the war, amounting to £13,938 14*s.* 6*d.* was remitted to Government.

In the years 1799 and 1800, in consequence of a general failure of the crops throughout the kingdom, the chief articles of food for the labouring classes became so scarce, as to be procured with

* *Volunteers raised in* 1794.

Names	*Commanded by*	*Com*	*Men*
1st. Regt. Royal Glasgow Volunteers,	Major James Corbet,	5	300
2d. Do. Royal Volunteers,	Lt. Col. James M'Dowall,	10	600
3d. Do. Royal Glasgow Light Horse,	Captain John Orr,	1	60
4th. Do. Armed Association,	Captain Cun. Corbet,	2	100
		18	1060

difficulty, even at triple the ordinary prices; meal, which is now (1816) at 1*s.* 3*d.* per peck, was then from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.* In this distressing situation, the Magistrates and Council promoted, and liberally assisted a subscription for their relief. Accordingly, such a sum was raised, as, on its credit, a Committee of Management purchased grain from various parts, at home and abroad, to the amount of £117,000. When on the return of plenty, a fall of grain took place, the concern sustained a loss of £15,000; a very considerable part of which had to be borne by the Corporation. During this year, the first Act of Parliament, for establishing the Police of the City was obtained for seven years; and has since been renewed for fourteen years longer.

In the year 1803, Hutcheson's Hospital was rebuilt; and a Timber Bridge thrown across the Clyde at the foot of Saltmarket-Street. In this year also, the Glasgow Fire Insurance Company, was instituted.

The restless spirit and unsatiable ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of France, having soon overcome the relations of peace, war became inevitable. On 16th May 1803, His Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons, intimating that the negociations with the French Government had been broken off: and the peace of Amiens having united all political parties, the system of Volunteering on the breaking out of a new war was again resorted to, and carried on with great zeal and spirit in this City. A few gentlemen made offer to raise an Artillery Corps at their own expense; a similar offer was made to attach two great guns to the Trades' house Regiment; and one of the Captains in that Corps actually raised, clothed and accoutred ten Pioneers, and having attached them to the Corps, served with them on public occasions.*

* *Volunteers raised in* 1803.

Names	*Commanders.*	*Com*	*Men*
1st Regt. Glasgow Volunteers,	Lt. Col. Laur. Craigie,	10	800
2d. Do. Trades' House Vol. Infantry,	Lt. Col. N. M'Alister,	10	600
3d. Do. Highland Regiment,	Col. M. M'Alister,	10	600
4th. Do. Sharp Shooters,	Lt. Col. James Corbet,	8	500
5th. Do. Grocers' Corps,	Lt. Col. Charles Walker,	5	300
6th. Do. Anderston Volunteers,	Lt. Col. John Geddes,	8	500
7th. Do. Armed Association,	Lt. Col. Cun. Corbet,	6	240
8th. Do. Canal Volunteers,	Lt. Col. Hugh Baird,	4	240
9th. Do. Glasgow Vol. Light Horse,	Captain R. Denniston,	1	70
		62	3850

Some of the Volunteer Corps were increased at subsequent periods.

In the year 1804, the Theatre in Queen-Street was built; and the Hunterian Museum erected. A Monument was erected in the Green to the memory of Lord Nelson, in 1806; and in the same year, the Glasgow Water-Works Company was formed. St. George's Church was built in 1807.

In 1808, when the Volunteer system gave place to the Local Militia, the whole Corps connected with the City, were disbanded, except the Canal Volunteers; and six Corps of Local Militia were immediately embodied to supply their place. *

The Staff of these Corps were disembodied soon after the Peace of Paris, 20th November 1815, except the Adjutants, who have been retained on Half-Pay. The Arms have all been sent to Government Depots, and the Men are regularly discharged, on the expiry of their engagements of four years.

In the year 1809 the Cranston Hill Water-Works Company was established. In the following year, money was subscribed, and a Monument ordered to be erected to the memory of Sir John Moore. In this year the Glasgow Bank was established; and the Lock Hospital instituted.

In the year 1810, the Gaol and Public Offices, Slaughter-Houses and Guard-House were rebuilt; and the Lunatic Asylum, Observatory, Lyceum, and Post-Office built. Lord Nelson's Monument was shattered on the 5th of August, this year, during a storm of thunder and lightning. In the following year, the east range of the College Buildings was rebuilt, and the Harbour, or Quay, at the Broomielaw, was extended 900 lineal feet to the westward.

* *Lanarkshire Local Militia.*

No. of Reg.	Commanded by	No. of Comp.	Rank and File.	Attached to	Stationed at	Assembled at
	Lieut.-Colonel.					
I.	Charles Walker	10	700	Middle Ward	Glasgow	Hamilton
II.	Alex. Renton	8	560	Upper Ward	Lanark	Lanark
III.	John Geddes	10	700	Lower Ward	Anderston	Glasgow
IV.	Samuel Hunter	10	700	Do.	Glasgow	Do.
V.	David Connel	10	700	Do.	Do.	Do.
VI.	James Graham	10	700	Do.	Do.	Do.
		58	4060			

In the year 1812, a Statue of Mr. Pitt was put up in the Town-Hall; the Magdalene Asylum was built; and the first boat impelled by steam began to ply on the Clyde.

In the year 1815, a Provident Bank was established in Glasgow; and the Roman Catholic Chapel in Clyde-Street, and Methodist Chapel in Great Hamilton-Street built. On the 22d December, Mr. Saddler, Jun. ascended in a balloon, from the Grammar-School grounds, and descended at Milngavie. During this year, a bill for regulating the corn market was introduced into Parliament. When the bill was in progress, public meetings of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, and several of the Public Bodies, were held, who all agreed to oppose the measure. On this occasion, the minds of the labouring part of the community were so inflamed, that serious apprehensions were entertained for keeping the peace. On the 7th of March, and the two succeeding days, crowds of people assembled in the streets, and marked their disapprobation of the political conduct of their Member, who had supported the principle of the bill in Parliament, but were soon dispersed by the exertions of the Magistrates, and the seasonable arrival of two troops of Dragoons.

On the 30th of December, the Clyde rose about 17 feet higher than usual, being only 36½ inches lower than the flood on the 12th of March 1782 *.

The armorial bearing of the City is on a field parti. p. fess. argent and gules, an oak tree surmounted with a bird in chief, a salmon with a gold stoned ring in its mouth in base, and on a branch on the sinister side, a bell langued *or*, all proper. The motto, "Let Glasgow Flourish." In former times, "through the preaching of the word," was added to the motto. Prior to the Reformation, St. Mungo, or Kentigern, mitred, appeared on the dexter side of the shield, which had then two salmons for supporters.

The situation of the City commands the attention of strangers. It lies on the north bank of the Clyde; is bounded on the west, by the Village of Anderston; on the east, by the Calton and Bridgeton, and other parts of the Barony Parish; on the north, by the Landward Parish; and on the south, by the River.

Climate.—The air, though generally healthy, is somewhat moist.

* The height of the flood in 1782, is cut out on the wall, at the east side of the south entrance to the Public Offices.

The average of rain which has fallen in Glasgow for 30 years, previous to 1790, is $29\frac{64}{100}$ inches. The greatest quantity in any year, during that period, which was in 1775, was $43\frac{9}{100}$ inches; and the least, which was in the year 1788, was $19\frac{43}{100}$ inches.

The Quantity of rain which has fallen annually in Glasgow, during the following years, in inches and decimal parts.

1765,.....24.77
1775,.....43.9
1785,.....27.19
1795,.....36.064
1805,.....15.382

1815.—*The following is a Statement of the Rain, Collected in Gauges made by the celebrated Crichton of Glasgow.*

	BOTHWELL.*	GLASGOW.†	CARBETH.‡	GREENOCK.§
January,.....	[illegible]86	1.135	0.750	0.809
February,.....	2.276	2.312	4.855	3.928
March,.....	2.883	2.457	5.563	5.485
April,.....	0.783	0.925	1.430	1.267
May,.....	2.765	2.104	3.684	3.128
June,.....	1.586	1.246	1.831	1.820
July,.....	2.040	1.531	1.711	1.235
August,.....	2.600	2.354	3.638	2.647
September,.....	2.328	2.275	5.552	4.077
October,.....	3.280	2.402	5.308	5.785
November,.....	1.908	1.823	3.869	3.700
December,.....	1.385	1.780	3.202	2.882
	24.720	22.344	41.393	36.763

Bothwell Castle is about 7 miles S. E. of Glasgow.
Carbeth..... 11 miles N. N. W. of Glasgow.
Greenock..... 22 miles W. of Glasgow.

There is also one of Crichton's Gauges in the neighbourhood of Largs, belonging to General Brisbane of Brisbane; but, owing to that gentleman's absence from the country, no accurate return could be got for 1815.

The soil around the city, although very various, is so much improved by an abundant supply of manure, as to produce heavy crops

* This Gauge is the property of the Right Honourable Lord Douglas.
† The property of the University. ‡ The property of John Guthrie, Esq.
§ The property of the Infirmary.

of every description. Coal, free-stone, whin-stone, and clay of excellent quality, are to be found in almost every direction. The buildings are, in general, erected on ground having a gentle ascent from the River, the ancient part of the Town being separated from the more modern, by a considerable acclivity, commencing near the College. The Public Park, or Green, on the Bank of the River, adjoining the south-east side of the Town, contains upwards of 108 acres of grass, including 3 miles, 6 furlongs, and 12 poles, lineal, of walks. This Park is of great benefit to the inhabitants, and contributes much to the general appearance of this part of the Town.

The length and breadth of the City are ascertained by two main streets crossing each other at right angles. The principal street running nearly east and west, bears the several names of Westergate, Argyle-Street, Trongate, and Gallowgate, and is 1¼ mile, 1 furlong, 15 poles and two yards long, 88 feet broad at King-Street, and 77 at Queen-Street. The street which runs south and north, takes the names of the Saltmarket, High-Street, Kirk-Street, and Castle-Street; and is ⅝ of a mile 34 poles and 3 yards long, 54 feet wide at Bell-street, and 47 feet at George-Street. The greater part of the streets in the City are 60 feet wide. The average width is between 56 and 57 feet. They are all causewayed with very durable whinstones, and skirted with hewn stone pavements of various breadths, conformable to the Police Act. Common Sewers, large enough to admit persons to clean them*, extending 4 miles 7 furlongs and 10 poles, are formed in the streets†. Of the three squares in the City, St. Andrew's, St. Enoch's, and St. George's, the latter is the most spacious; the centre of it is reserved for an equestrian statue of His Majesty. Public buildings, and the tenements fronting streets, are built with hewn stone, and covered with slates. The greater part of the private buildings, particularly in the ancient part of the Town, is built in what is called flats, by which two or more families are accommodated under the same roof. In the more modern part, however, the tenements are so formed, that one family possesses the whole.

The building ground here is not disposed of by the lineal foot of front, as is the case in the other great towns in the Island, it is

* Size of Sewers, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, of one brick length.

† April, 1816.

sold or feued by square measure; a yard of nine square feet, in a business situation, will bring from four to eighteen guineas, according to circumstances *. The general rate of ground, however, for dwelling-houses fronting a street, not in a situation for business, is from one guinea and a half to three guineas per yard.

CHAP. II.

SET OF THE BURGH, &c.

Differences subsisting between the Merchants and Crafts.

For a considerable period previous to 1604, very serious differences had arisen between the Merchant and Trades' Ranks, with respect to precedency; to put an end to which, and to restore peace to the Burgh, the following procedure took place.

"On 8th November 1604, the whole body of the Merchant rank, within this Burgh and City of Glasgow, at present in the City, being conveened to consult about some controversies fallen out betwixt them and the Craftsmen of the said Burgh, and their assistants, for settling whereof, and good order to be taken concerning both for controversies by-gone, and in time coming, which may fall out for disquieting of the Members of the whole body and common-well of this Burgh, has all, with one consent, after ripe advisements and mature deliberation, thought most expedient to choose and elect, as, by these presents, chooses and elects these persons following, *viz.* William Anderson, Thomas Mure, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, George Muir, Archibald Faulls, John Dickson, Thomas Brown, James Inglis, Robert Adam, James Fleming, merchants; Commissioners for them, to consult, reason, treat, agree, and conclude, upon all heads and articles to be proponed and given in before them, by the saids Craftsmen and their Commissioners; and especially concerning the election of a Dean of Guild, his power and authority, acts and statutes, as concerns the liberty and enlarging of both the ranks of Merchants and Crafts-

* In particular situations for business, ground has been sold at upwards of £30 per yard.

men, noways hurtful or prejudicial to the common-well of this Burgh, with liberty to the saids Commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them who shall happen to be absent, and to conveen, at such time and places as they and the said Craft's Commissioners, or these to be elected to fill the number, shall conclude concerning the premises; and what the saids Commissioners conclude, the body of the Merchant rank present obliges them to abide thereat in all time coming, but contradiction.

In witness whereof, the said Merchants required me Nottar Publick, under written, to subscrive these presents for them, as their common clerk for the time, in name of them all, at day, month, and year foresaid."

"(Signed) JOHN CRAIG, N. P."

"On 8th November 1604, the Deacons of the Crafts of Glasgow, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the remanent of their brethren and community, conveened to consult about some controversies fallen out betwixt them and the Merchant rank of the said Burgh, and for settling the same in good order, as also all other things which heretofore has fallen out, or any ways hereafter may ensue or fall out for disquieting the members of one body and common-well, has, all with one consent, with mature deliberation, thought most meet and convenient to choose and elect, as, by these presents, chooses and elects, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the community, these persons following, *viz.* John Anderson, baillie; Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton, John Muir, skipper; James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauside, David Shearer, and William Muir, Commissioners for them, to consult, reason, and conclude, upon all articles to be proponed, and to be given in before them by the Merchant trade, and especially concerning the election of a Dean of Guild, and of his council and power; and likewise concerning such acts and statutes as concerns the liberty and enlarging of the Crafts and their assistants, always noways prejudicial to the common-well; with liberty to their saids Commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them that shall happen to be absent, and to conveen at such time and place as they and the Merchant rank shall think good; and whatever the saids Commissioners, or these to be elected to fill up their number, shall

conclude concerning the premises, the Deacons, for themselves, and others foresaid, shall stand and abide thereat inviolably in all time to come.

In witness whereof, the Deacons and community aforesaid have required me Nottar, underwritten, to subscrive these presents for them, at day, month, and year, foresaid."

" (Signed JOHN ALLISON, N. P."

Submission between the Merchants and Crafts.

" At Glasgow, the tenth day of November, one thousand six hundred and four years. We, William Anderson and Thomas Mure, baillies; Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, James Fleming, George Muir, John Dickson, James Inglis, Archibald Faulls, Thomas Brown, Robert Adam, for themselves, and in name and behalf as Commissioners, taking the burthen for the whole Merchants, indwellers in the said Burgh, on the one part, and John Anderson, baillie; Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low *, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton *, John Muir, skipper, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauside, David Shearer, and William Muir, for themselves, and in name and behalf of, and as Commissioners for the whole Crafts, their assistants, and community, indwellers in the said Burgh of Glasgow, on the other part.

" They, both parties, and as having commission from the whole Merchants and Crafts, conveened, reasoned, consulted, treated, and concluded, anent the removing of all questions, differences, and controversies, which have been betwixt the said Merchants and Crafts, and their assistants, concerning whatsoever cause or occasion, whereupon the debate or question may arise, in any time, betwixt them; and first, concerning a Dean of Guild, the form and manner of his election, power, and authority, his council and brethren, their election, his privileges and liberties, with all other circumstances, as effeirs; and for the better instruction to the commoners, we have ordained one or two to travel to Edinburgh, to bring the just copy of the Letters of Guildry, with the acts and li-

* Messrs. Peter Low and Robert Hamilton were eminent Physicians and Members of the Incorporation of Surgeons and Barbers; the latter was Deacon of the Trade at that period.

berties pertaining thereto, either under the subscription of the Town Clerk of the Burgh of Edinburgh, or of any other two Nottars' subscription; and sicklike, to consult and conclude upon such heads, articles, and statutes, as is to be proponed by the Merchant trade, which any ways may tend to the well, liberties, and enlarging of the Merchant rank, in any ways; providing always, these acts, statutes, and liberties, be without prejudice, in any point or part, to the common-well of the Crafts, and their assistants.

" In like manner, they shall treat of, and conclude, concerning the Deacon-Conveener, whoever shall be chosen, being a most discreet, wise, and worthy man, among all the Crafts, for their well; and shall further confirm, authorize, and enlarge all the liberties of the Crafts and their assistants, in all heads and points which shall be proponed by the saids Crafts commissioners; providing always, they be neither prejudicial to the Merchant trade, their assistants, and community, or common-well of this Burgh; and to the effect that all things shall be finally ended, both parties have appointed the 20th day of this instant, and the which day, and at such other times as shall be thought most convenient for meeting, if it should happen the said parties to conclude upon the heads, statutes, and articles, for the well of both Merchants and Crafts, their assistants, community, and successors, in all time coming, and yet not agreeing in the whole heads proponed by either of the parties, or both Merchants and Crafts; in that case, we have, with both our consents chosen Mr. David Weems and Mr. John Bell, ministers, together with two Merchants and two Craftsmen of Edinburgh, to be judges and oversmen; provided they be chosen by both our consents; the which judges shall receive both their claims and briefs, with answers, rights, and reasons made thereto; which being heard and considered by them shall conclude, according to their consents, upon all heads and answers questionable; and shall be set down, by them, in due form, for both our wells, not prejudging the common-well of this Burgh; in doing of which, we oblige us, both parties, to stand, abide, and fulfil, the decreet and deliverance of the said judges or oversmen, without any appellation, reclamation, or contradiction whatsomever.

" In token whereof, we the saids persons, Commissioners, have subscribed these presents with our hands, as followeth; *viz.* William Anderson, Baillie; Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, William Stirling,

James Fleming, Archibald Faulls, Thomas Brown, James Inglis. We, Robert Adam and John Dickson, with our own hands at the pen, led by the Nottar, because we cannot write ourselves. John Anderson, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton.

"John Alison, Notary Public, signed as mandatory for John Scott and William Muir, because they could not write."

Decreet Arbitral, commonly called the Letter of Guildry.

This paper which is very long (consisting of fifty-four Articles)* was, on the 16th February, 1605, accepted by all parties as the Constitution of the Burgh. The Right Honourable Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, Knight Provost, and the other Magistrates and Members of Council, being in Council assembled, his Lordship informed the meeting, "that he as Arbiter, with the assistance of two of the Clergymen of the City, had given his award anent the grand dispute between the Merchants and Crafts, to the effect, that all manner of mutiny, controversies, question, and debates, shall be removed furth of the common-well, especially betwixt the Merchant rank and rank of Craftsmen; that the mutual bond set down among them lately, concerning the Dean of Guild and Deacon-Conveener, for the common-well of this Burgh, and well of both the states, may take happy effect, without any particular respect either to the Merchant or Craftsman, with consent of the Dean of Guild and Deacon-Conveener, for themselves, and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained, that, in all musters, weapon-schawing, and other lawful assemblies, that there shall be no question, strife, or debate, betwixt Merchant and Craftsman, for prerogative or priority; but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the common-well, shall rank and place themselves together, but distinction, as they shall happen to fall in rank, and otherways, as shall be thought expedient by the Provost and Baillies for the time; declaring, by these presents, that whatever he be, either Merchant or Craftsman, who makes question, mutiny, or tumult, for their rank, by prerogative or property, and repines at the will and discretion of the Provost, shall

* The Letter of Guildry is copied *litcratim* into the Annals of Glasgow, page 257, Vol. II.

be judged and reputed as a seditious person, and furder punished on sight. And furder, for taking away all partiality, and particular respect of persons, amongst the said Merchants and Crafts, if it should happen hereafter, that any question or quarrel, fall out amongst them judicially, or by way of deed, the Dean of Guild, nor Deacon-Conveener, nor either of their ranks, shall show themselves particularly affected to any of their parties, in respect that the one is a Merchant, and the other a Craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them, tumultuously, in judgment, or otherways; but to be careful to see the offender condignly punished, according to justice. And because several Burgesses of this Burgh, when they happen to commit disturbance with their neighbours, within the same, do boast themselves, and vaunt of their friends, to the great trouble of this Burgh, and judgment-seat of the same, by convocating their friends out of Town to assist them; therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever Burgess of this Burgh, that hereafter commits disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends without the Town, to take part with him, and to make furder tumult without the Town, and in judgment, his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a Freeman hereafter; but they shall civilly and quietly seek their redress, and remead of their wrong, by way of justice. And sicklike, that all conventions, and meetings of the Dean of Guild and Deacon-Conveener, shall be for putting their statutes to execution, and exercising the liberties and privileges granted by the Provost, Baillies, and Council, to them. And furder, considering that the said Merchants and Crafts has most reverently desired the said Provost, Baillies, and great Council of the said Burgh, to grant and give their full express consent and assent to the foresaid letters, whole heads, statutes, privileges, and liberties therein contained, and to subscrive and interpone their authority to the same; and ordain the same, with the said commissions, and letter in form of submission, to be insert and registrated in the Burgh Court-Books of the said Burgh, that the same may take full effect in all time hereafter."

"The said Provost, Baillies and Council, aforesaid, being therewith ripely advised, understanding the same first to redound to the honour of God, common-well of this Burgh, and well of both the saids ranks of Merchants and Craftsmen, and to their mutual amity,

concord, and agreement hereafter, thought the foresaid petition and desire most lawful and reasonable, and therefore accepted, received, and admitted, the said letter; and, in token of their consent, subscrived the same, and ordained the saids commissions, respective, and letter in form of a submission, and that the Dean of Guildrie, Deacon-Conveener, and Visiter of maltmen and mealmen, proceeding and following thereupon, to be insert and registrated in the Burgh Court-Books, and their authority to be interponed thereto."

"(Signed) HENRY GIBSON, *Town-Clk.*"

"*Act of Council, in the year* 1711, *anent the Set of the Burgh of Glasgow, confirmed by the General Convention of the Royal Burghs.*

"At Glasgow, the 22d day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eleven years. The which day the Magistrates and Town Council convened, considering, that, by an Act of the General Convention of Royal Burghs, the whole Royal Burghs are ordained to transmit to the Clerk of the Royal Burghs, each of their sets and customs in their elections of their Magistrates and Council, to be recorded in the books of the said General Convention of Royal Burghs, in manner, and to the effect, as is more fully specified in the said Act; therefore the Magistrates and Town Council do hereby declare the Set, or accustomed way of this Burgh of Glasgow, in their elections of their Provost, Baillies, Town Council, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, Treasurer, and others after insert, to be as follows, *viz.* By the ordinary Set of the said Burgh, the Town Council (besides the Provost and three Baillies) is to consist of the number of thirteen Merchants and twelve Trades; and if either the Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, Treasurer, or Master of Work, or all of them that shall happen to be chosen of persons not in the Town Council, they, by their election, become extraordinary Counsellors. The ordinary day of election of the Provost and Bailies is upon the first Tuesday after Michaelmas *.

Election of the Provost.

"The Provost, Baillies, and Town Council, convened, do pro-

* 29th September.

ceed first to the election of the Provost, and the hail Council being removed from the table, (except the present Provost and Baillies,) the said Provost and Baillies do leet the Merchant rank in four leets, and the Council being called to take their place at the table, each of the said four leets are severally voted, and one chosen out of each of them, and the said four persons so chosen being removed, and divided in two leets, and the said two leets being severally voted, there are two persons chosen out of the same, and which two persons are put in one leet, and the same put to the vote which of them shall be chosen as Provost; he who has plurality of votes is elected Provost for the year ensuing, and he may be elected, and continued at the next year's election for a second year; but he cannot be leeted or elected till two years expire after his going out of office.

Election of the Baillies.

" After the election of the Provost, as said is, they do proceed to the election of the three Baillies; and the hail Council being again removed from the table, except the Provost elected, as is immediately above written, and the three Baillies who are to be changed, with the late Provost or Provosts, the said persons not removed set down the leets of the Merchants and Crafts ranks in Council, out of which the three Baillies are to be chosen for the year ensuing: the Merchant rank who are capable to be leeted, are divided in four leets, and the Council being called to take their place, the said four leets are severally put to the vote, and one chosen out of each of them, and the said four persons so chosen being divided into two leets, and the Counsellors of the Trades' rank being divided into three leets, and severally put to the vote, there are three persons chosen, who are put in one leet, and the saids three leets of Merchants and Crafts (after the persons therein are removed) being severally put to the vote, there is one of the two in the first leet of the Merchant rank chosen for first and eldest Baillie, and one of the two in the second leet of the Merchant rank, chosen second Baillie for the year ensuing; as also, there is one of the three in the leet of the Crafts' rank chosen as Baillie for the Crafts' rank; and it is also the Set and custom in the election of the Baillies, that none of the Council, who has been elected Baillie, can be thereafter leeted for, or elected Baillie, till two years expire after their being out of that office."

Election of the Town Council.

" At the election of the Town Council upon the first Friday after the election of the said Magistrates, there do convene the present Provost and three Baillies, and the Provost and three Baillies that were in office the last year, and the Provost and three Baillies that were in office as Magistrates the year preceding the last year, which three years Magistrates make up the number of twelve, and if any of the said number be defective, in respect of one man being Provost two of the said three years, or by the absence or death of any of the twelve, therefore these convened do elect, or call for so many persons * as shall happen to be wanting of the said full number, of the same quality of the absents, whether they be Merchants or Crafts, to make up the said number of twelve, who are appointed by the constitution of the Burgh to make choice of these who are to bear office as Counsellors of this Burgh for the year ensuing, and then do proceed to the election of thirteen of the Merchant rank, and twelve of the Trades rank, to bear office as Counsellors, which Counsellors are elected as follows, *viz.* the whole thirteen of the Merchant rank, and twelve of the Trades' rank, who were Counsellors the year preceding, are leeted with others of the same rank who are not Counsellors; and in respect that the present Magistrates are chosen out of the last Council, the late Magistrates do come in their place to make up the number, and be leeted as Counsellors; and none of the said thirteen Merchants, or twelve Trades can be leeted one with another, but with persons out of the Council, as said is, except in the case when either the Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, Treasurer, or Master of Work shall happen to be extraordinary Counsellors by their office, they may be leeted against as many of the Merchants and Trades Counsellors of the same rank; and in case it shall happen at any time that a considerable number of the Counsellors who are elected, as said is, do not accept, the Magistrates and Council may, and have been in use to elect others in their room and place."

Election of Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, &c.

" At the election of the Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, and

* These extraordinary Counsellors were formerly termed *Causeway Counsellors*, from their being usually taken from the street, without any formal citation.

others, upon the foresaid Wednesday after the election of the Council, do convene the Provost, Baillies, and Counsellors, both of the Merchant and Trades ranks, together with the Deacons of the respective incorporate Crafts in the Burgh; and because that the Trades Baillies and Counsellors and Deacons foresaid, do exceed the number of the Magistrates and Council of the Merchant rank, there are as many Merchants added to them as make the Merchant and Trades ranks both alike in number, and then there is a leet produced from the Merchants' House, contained in an act thereof, under their Clerk's hand, consisting of three persons of the Merchants rank, and one of them is chosen by the Magistrates and Town Council, and others foresaid, to bear office as Dean of Guild of this Burgh for the year ensuing. As also, there is a leet produced from the Trades' House, contained in an act thereof under their Clerk's hand, consisting of three persons of the Crafts rank, and one of them is chosen by the said Magistrates and Town Council, and others foresaid, to bear office as Deacon-Convener of this Burgh for the year ensuing; and, in the election of the Dean of Guild and Deacon-Convener, the Provost has the first vote, and in case of equality the casting vote."

Election of Treasurer.

"Thereafter, the Merchants and Deacons who are added to the Magistrates and Town Council for electing the Dean of Guild and Deacon-Convener being removed, the Magistrates and Town Council put two or three persons on the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Treasurer of the Burgh for the year ensuing; and the leet out of which the Treasurer is elected, consists of the Merchant rank and Trades rank *per vices*, or year about."

Election of the Baillie of Gorbals.

"In electing the Baillie of Gorbals, the Magistrates and Town Council put two or three of their number upon a leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Baillie of the Gorbals for the year ensuing; and the leet out of which he is chosen consists of the Merchant rank and Trades rank, *per vices*, or year about."

Election of the Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde.

" In electing the Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde, the Magistrates and Town Council put two persons, either of the Council, or not of the same, as they think fit, upon a leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Water-Baillie for the year ensuing, and the leet out of which he is chosen consists of the Merchant rank and Trades rank *per vices*, or year about."

Election of the Master of Work.

" In Electing the Master of Work, the Magistrates and Town Council put two persons of the Merchant rank, either of the Council, or not of the same, as they think fit, upon a leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as Master of Work of the Burgh for the year ensuing."

Election of the Visitor of the Maltmen.

" There is a leet produced from the Incorporation of Maltmen, under their Clerk's hand, consisting of four or five persons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is chosen, by the Magistrates and Town Council, to be Visitor of the Maltmen for the year ensuing."

Election of the Visitor of the Gardeners.

" There is a leet produced from the Incorporation of Gardeners, under their Clerk's hand, consisting of two persons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one is chosen, by the Magistrates and Town Council, to be Visitor of the Gardeners for the year ensuing."

Election of the Procurator-Fiscal of Court.

" In electing the Procurator-Fiscal of Court, there is a leet made by the Magistrates and Town Council, consisting of two persons, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is elected Procurator-Fiscal of Court for the year ensuing."*

The Magistrates and Town Council recommend to the Provost

* In 1816, the Magistrates and Council, enacted, that in future there should be two joint Procurators-Fiscal of Court.

to transmit an extract hereof, under the Clerk's hand, to the Clerk of the Convention of Royal Burghs, to the effect specified in the said Act of the Burghs."

"Extracted by me,

"JO. M'GILCHRIST, Dpt. Cl."

Alterations in the Set of the Burgh.

"At Glasgow, the fifteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight years, the which day the Magistrates and Town Council convened; the Committee nominate by a former act, dated the eighth of April instant, for considering what alterations and amendments may be proper to be made in the Set of the Town, reported, that the constitution of the Town Council of Glasgow has been long complained of, as having a tendency to continue the government of the City in a particular Set, longer than may be for the public interest, there being sometimes difficulty to get the more creditable Burgesses to accept of offices; and time and experience having discovered sundry defects in the constitution, the following alterations and amendments are humbly submitted, and reported, by the Committee to whom this affair has been remitted, to take effect at Michaelmas, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, and to be observed in all time coming, *viz.*

"I. That the late Provost and Baillies, and the last elected Dean of Guild and Deacon-Convener, shall necessarily continue, and be of the ordinary Council without election, the year after their having been in, or exercised, their respective offices.

"II. That the two senior Merchant, and two senior Trades Counsellors, not being in the Magistracy, (excepting always the last year's Provost and Baillies, together with the last elected Dean of Guild and Convener,) shall necessarily be disqualified annually from being in the Council, for the space of three years allennarly, and that the like number of the same rank be chosen or filled up in their places, at the time and in the manner to be condescended on in the immediately subsequent article. But in regard hitherto the number of new members brought yearly into the Council has not been fixed or uniform, and that three or more of the present members of one rank, may decline accepting the office of Counsellor, for compelling of whom there is at present no provision; and that

hereafter some of the senior Counsellors foresaid, by being in the office of Magistracy, or having been Magistrates, Dean of Guild, or Deacon-Convener, the preceding year, may be necessary or constituent members of the Council, whereby it shall happen that there may be only one Merchant or Trades Counsellor exclusive of the necessary members abovesaid, older elected than all the rest of his rank; and that, after his being disqualified, there may be two or more of that rank who have been equally long in Council, or it may happen that three or more Counsellors of the same rank have been brought in at one election, it is provided, that so oft as any of these cases, or cases of the like nature, shall occur, when only part of the Counsellors elected at one time need to be dropt, in order to make up the number of two of each rank necessary to be disqualified as above, it shall be in the power of the twelve electors hereafter mentioned, to determine by plurality of voices, which of these two or more Counsellors elected at one time are to fall off from the Council for that year, two of each rank being necessarily to be disqualified annually, whose places are to be filled up in the manner to be hereafter prescribed, and such of the senior Counsellors as are not disqualified, or continued, on the above account, for that year, shall be the first who are to fall off, and necessarily go out of the Council, the election immediately subsequent, at least so soon as they cease to be necessary Counsellors, in consequence of the regulation foresaid.

"III. That upon the first Friday after the election of Magistrates in October one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, and, yearly thereafter on that day, the three sets of Magistrates who, by the original constitution of the Burgh, have the power to choose those who are to bear office as Counsellors, convene within the Town-hall, at four in the afternoon, the Dean of Guild and Deacon-Convener being warned personally or at their dwelling-houses, to be present with them; and after filling up the places of such of the electors as are dead, absent, or who have been two years in one office, or borne two offices, to make up the full number of twelve, the Dean of Guild and Convener, if at the meeting foresaid, being always to be electors in room of such of their respective ranks, whose places are to be filled up as above; and after having a list laid before them by the Town Clerk, of the members of last year's Council, distinguishing each year when they were last brought into

Council: these twelve electors are to fill up and choose thirteen Merchants and twelve Tradesmen, who, with the Provost and three Baillies are to make up the ordinary Council of twenty nine, for the year subsequent, in the manner following, *viz.* the thirteen Merchant Counsellors are to be composed of the last year's Provost, (when not re-chosen) the two Merchant Baillies for the preceding year, the last elected Dean of Guild, who, in case he has been an extraordinary member of Council in the former year, is to supply and fill up the room of one of the new Merchant Counsellors; and that whether he has been newly elected into the office of Magistracy or not, and of another new Counsellor of the Merchant rank, to be chosen by plurality of voices as above, who with the said Dean of Guild in the event foresaid, are to come in place of the two senior Merchant Counsellors, necessarily to be disqualified and fall off from the Council, by the second regulation before set down; but in case the last elected Dean of Guild has been of the ordinary Council of twenty-nine, the preceding year, the said twelve electors are, by plurality of voices, to name and choose two new Merchant Counsellors, in place of the two senior members of that rank, to be disqualified as above expressed; and so many of the junior or latest elected Merchant Counsellors, for the preceding year, not being at the time in the office of Magistracy, or having been Magistrates or Dean of Guild the immediately preceding year, as with the necessary and new elected Counsellors above said, shall make up the number of thirteen, exclusive of the Provost and two Merchant Baillies, are to continue and remain members of the Council, for the Merchant rank, the year ensuing. And as to the twelve Trades Counsellors, they are to consist of the persons following, *viz.* the immediately preceding year's Baillie of that rank; the last elected Convener, who, in case he has been an extraordinary member of Council in the former year, is to supply and fill up the room of one of the new Trades Counsellors, and that whether he has been newly elected into the office of Magistracy or not, and of another new Counsellor of the Trades rank, to be chosen by plurality of voices as above, who, in the event foresaid, are to come in place of the two senior Trades Counsellors necessarily to be disqualified by the second regulation above-written; but in case the last elected Convener has been of the ordinary Council of twenty-nine, the preceding year, the said twelve electors are, by plurality of votes, to name

and choose two new Trades Counsellors, to supply the place of the two senior members of that rank, to be disqualified as above expressed; and so many of the junior or latest elected Trades Counsellors, for the preceding year, not being at the time a Baillie, or having been Baillie or Convener the immediately preceding year, as with the necessary and new elected Counsellors above said, shall make up the number of twelve, exclusive of the Trades Baillie at the time, are to continue and remain members of the Council, for the Craftsmen rank, the year ensuing. Declaring always that the said twelve electors shall further have liberty, and are hereby appointed, to fill up the places of such of the preceding year's Council, who have died in that time, or refused to accept their offices, and whose seats have not been filled up by the Council, in terms of the original Set, and that over and above the four new Counsellors, to be annually elected and filled up, as before specified, and that there is to be no further change in the Council, any one year, than by filling up or choosing two Merchant and two new Trades Counsellors, in place of these to be disqualified as aforesaid, or supplying the room of such as are dead, or have refused to accept in the preceding year, in case the seats of the latter have not been filled up by the Council, as before mentioned; declaring always, that in regard a good number of the Merchant Counsellors elected in October last, one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven, have not accepted of their offices, for which, as before noticed, there is at present no compulsitor, it shall be permitted, that in October one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, at filling up the ensuing year's Council, in case two or more of the persons chosen Counsellors, for this current year, shall continue to decline acceptance, the twelve electors before named, may only fill up or nominate new Counsellors, in place of those who have not accepted the preceding year, without being obliged to disqualify, at that election only, the two senior accepting Counsellors of that rank, in terms of the second regulation aforesaid.

" IV. That the Baillie for the village of Gorbals is to be chosen out of a leet of the Merchant rank and Trades rank *per vices*, with liberty to the Council to nominate them out of their own number or not, and to conjoin another Baillie for the village and barony, as they shall judge expedient.

" V. That every person hereafter elected, or continued a Coun-

sellor, shall be obliged to accept of his office, on the day whereon the Dean of Guild and Convener are chosen, if not confined with sickness, or necessarily absent, or at farthest in three months after his election, and that any person chosen to be a Counsellor, refusing or neglecting to accept as said is, shall, by the Magistrates and Council, at their first meeting after the first day of January yearly, be fined and amerciated in the sum of twenty pounds sterling, payable to the Collectors of the Merchants and Trades Houses respectively, for the behoof of their poor, according to the rank which the refusing or neglecting Counsellor shall be of; and the said respective Collectors are to be obliged, between and the Whitsunday ensuing, to produce a certificate, under the hands of the Dean of Guild or Convener respectively, of their having accounted for the said several fines, or that the same are placed to their debits with the several Houses, otherwise the said respective Collectors shall be obliged to pay the same to the Town Treasurer for the use of the Burgh, with one-fifth part more for their neglect in levying the said fines, without prejudice to the Council, in case any number of Counsellors decline accepting, and choose to pay the above fine, to fill up their places agreeable to the original Set; and declaring always, that if any person shall make payment of the above fine, for not accepting to be a Counsellor, he shall not be again compellable to accept of that office.

" VI. That every person who shall be hereafter elected Provost, one of the Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, or Treasurer, shall, on his refusing or declining to accept or exercise any of the said offices, at the first meeting of the Council, after the election of the Dean of Guild, be fined and amerciated, by the Magistrates and Town Council, in the sum of forty pounds sterling, payable to the Collectors of the Merchants and Trades Houses, respectively, for the behoof of the poor, according to the rank which the refusing or neglecting office-bearer shall be of; with certification, that if the said respective Collectors do not produce, within three months after an extract of the sentence for the said fines shall be put into their hands, a certificate from the Dean of Guild or Convener respectively, of their having accounted for the said several fines; the said respective Collectors shall be obliged to pay the same, with one-fifth part more, for their neglect in levying thereof, to the Town Treasurer for the use of the Burgh; and this article, with the im-

mediately preceding one, to be read annually in the Merchants and Trades Houses, at their first meeting after electing the Dean of Guild and Convener.

" VII. That in case of the decease of the Provost, any one of the Baillies, or Treasurer, during the time of their being in office, the Magistrate to whom belongs the right of presiding in, and convening the Council, who is declared to be the first Magistrate in the place, at the time, shall call a Council within forty-eight hours after such death, and there intimate the inconveniency, and necessity of supplying the vacant office; and at that diet another Council shall be appointed, not under four, nor above eight days distance from the former, for electing an office-bearer in place of the Magistrate or Treasurer deceased; and shall appoint the whole members of Council to be warned for that effect. At which second meeting leets shall be made up, as is presently practised at electing these office-bearers, (excluding the Magistrates at the time, or any other debarred from being elected into any of these offices respectively by the original Set,) out of which leets, the office vacant, as aforesaid, is to be supplied, and the person newly elected to have the same powers and privileges with his immediate predecessor, in whose place he shall be chosen; and in case of the death of a Dean of Guild or Convener during their being in these offices, the immediately preceding Dean of Guild or Convener in life, within forty-eight hours after such decease, are to convene their respective houses, who are to appoint a new meeting of their several members to be convened and properly warned, not under four, nor above eight days distance from the former diet, whereof the Provost, or presiding Magistrate is to be acquainted. At which last meeting, a leet of three persons shall be elected by a majority of votes, to be presented by the two houses respectively according to the rank of the person deceased, in the same manner as has been hitherto practised at electing the Dean of Guild or Convener, the first year of their offices; and immediately after the houses have voted the said leets respectively, the presiding Magistrate is to call and convene the Town Council, and Deacons of Crafts, in the same form and method, as has been hitherto observed on occasions of that nature; and the persons, who, by law or practice, have right to choose a Dean of Guild or Convener, shall, by plurality of voices (the Provost or Preses having the first, as

also a casting vote) elect that office-bearer out of the leets foresaid, according as the office shall happen to be vacant by death, as said is, and the person so to be elected, shall have the same powers and privileges, which his immediate predecessor had, when in life: Declaring also, that in case of any persons not accepting of any of the said offices, within a month after their election, the Council are to proceed and make choice of another office-bearer in their place, observing the forms and regulations before set down in the event of their decease.

"VIII. That the original Set and constitution of the Burgh, so far as not altered, amended, or repealed by the present Regulations, shall continue and remain in full force till a proper and legal alteration be made therein. And that this present platform and rules therein set down, shall be observed inviolably, till altered by the City-Council, with consent of the Merchant and Trades Houses, and shall be publicly read in presence of the Council annually, immediately before they proceed to the election of Magistrates.

"Which report above-written, being read in presence of, and duly considered by, the Magistrates and Council, they agreed thereto, and approved, and hereby approve thereof, and ordain the same to take effect and be observed for the future, according as is above mentioned, and remit to the Magistrates, to order copies of the above report to be given in to the Dean of Guild and Deacon-Convener, to be laid by them before their respective houses.—Extracted by

"JO. M'GILCHRIST, *Dep. Cl.*"

"*Extract Act of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, relative to a further Alteration of the Set of the Burgh of Glasgow.*

"In the general Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, held at the Burgh of Edinburgh, the sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, by their Commissioners therein convened. The which day, the Convention, having resumed the consideration of the petition from the Burgh of Glasgow, for an alteration of their Set, with the report of the Committee to whom it was remitted, and having also heard read a memorial subscribed by the Commissioner and Assessor of that Burgh, confining their present demand to their being entitled to have an additional Baillie of the merchant rank, and another of the Trades rank, mak-

ing three Baillies of the former rank, and two Baillies of the Trades rank, and to their being entitled to re-elect two of these five Baillies, *viz.* one of each rank, to continue a second year, and having taken the whole under serious consideration, with the acts of the Town Council of Glasgow, and different acts of the Convention altering Sets of Burghs; the Convention unanimously approved of the report of their Committee, and, in terms thereof, do authorize the Council of Glasgow to elect and make choice of the foresaid two additional Baillies, making in all three Baillies of the Merchant rank, and two Baillies of the Trades rank, at their next ensuing Michaelmas election, and in all time hereafter, and to re-elect one of these Baillies in each rank to continue a second year, and so far alter the present Set of the Burgh of Glasgow, but no farther, it being conditioned, that the said two additional Baillies shall be elected in the same way and manner the Baillies of Glasgow have been elected, and that without any addition to the number of their Council, which are hereby appointed to continue as they presently are, and of no greater number, and appointed the petition and memorial, with the report of the Committee, to be engrossed after the minutes of Convention.—Extracted from the Record of the General Convention of Royal Burghs, by

"JOHN GRAY, *Conj. Clk.*"

Extract Act of Royal Burghs of Scotland in favour of the City of Glasgow.

"In the General Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, holden at the Burgh of Edinburgh, the thirteenth of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and two. The which day, the Commissioner for the Burgh of Glasgow presented to the Convention, an extract from the records of Council of that Burgh, relative to carrying into execution the alterations on the Set thereof, made by the 31st act of last Convention, and craved that the same might be inserted in the records of Convention, which being considered by the Convention, they appointed the same to be recorded accordingly, and of which the tenor follows. 'At Glasgow, the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and one years, which day, the Magistrates and Council being in Council assembled, the Lord Provost reported, that, in consequence of memorials, presented by him and Baillie Wardlaw to the Convention of Royal Burghs, the

tenor of which memorials are engrossed on the records of Council, the Convention had passed an act, an extract of which is also engrossed in the records of Council; authorizing the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow, at the next annual election of Magistrates, and at all future annual elections, to elect an additional Baillie of the Merchant rank, and an additional Baillie of the Trades rank, making in all three Merchant and two Trades Baillies, but that the Convention had declined, at that time, to come to any resolution with regard to the matters contained in the before inserted additional memorial, the consideration of which was delayed till a future meeting of the Convention, the Magistrates and Council approve of, ratify, and confirm the transactions of the Lord Provost and Baillie Wardlaw in this business, accept of the alteration of the Set of the Burgh contained in the said Act of the Convention, resolve to elect additional Baillies in terms thereof at the ensuing Michaelmas election, and appoint the Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, and Deacon-Convener, as a Committee of Council, alongst with the Town Clerks, to draw up a form for electing the said additional Baillies. Extracted from the Records of Council, by

"JOHN ORR, *Clk.*"

Act of Council respecting the mode of electing additional Baillies.

"At Glasgow, the second day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and one. Which day, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow being in Council assembled, the Committee appointed to consider the form of electing two additional Baillies, conformable to the Act of Convention of the Royal Burghs of the sixteenth of July last, gave in a report, the tenor whereof follows: Report of the Committee of Council, appointed to consider the form of electing the two additional Baillies whom the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow were empowered to choose by the Act of the Convention of Royal Burghs, dated the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, and entered upon the Records of the Town Council of Glasgow, upon the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one.

"After having considered the former Set of the Burgh, and the Act of Convention before-mentioned, the Committee are of opinion, that the mode of electing the two additional Baillies which will the

least encroach on the former Set, which will run the least risque of creating confusion, and which will be the most easily carried into execution, will be for the Magistrates and Council, *First*, to elect the two Merchant Baillies and one Trades Baillie, exactly in the same manner and conformable to the regulations which have been practised under the former Set of the Burgh, the leets for which will require no alteration whatever at the election 1801, as none of the Baillies for the preceding year are to be re-elected, although at all annual elections, subsequent to 1801, the Baillies of the immediate preceding year ought to be leeted in choosing the two eldest Merchant Baillies, and the eldest Trades Baillie, because one of them of each rank may be re-elected for the subsequent year, who must, in that case, be the eldest Baillies of their respective ranks. *Secondly*, to divide and put into two leets the whole Merchant Counsellors, who, by the former Set, were eligible as Baillies (except the persons just chosen first and second Merchant Baillies, and the Baillies of the preceding year who shall not have been re-elected) to choose one person from each of these two leets, in the same manner as was done in the election of Merchant Baillies by the former Set, and then to put these two persons upon one short leet to be voted upon, and the person chosen from that short leet, shall be the youngest or third Merchant Baillie for the subsequent year, under the authority of the said Act of Convention of the Royal Burghs. *Thirdly*, to divide and put into two leets the whole Trades Counsellors, who, by the former Set, were eligible as Baillies, (except the person just chosen first or eldest Trades Baillie, and the Baillie or Baillies of the preceding year who shall not have been re-elected,) and to choose one person from each of these two leets, in the same manner as was done in the election of Trades Baillies by the former Set, and then to put these two persons upon one short leet to be voted upon, and the person, chosen from that short leet, shall be the second or youngest Trades Baillie for the subsequent year, under the authority of the said Act of Convention of the Royal Burghs. The Committee are of opinion, that all intermediate elections of Magistrates and Counsellors for filling up vacancies, occasioned by death or otherwise, ought to be made according to the manner and regulations of the former Set of the Burgh in all respects. The Committee do further report, that in consequence of the alterations made on the Set of the Burgh,

by the said Act of Convention, the number of ordinary Merchant Counsellors will be reduced to twelve, as the thirteenth Counsellor will become a Baillie, and that the number of ordinary Trades Counsellors will be reduced to eleven, as the twelfth Counsellor will also become a Baillie, after the Act of Convention shall begin to take effect. That alteration of the Set will necessarily occasion an alteration of the number of electors of Counsellors at the election of 1801, and at all subsequent annual elections of Counsellors, as, from the analogy of the former Set, the two persons chosen additional Baillies at Michaelmas 1801, will fall to be electors for that year; and, in the same manner, the persons chosen additional Baillies at the Michaelmas elections 1802 and 1803, will fall to be electors of Counsellors for those years, whereby, the electors for 1801 will be increased to fourteen, for 1802 to sixteen, and for 1803 to eighteen, at which number they will afterwards remain, and to which they must be filled up at every annual election, in the same manner and according to the same regulations that the number of electors, by the former Set, was filled up to twelve. If the Magistrates and Council approve of this Report, it will be proper for them to ratify and confirm it by an Act of Council, and to appoint extracts of it and the Act of Council of the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, accepting of the foresaid alterations of the Set, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Convention of Royal Burghs, that they may be recorded in the Books of Convention, and extracts of them deposited in the City Charter Chest.

"JOHN HAMILTON, *Convener of the Committee.*"

Which Report, being considered by the Magistrates and Council, they approve thereof, and enact and ordain, that the election of Magistrates and Counsellors therein referred to, at the annual election in this current year, eighteen hundred and one, and at all subsequent elections of Magistrates and Counsellors, shall proceed and be carried on in the manner specified in the said Report, and appoint extracts of this Act of Council, and of the Act of the thirty-first of July last, therein referred to, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Convention of the Royal Burghs at Edinburgh, to be recorded in the Books of Convention, and extracts thereof to be got and laid up in the City Charter Chest. Extracted from the Records of Council, by

"JOHN ORR, *Clk.*"

Extracted from the Records of the Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, by

"JAMES LAING, *Dep. Clk.*"

Act of Council respecting increasing the Fines for not accepting the Offices of Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, and Counsellors of the City.

"At Glasgow, the second day of October, eighteen hundred and one years. The which day, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow being in Council assembled, having resumed consideration of a proposal which is referred to in an Act of Council of the thirty-first day of July last, for increasing the fines upon persons refusing to accept the offices of Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, Deacon-Convener, and Counsellors of the City, unanimously enact and ordain, that the fines leviable for such refusal by the Set and Constitution of the Burgh (as explained and amended by an Act of the Magistrates and Town Council, dated the fifteenth day of April, seventeen hundred and forty-eight, and ratified and confirmed by the General convention of the Royal Burghs) shall, from and after the ensuing election, eighteen hundred and one, be doubled, that is to say, each person refusing to accept the offices of Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild, or Deacon-Convener, shall be liable to the penalty, and shall be fined and amerciated in the sum of eighty pounds sterling; and each person refusing to accept the office of a Counsellor, shall be liable to the penalty, and shall be fined and amerciated in the sum of forty pounds sterling, which fines and penalties shall be levied, exacted, and applied in the same manner as those formerly exigible were levied and applied, under the authority of the said Acts of the Town Council and Convention of the Royal Burghs; and the said additional fines shall be leviable from such persons as may be elected to the said offices at the ensuing annual election for this current year, and at all subsequent elections, who shall refuse to accept of those offices. Extracted from the Records of Council, by

"JOHN ORR, *Clk.*"

OATHS ADMINISTERED TO THE MAGISTRATES AND THE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, ON THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

Oath of Allegiance.

"I do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George.

"So help me God."

Oath of Abjuration.

"I do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, in my conscience, before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord, King George, is lawful and rightful King of this realm, and all other His Majesty's dominions and countries thereunto belonging. And I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do believe, in my conscience, that not any of the descendants of the person who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James II., and since his decease, pretended to be and took upon himself the style and title of King of England, by the name of James III., or, of Scotland, by the name of James VIII., or the style and title of King of Great Britain, hath any right or title whatsoever to the Crown of this realm, or any other the dominions thereunto belonging. And I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any allegiance or obedience to any of them.

"And I do swear that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to His Majesty King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my power, against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity. And I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty and his Successors, all treasons, and traitorous conspiracies, which I shall know to be against him or any of them. And I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power, to support, maintain, and defend, the succession of the Crown against the descendants of the said James, and against all other persons whatsoever, which succession, by an Act, intituled, an Act for the farther limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the Subject, is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of her body, being Protestants. And all these things I do plainly

and sincerely acknowledge, and swear according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. And I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian."

The Assurance.

"I do, in the sincerity of my heart, assert, acknowledge, and declare, that His Majesty, King George, is the only lawful and undoubted Sovereign of this realm, as well *de jure*, that is, of right, King, as *de facto*, that is, in the possession and exercise of the government. And, therefore, I do promise and swear that I will with heart and hand, life and goods, maintain and defend his right, title, and government, against the descendants of the person who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James, and since his decease, pretended to be, and took upon himself the style and title of King of England, by the name of James III. or, of Scotland, by the name of James VIII., or the style and title of King of Great Britain, and their adherents, and all other enemies, who either by open or secret attempts, shall disturb, or disquiet His Majesty, in the possession and exercise thereof."

The oath *de fidele*, or an oath for the faithful discharge of duty, is also administered.

Form of a Burgess-Ticket for a Protestant.

"Here I protest, before God, that I confess and allow with my heart the true religion, presently professed within this realm, and authorized by the laws thereof. I shall abide thereat, and defend the same, to my life's end, renouncing the Roman religion, called Papistry. I shall be leal and true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, and to the Provost and Baillies of this Burgh. I shall obey the officers thereof, fortify, maintain, and defend them in the execution of their office with my body and goods. I shall not colour Unfreemens' goods under colour of my own. In all taxations, watchings, and wardings, to be laid upon this Burgh, I shall willingly bear my part thereof, as I am commanded thereto by the

Magistrates; I shall not purchase nor use exemptions to be free thereof, renouncing the benefit of the same for ever. I shall do nothing hurtful to the liberties and common-well of this Burgh. I shall not brew nor cause brew any malt but such as is grinded at the Town's Mills, and shall grind no other corns, except wheat, pease, rye, and beans, but at the same allenarly. And how oft as I shall happen to break any part of this my oath, I oblige me to pay to the common affairs of this Burgh, the sum of one hundred pounds, Scots money, and shall remain in ward while the same be paid.

"So help me God."

"I shall give the best counsel I can, and conceal the counsel shown to me. I shall not consent to dispone the common goods of this Burgh, but for ane common cause, and ane common profit, I shall make concord, where discord is, to the utmost of my power. In all lienations and neighbourhoods, I shall give my leal and true judgment, but price, prayer, or reward.

"So help me God."

Roman Catholics admitted Burgesses.

In 1793, an Act of Parliament was passed, authorizing Magistrates of Royal Burghs to admit Roman Catholics to be Burgesses and Guild Brethren of their respective Burghs, on the administration of the following oath *:

"I do hereby declare that I do profess the Roman Catholic religion. I do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George III. and him will defend to the utmost of my power, against all conspiracies and attempts whatever, that shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies, which may be formed against him or them. And I do faithfully promise to maintain, support, and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the Crown, which succession, by an act, (entituled, an Act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the Subject,) is, and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, and the

* Applications under this Act were first made in Glasgow in 1801.

Heirs of her body being Protestants, hereby utterly renouncing and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person, claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of these realms. And I do swear that I do reject and detest, as an unchristian and impious position, that it is lawful to murder or destroy any person or persons whatsoever, for, or under pretence of their being heretics or infidels, and also that unchristian and impious principle, that faith is not to be kept with heretics or infidels. And I further declare, that it is not an article of my faith, and that I do renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that Princes, excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or any authority of the See of Rome, or by any other authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any person whatsoever. And I do promise that I will not hold, maintain, or abet, any such opinion, or any other opinion contrary to what is expressed in this declaration. And I do declare, that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever, and without any dispensation already granted by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome, or any person whatever, and without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or authority whatsoever, shall dispense with, or annul the same, and declare that it was null or void.

" So help me God."

When this oath has been administered, the name of the applicant, and his designation, is entered in a book, and attested by a Magistrate. The oath which is usually administered to the Protestant Burgess, is then taken by the Roman Catholic; with this difference, that in the preamble of the oath, the latter protests before God, that he professes the Roman Catholic religion.

MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL.

The Lord Provost is from courtesy styled Honourable; his Lordship and the five Baillies are charged with the executive, while the Magistrates and Council conduct the other public affairs of the community.

LIST OF MAGISTRATES AND OTHER OFFICE-BEARERS FROM MICHAELMAS 1816, TILL MICHAELMAS 1817.

The Hon. James Black, *Lord Provost.*
William Leckie, Esq.
Joshua Heywood, Esq. } *Merchant Baillies.*
Robert Haddow, Esq.
Robert Jamieson, Esq. } *Trades' Baillies.*
John Machen, Esq.
James Ewing, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*
Robert Ferrie, Esq. *Convener of the Trades' House.*
Archibald Newbigging, Esq. *Treasurer,* } *Honorary Counsellors,*
James Robertson, Esq. *Master of Works,* } *ex officiis.*
James Spreull, Esq. *Chamberlain.*
James Cleland, Esq. *Superintendant of Public Works, &c.*
William Mitchell, Esq. *Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde.*
James Hunter, Esq. *Depute-Baillie.*
William Smith, Esq. *Principal Baillie of the Barony of Gorbals.*
John Cuthbertson, Esq. } *Resident Baillies.*
James Fleming, Esq.
James Hill, Esq. *Baillie of Provan.*
Robert Gillespie, Esq. *Baillie of Port-Glasgow.*
James Reddie, Esq. *Advocate, First Town Clerk.*
Richard Henderson, Esq. *Second do.*
Robert Thomson, Esq. *Third do.*
John Bennet, Esq. } *Joint Procurators-Fiscal.*
Andrew Simpson, Esq.

Magistrates are Justices of the Peace for the County and Burgh.

The Provost, two Senior Merchant Baillies, the Senior Trades' Baillie, the Dean of Guild, and the Convener, are Justices of the Peace for the County, *ex officiis;* the Junior Merchant and Trades' Baillies, exercise similar powers within the Burgh.

Magistrates first wear a Court Dress and Gold Chains.

In the year 1720, the Lord Provost first began to wear a velvet court dress; and, in 1767, the Provost and Baillies, Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, first began to wear gold chains; the Baillie of the River was presented with a gold chain, on 8th May 1810, and the Baillie of the Barony of Gorbals, on 9th June 1812.

Chief Magistrate does not receive a Salary.

It is to be regretted, that the funds of this Corporation are not in a situation to warrant the appropriation of a sum to support the dignity of the Chief Magistrate, without affecting the progress of public improvements, which have been carried on, for a number of years past, on a very extensive scale.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Burgh.

The revenue of the Burgh arises from various sources; but chiefly from what is called the Common good. Of this the following may be considered as the most productive; *viz.* An impost of two pennies Scots on the Scots pint of ale or beer brewed, inbrought, or sold within the City*; ladles and multers, which are certain dues paid on grain, meal, fruit, &c. brought into the Burgh; dues on cattle killed within the Burgh; dues from the public washing-house and tron; rents of Markets, church seats, houses, mills, and mill lands; burgess entries; feus of land; and ground annuals; amounting in whole, for the year ending 31st December 1815, to £16,135 19*s.* 1½*d.* The following may be considered as the particulars of the expenditure; *viz.* Burgh assessment; criminal prosecutions; alimenting criminal prisoners; general expense of the Prison and Bridewell; expense of church and civil establishment; ministers' stipends and officers' salaries; Police establishment; repairs of heritable property; and general improvements; the amount of all which, for the year ending 31st December 1815, was £16,075 7*s.* 8*d.* thus leaving a balance in favour of the revenue, of £60 11*s.* 5½*d.*

* This impost, when first laid on in 1693, extended only over the Burgh; but it has since been extended to the Barony of Gorbals, and Town of Port-Glasgow.

Other Trusts committed to the Magistrates and Council.

Exclusive of the above, which may be considered as the revenue and expenditure *proper* of the community, the Magistrates and Council are entrusted, wholly or in part, with the administration of the following funds, viz. Navigation of the River Clyde; assessment for the maintenance of the poor; statute labour conversion fund; pontage of the Bridges; and Police establishment: the particulars of all which are elsewhere narrated.

Member of Parliament, by whom returned.

This Burgh of itself, does not return a representative to Parliament. The Magistrates and Council of the Burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, elect one Member among them. In the event of equality, each Burgh takes the casting vote in rotation, conformable to the above order *. Although the population of either of these conjoined Burghs does not exceed one-fortieth part of Glasgow, they are equal in political franchise.

Merchants' and Trades' Ranks.

It appears from the records, prior to 1604, that persons who bought and sold merchandize of any description in this Burgh, considered themselves as a distinct class of citizens from those who manufactured the articles; and the claims of each for precedence often gave rise to dissension among the burgesses, which was not completely allayed till 1612, when the Letter of Guildry was confirmed by Act of Parliament. By this important arrangement, the Dean of Guild is declared to be President of his House, and from courtesy is styled Lord Dean of Guild. He takes precedence of the Convener of the Trades' House in all places, and of the Provost and Baillies at every meeting of his House.

Merchants' House.

The Merchants' House consists of all the Merchant burgesses who have matriculated, that is, who have paid a fee, now fixed at ten guineas, to the funds of the House. These members, have the privilege of attending one meeting in the course of the year, and of electing twenty-four members of the Dean of Guild's Coun-

* The Burgh which has the casting vote is called the Returning Burgh.

cil, which is made up as follows: immediately after his election, the Dean of Guild names twelve members, who may be either foreign or home traders; and puts the whole of the remaining members into twenty-four lists, or leets, whereof twelve must be foreign, and twelve home traders. The qualified members then elect one person from each leet, who, together with the Dean, the Provost, three Merchant Baillies, the Collector, and the twelve persons nominated by the Dean, compose the Council, to whom the administration of the whole affairs of the House, is entrusted throughout the year. The funds of this public body, arise chiefly from rents, feus, ground annuals, interest, matriculation, burgess entry-money, donations, and mortifications.

Trades' House.

The Convener is President of the Trades' House, and takes precedence of the Trades' Baillies at all meetings of the House. The members consist of the present and late Convener, the two Trades' Baillies, the present and late Collector, the present and late Deacons of the fourteen Incorporations, and twenty-six assistants, nominated as follows: the Deacons of the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, and Maltmen, nominate, each, four of the members of their Incorporations; the Weavers two; the Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, and Barbers, one each; the Dyers do not return any. These members are nominated immediately after the election of the Convener; and along with him, constitute the Trades' House, and to them its whole civil and political concerns are entrusted.

The affairs of finance are placed under the exclusive management of the Convener, Deacons, and extraordinary Members of the House; the latter are the Trades' Baillies, Collector, and such Members as have passed the chair, or have been at any time in the Magistracy. The funds of this public body, like the Merchants' House, arise chiefly from rents, ground annuals, interest, burgess entries, donations, mortifications, and feus from the lands of Tradestown.

BURGH DUES.

(Usually termed the Common Good of the City.)

These Dues are let annually by Public Roup, in the beginning of May, and possession given on the 1st Tuesday of June, yearly, *viz.*

Ladles and Multers.

(Conformable to Statute and Established Practice.)

All Oats, Beans, and Pease, or Meal made from these Grains, which are brought into the Burgh, are subject to pay a Ladle, equal to a sixty-fourth part, or half a peck out of a load of two bolls, except such Meal or Malt as is sold to, and used in, the families of Burgesses, which is not liable to pay any Ladle*, unless the purchaser wishes to have the Grain or Meal re-measured or re-weighed within the Burgh. If these Grains or Meal are water-borne, that is to say, if they are brought up the Clyde, (for the Canal is not included in the term,) they pay a Ladle only of a ninety-sixth part.

Wheat and Rye pay a Ladle of an eighty-fourth part;—if water-borne, a ninety-sixth part. Grain may be brought into, and stored in the Burgh for two months, without paying any Ladle, provided bulk is not broken, but if any part of it is sold during the currency of two months, to a person or persons living in the Burgh, the whole quantity is liable in the above-mentioned Ladle. Flour pays only a Ladle of a hundred and twelfth part.

Salt pays a sixty-fourth part. Fruit, *viz.* Apples, Pears, Plumbs, and Nuts, &c. a heaped Ladle, which is now ascertained to be a fortieth part. Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, and Cherries, a Ladle of one Halfpenny per peck.

Each boll of Malt brewed within the Burgh, pays a Multer of Sixpence, and a Ladle of a sixty-fourth part. At present, there are only two Houses who brew within the Burgh, and pay these taxes.

* Burgesses are not entitled to exemption for Fruit, or any other Ladle except Meal and Malt.

Although the letter of the law is, to lift the Ladles in kind, it has been the practice, for a long time past, to take the value in money, at the same rate as the article is sold at.

Eggs and Buttermilk.

The practice is, to receive One Egg out of an ordinary sized basket, and three out of a chest, of similar dimensions to those in which tea is originally packed.

Each barrel of Buttermilk sold within the Burgh, pays One Halfpenny.

Fish and Potatos.

Fish sold in Boats, or on the Quay at the Broomielaw, by the Importer, pays no Dues; but when sold to persons in wholesale, or in small lots, to be hawked in the streets of the Burgh, is subject to pay;—for Herrings, One Halfpenny for every hundred of six score;—for a Cart-load of Fish, of any description, sold in the Burgh, One Shilling;—a Barrow-load, of three hundred weight, Sixpence;—and a Burthen, that is to say, any quantity a person may choose to carry, Threepence.

The Dues on Potatos, are at the rate of Twopence per boll.

Cheese and Butter Dues.

All Scotch Salt Butter* sold within the Burgh, is liable to a Ladle of One Halfpenny per stone of sixteen lb.—Scotch Cheese, to a Ladle of One Halfpenny per stone, *viz.* Tenpence for twenty stones; the same sum is only exacted for any weight from twenty up to thirty stones; all above that weight, pays One Halfpenny per stone. Cheese and Butter, (if waterborne,) pay only one third of a Penny per stone †.

Tron and Weigh-House Store Dues.

Weighing Goods, of whatever description, One Halfpenny per cwt.

Storeage of a Hogshead, or the largest Barrel, Twopence per week. Do. of a Barrel or Barrel bulk, One Penny per week. Do. of one hundred Dried Hides, One Shilling per week. These

* Fresh, (Sweet) Butter, pays no dues.

† When the Dues on Butter and Cheese are paid, there is nothing charged for weighing or storeage for six weeks. English, Irish, or Dutch Cheese or Butter, pays no Dues, but pays the same rate for weighing, (if brought to the Weigh-House,) as if liable for the dues.

rates are exigible for a week, although the Goods remain only one night in the Weigh-House.

As an inducement for persons to store their goods in the Weigh-House, the Tacksman is bound to pay a premium of Insurance against Fire, on Two Thousand Pounds *.

Beef and Mutton Dues.

There is no rent charged to the Corporation of Fleshers, nor any individual Member thereof, for the Stalls in the Markets, or the Killing-Rooms in the Slaughter-House, the rent being made up in the shape of Dues, charged on the head of Cattle which each individual kills, conformable to the following rate; *viz.* Each Cow or Bullock, Sixpence. Each Calf, One Penny. Each Sheep, One Penny. Each Lamb, One Halfpenny, Each Hog, Twopence. These Dues are collected from the Fleshers weekly, from a return drawn up by the Government Searchers, who examine or search every skin or hide of the above mentioned animals, that are killed in the public or private Slaughter-Houses within the Burgh, conformable to Act of Parliament. These Dues are exigible although the Fleshers sell their meat in Shops, and have no killing places in the Slaughter-House.

Public Washing-House in the Green. Regulations and Dues.

The Washing-House accommodates two hundred Washers. The Tacksman provides Hot and Cold Water, 100 large and 80 small Tubs, and 100 Stools, to any person who chooses to apply for them, in consideration of the following Dues, *viz.*†

Hot and Cold Water for a Day's Washing of one person, without the use of Tubs and Stools, Fourpence.

* The Ladles and Multers, and the Dues on Eggs and Buttermilk, Fish, Potatoe, Cheese and Butter, are chiefly collected by persons stationed at the eight Ports of the City. *viz.* The Old and New Bridges.—Head of Jamaica-Street—Cowcadden's Toll.—Townhead Toll.—Whitehill Toll.—Gallowgate, at the Calton-Mouth.—And Middle of Great Hamilton-Street.

† There are two extensive Public Washing-Houses in the North Quarter of the City, on the north-west bank of the Molindinar Burn; one of them is private property, and the other belongs to a Charity; the rates are similar to those of the Washing-House in the Green.

Hot and Cold Water for one Half-Day's Washing of one person, without the use of Tubs and Stools, Threepence.

One Day's use of a Washing Tub, One Penny.

Do. of a small Tub or Boyne, One Halfpenny.

Do. of a Washing Stool, One Halfpenny.

When two persons use one Tub, (commonly called a Rubber,) an additional charge is made for Hot Water, of Three Halfpence per Day.

Do. for one Half-Day, One Penny.

Three Pailfuls of Warm Water for sinding, (rinsing,) One Penny.

Boiling Clothes in a large Boiler, (one hour,) Eightpence.

Do. in a small Boiler, (one hour,) Fivepence.

Clothes, if kept in the Washing-House all night, at the risk of the Tacksman, to pay, per Boyneful, One Penny.

Night Watching a Day's Washing of Clothes, laid out on the Green for Bleaching, if removed at eight o'clock next morning, Threepence; if not removed then, Sixpence.

Do. if Sheets or Bed-Covers, Fourpence; if not removed at eight o'clock, Eightpence.

Clothes which have not been washed in the Washing-House, pay double rates for Night Watching.

The Tacksman, on receiving the fee for Watching or Storing, ensures the Clothes against theft *.

Persons injuring the Tackman's Tubs or Stools, by accident or otherwise, are to pay a reasonable sum for repairing them.

Notwithstanding the above regulations and dues, any citizen may bleach Clothes on the Green, which have been washed at home, without charge; and may warm water in pots, and wash at the side of the River, without paying any dues, provided by so doing, the operations are not offensive to others, or hurtful to the Green.

The stone Reservoir in the Washing House was first supplied with Water from the Glasgow Water-Works Company, in 1818. It is nineteen feet six inches in circumference, and five feet eight inches deep.

* The persons who watch Clothes through the day, have no connexion with the Tacksman, they usually make their charge according to the duty performed.

Common Good for 1811.

Heads of Common Good.	*Tacksmen's Names.*	*Value.*	
		£	s.
Ladles and Multers,	M'Nicol & Byres,	1405	0
Eggs and Butter-milk,	J. Davidson,	31	10
Fish and Potatos,	J. Watson,	140	0
Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese,	W. M'Farlane,	250	0
Beef, Mutton, &c.	M. M'Naughtan,	460	0
Washing-House,	J. Crawford,	284	0
		2570	10

Common Good for 1812.

Heads of Common Good.	*Tacksmen's Names.*	*Value.*	
		£	s.
Ladles and Multers,	R. Wilson,	1750	0
Eggs and Butter-milk,	W. M'Farlane,	25	0
Fish and Potatos,	Do.	150	0
Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese,	Do.	205	0
Beef, Mutton, &c.	M. M'Naughtan,	455	0
Washing-House,	J. Crawford,	270	0
		2855	0

Common Good for 18 3.

Heads of Common Good.	*Tacksmen's Names.*	*Value.*	
		£	s.
Ladles and Multers,	R. Wilson.	1670	10
Eggs and Butter-milk,	J. Moir.	31	10
Fish and Potatos,	Do.	154	0
Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese,	W. M'Farlane,	184	0
Beef, Mutton, &c.	D. Cameron,	505	0
Washing-House,	J. Paton,	365	0
		2910	0

Common Good for 1814.

Heads of Common Good.	*Tacksmen's Names.*	*Value.*	
		£	s.
Ladles and Multers,	R. Wilson,	1400	0
Eggs and Butter milk,	J. Hill,	55	0
Fish and Potatos,	R. Wilson,	157	0
Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese,	Do.	252	0
Beef, Mutton, &c.	M. M'Naughtan,	475	0
Washing-House,	J. Paton,	332	0
		2651	0

Common Good for 1815.

Heads of Common Good.	*Tacksmen's Names.*	*Value.*	
		£	s.
Ladles and Multers,	M'Nicol & Byres,	1700	0
Eggs and Butter-milk,	Do.		
Fish and Potatos,	Do.		
Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese,	R. Wilson,	200	0
Beef, Mutton, &c.	W. M'Farlane,	520	0
Washing-House,	J. Paton,	460	0
		2880	0

Common Good for 1816.

Heads of Common Good.	*Tacksmen's Names.*	*Value,*	
		£	s.
Ladles and Multers,	R. Wilson,	1775	0
Eggs and Butter-milk,	Do.		0
Fish and Potatos,	Do.		0
Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese,	W. M'Farlane,	165	0
Beef, Mutton, &c.	R. Wilson,	540	0
Washing-House,	A. M'Kinlay,	480	0
			0
		2960	0

IMPOST ON ALE, BEER, PORTER, &c.

Impost of Two Pennies Scots on the Scots Pint of all Ale, Beer, or Porter, &c. consumed within the City of Glasgow and the Parishes of Gorbals and Port-Glasgow.

By an Act of Parliament, passed in June 1799, to continue for thirty-eight years, amending and explaining former Acts, the whole Brewers in the City of Glasgow, the Barony Parish of Glasgow, and the Parishes of Gorbals and Govan, are subjected to pay an Impost of One Shilling and Twopence nine-twelfths and five-sixths of a Penny sterling, for every barrel of Wort which they brew; the quantity to be ascertained from the Excise Books; and the Act provides, that the said Brewers shall receive a drawback of One Shilling and Fourpence and one-sixth of a Penny sterling for every barrel of Ale, Beer, or Porter, which they sell without the bounds of the City of Glasgow and Parish of Gorbals, to the verity of which they make oath.

The Act also provides, that all Ale, Beer, or Porter, brewed

without the limits of the Impost Act*, and brought into the City or Parish of Gorbals or Port-Glasgow, shall pay a similar Impost Duty; the Brewers within the limits of said Act are therein authorized and required to collect and make out a list of such imports, so that all Ale, Beer, or Porter, so brought in, may be subjected to pay equalizing Dues, modified as follows, viz.

A Butt of Ale, Beer, or Porter, Four Shillings.
Hogshead do. Three Shillings.
Barrel do. One Shilling and Fourpence.

As the great proportion of English and other Ales, Porter, &c. comes by the Forth and Clyde Navigation, the quantity is ascertained chiefly from the Agent's books.

The Dues are collected in the Chamberlain's Office.

In 1815, the Dues paid by Home Brewers, after deducting the drawbacks, amounted to - - - £1615 9 5
The net proceeds of the Dues from inbrought Ale and Beer, - - - - - - - 83 16 2

GRAZING COWS IN THE PUBLIC GREEN.

The Green is open for the reception of Cows, from 5th June till Martinmas, yearly; the grass mail is Four Guineas, and Half a Crown for the Ranger. In 1816, there were eighty-six Cows and two Bulls in the Green.

RATES, OR FEES, FOR THE COMMON CRIER, OR BELLMAN.

At Whitsunday 1816, the Magistrates authorized William Smallcolm, Bellman, and his successors in office, to exact the following fees, *viz.*—For Proclaiming Sales, any thing Lost or Found, Arrival of Fresh Fish in the Markets, a Boat or Cart-load of Ling, Cod, White Fish, Potatos, or other Articles of Merchandize, One Shilling.

A Boat-load of Herrings, One Shilling.
A Cart-load of do. Sixpence.

A Strayed Child, One Shilling; and a reasonable extra allowance, if the proclamation be made on Sunday, or after sunset.

* The City of Glasgow, Barony Parish of Glasgow, and the Parishes of Gorbals and Govan.

The proclamations are to be made in the principal Streets, from the Broomielaw to the Calton Mouth, and from the River to the line of George's Street and Duke-Street; and likewise in the North Quarter of the City, if the employer shall think it necessary.

BURGESS FINES.

Rate of Tickets for Merchant and Trades' Burgesses.

Merchant's Burgess Ticket for a Stranger, commonly called the Farhand.....	£8	8	0			
Stamp for do.....	2	0	8			
				£10	8	8
Tradesman's Ticket, Far-hand.....	5	8	0			
Stamp for do.....	2	0	8			
				7	8	8
Ticket for the Eldest Son of a Burgess, (Father living,)	1	9	6			
Stamp for do.....	1	0	8			
				2	10	2
Ticket for the Eldest Son of a Burgess, (Father dead,).....	1	1	0			
Stamp for do.....	1	0	8			
				2	1	8
Ticket for a Younger Son, (Father dead or living,).....	1	12	0			
Stamp for do.....	1	0	8			
				2	12	8
Ticket for a Son-in-Law.....	1	15	0			
Stamp for do.....	1	0	8			
				2	15	8
Ticket for an Apprentice.....	1	16	0			
Stamp for do.....	1	0	8			
				2	16	8

The above fees are payable in the Extractor's Office, Council Chambers, for behoof of the Town Council and the Merchants' and Trades' Houses. The Town receives one-half of the whole, exclusive of the Stamp, and dues for collection, &c. and the Merchants' House receive one-half of the proceeds of the Merchant Burgess Tickets, and the Trades' House one-half of the Trades Burgess Tickets.

Table of Admission Money to the Fourteen Incorporated Trades, &c.

(Taken from the Books of the respective Incorporations)

Incorporations.	Master-Court.	Number in Trades' House.	Stranger's Freedom Fine.			Apprentice Freedom Fine.			Freemen's Sons' Freedom Fine.			Freemen's Sons-in-Law's Freedom Fine.			Paid to their Poor in 1815.			Boys in Trades' House School.	School Wages. paid by each Corporation.		
			L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*		*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Hammermen,	14	6	12	12	0	3	10	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	173	6	6	12	9	0	0
Tailors,	14	6	12	0	0	3	10	0	1*	0	0	1*	0	0	576	13	6	12	9	0	0
Cordiners,	18	6	20	0	0	4	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	150	0	0	12	9	0	0
Maltmen,	10	6	15	15	0	5	5	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	195	14	6	12	9	0	0
Weavers,	16	4	5	10	0	2	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	412	0	6	8	6	0	0
Bakers,	12	3	160†	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	20	0	0	250	18	4	6	4	10	0
Skinners,	14	3	10	0	0	3	3	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	118	16	6	6	4	10	0
Wrights,	16	3	17	11	10	3	16	7	2	3	3	2	8	3	379	17	0	6	4	10	0
Coopers,	12	3	80	0	0	7	7	0	4	4	0	7	7	0	40	0	0	6	4	10	0
Fleshers,	12	3	12	14	9	0	0	0	3	9	5½	4	11	7	200	0	0	6	4	10	0
Masons,	10	3	21	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	108	9	3	6	4	10	0
Gardeners,	12	3	10	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	31	8	6	6	4	10	0
Barbers,	12	3	12	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	130	0	3	6	4	10	0
Dyers,	8	2	4	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	9	18	3	4	3	0	0

* Sons and Sons-in-Law of Freemen Tailors pay a Freedom Fine, of 1 *l.* as above, when Operative—and 1 *l.* 5*s.* when not Operative.

† The Baker's Freedom Fine, not only entitles the Entrant to carry on business in Glasgow, but gives him an interest in the extensive Flour Mills at Partick and Clayslap, &c.

The above sums are payable to the Collectors of the respective Corporations at entry.

DATES OF CHARTERS OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND.

During the reign of Alexander I., which commenced in the year 1107, and ended in 1124, Edinburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Striveling, (Stirling,) received their Charters.

During the reign of David I., which commenced in the year 1124, and ended in 1153, Jedburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Renfrew, St. Andrew's, Dunfermline, Crail, Elgin, and Forres, received their Charters.

During the reign of William the Lion, which commenced in the year 1165, and ended in 1214, Inverkeithing, Perth, Aberdeen, Rutherglen, Inverness, Dumfries, Lanark, Glasgow, Irvine, Ayr, Forfar, Dundee, Aberbrothick, Montrose, Inverury, Kintore, Banff, Cullen, and Nairn, received their Charters.

During the reign of Alexander II., which commenced in the year 1214, and ended in 1249, Annan, Dumbarton, Dingwall, and Rosemarkie, received their Charters.

During the reign of Alexander III., which commenced in the year 1249, and ended in 1292, Kinghorn, Peebles, and Selkirk, received their Charters.

During the reign of Robert I., which commenced in the year 1306, and ended in 1330, Kirkaldy, Queensferry, and Lochmabin, received their Charters.

During the reign of David II., which commenced in the year 1330, and ended in 1332, Cupar, Inverbervie, Dunbar, Brechin, Lauder, and Wigton, received their Charters.

During the reign of Robert III., which commenced in the year 1390, and ended in 1406, North Berwick and Rothesay received their Charters.

During the reign of James II., which commenced in the year 1437, and ended in 1460, Kirkcudbright received its Charter.

During the reign of James III., which commenced in the year 1460, and ended in 1489, Kirkwall received its Charter.

During the reign of James V., which commenced in the year 1514, and ended in 1544, Pittenweem, Bruntisland, and Dysart, received their Charters.

During the reign of James VI., which commenced in the year 1567, and ended in 1625, Anstruther, Easter and Wester Culross, Wick, Sanquhar, and Stranraer, received their Charters.

During the reign of Charles I., which commenced in the year 1625, and ended in 1649, Dornock, Inverary, New-Galloway, and Newburgh, received their Charters.

During the reign of Charles II., which commenced in the year 1649, and ended in 1685, Tain, Cromarty, and Kilrenny, received their Charters.

During the reign of William III., which commenced in the year 1689, and ended in 1702, Campbelton received its Charter *

COUNTIES AND BURGHS WHICH SEND MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT SINCE THE UNION.

Since the Union, Scotland sends *only* forty-five † Members to Parliament; *viz.* the Counties thirty, and the Burghs fifteen.

Counties which send Members to Parliament.

	Members.		Members.
1. Aberdeen,	1	16. Kircudbright,	1
2. Ayr,	1	17. Lanark,	1
3. Argyle,	1	18. Linlithgow,	1
4. Banff,	1	19. Moray and Elgin,	1
5. Berwick,	1	20. Nairn and Cromarty,	1
6. Bute and Caithness,	1	21. Orkney,	1
7. Clackmannan & Kinross,	1	22. Peebles,	1
8. Dumbarton,	1	23. Perth,	1
9. Dumfries,	1	24. Renfrew,	1
10. Edinburgh,	1	25. Ross,	1
11. Fife,	1	26. Roxburgh,	1
12. Forfar,	1	27. Selkirk,	1
13. Haddington,	1	28. Stirling,	1
14. Inverness,	1	29. Sutherland,	1
15. Kincardine,	1	30. Wigton,	1

* The order of the Charters has been collected from Chalmer's Caledonia and Buchan's Chronology; those Burghs which are not mentioned in the above order, have received their Charters during the 18th century.

† Prior to the Union, there were 33 Counties, who sent 89 members to Parliament, and 65 Burghs, who sent 66 members.

Burghs which send Members to Parliament.

The Burghs which send Members to Parliament, are divided into the following classes; each class sending one Member only.

1. Aberdeen, Inverbervie, Montrose, Aberbrothick, and Brechin.
2. Anstruther, E. & W., Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem.
3. Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, Rothesay, and Campbeltown.
4. Banff, Cullen, Kintyre, Elgin, and Inverury.
5. Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright.
6. Edinburgh.
7. Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen.
8. Inverness, Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres.
9. Jedburgh, Haddington, Lauder, Dunbar, and North Berwick.
10. Kinghorn, Dysart, Kirkaldy, and Bruntisland.
11. Perth, Dundee, Forfar, St. Andrews, and Cupar.
12. Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanark.
13. Stirling, Culross, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Queensferry.
14. Stranraer, Wigton, Whitehorn, and New Galloway.
15. Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall.

CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS.

Royal Burghs, are Corporations erected for the advantage of trade, by charters granted by several Kings of Scotland, at different times.

These Corporations have a privilege of sending Commissioners to represent them in Parliament, they have all particular privileges by themselves, and, in general, they have all, within their respective bounds, sole power of trade and merchandise, exclusive of all others. They can keep courts, have the jurisdiction of Sheriffs, and make bye-laws for the government of their Burghs and the regulation of their trade; actions also between burgesses, are ordinarily decided by their proper Magistrates.

The Guild is a society of merchants, who are freemen of a Burgh. Every Royal Burgh, has a Dean of Guild, who is next Magistrate to the Baillies; he judges controversies between merchants concerning trade, disputes between inhabitants concerning buildings, lights, water-courses, and nuisances, &c. calls courts, at which all the Brethren of the Guild are bound to give attendance, manages the common stock of the Guild, and amerces and collects all fines.

The Royal Burghs are not only several distinct Corporations,

but they are also one entire body, governed by, and accountable to one general Court. This Court was anciently called the Court of Four Burghs, and was yearly held to treat and determine concerning matters relating to the common advantage of all the Burghs. The four Burghs which composed this court, were, Edinburgh, Stirling, Roxburgh, and Berwick; but when the two last fell into the hands of the English, Linlithgow and Lanark were put into their places, but with a saving for Roxburgh and Berwick, whensoever they should be recovered to their ancient allegiance.

In 1487, during the reign of King James III. this court was found insufficient to answer the necessities of the Royal Burghs in general; the whole Burghs were, therefore, empowered to send Commissioners to a yearly convention of their own, which was then appointed to meet at Inverkeithing, wherein they were to consult concerning matters belonging to the common welfare of all the Burghs. But there are no records of those conventions, older than 1552, when a Convention of Burghs sat at Edinburgh. These meetings made acts for the good of their body, which were as binding as acts of Parliament, upon all and every one of the Burghs which they did concern.

By the old Burgh laws, no man could be sent a Commissioner to Parliament, or to any convention or meeting of Burghs, except he were a merchant or trafficker, free of, and residing in the Burgh which he was to represent. But in 1699, the Burghs made an act to capacitate the same man to be their Commissioner in Parliament, and in the Convention of Burghs, (which he could not regularly be before,) and likewise to capacitate any man having heritage or interest in any Burgh, or who might lose or win in the concerns of that Burgh, to be chosen as a Commissioner to represent it.

The power of the Convention of Burghs is very great. All cases of trade and government within any Burgh, are there decidable; differences between Burgh and Burgh, are there determined; they can unlaw any Burgh or Burgess that shall disobey them; they determine the election of Magistrates and Councils; they fine delinquents, and those that are disobedient to their decrees; they judge misdemeanours of their Conservators and Factors abroad; they appoint Commissioners to visit the Burghs, and to make reports to the Convention, that they may determine what is proper.

In 1691, there was a general visitation of all the Royal Burghs

in Scotland, and the Commissioners were ordered to inquire into the state of each Burgh, as to their real and casual rents and revenues; their trade and shipping, and the construction of their prisons and public works, their harbours and bulwarks, the condition of their houses, and the management of their common stock; and this commission was faithfully executed, by which means, the convention was fully apprised of all that concerned the Burghs in general, and every Burgh in particular. They have made laws relating to shipping; to masters and owners of ships; to mariners, and merchants by whom they were freighted; to manufactures, such as plaiding, linen, yarn, &c.; to the curing and packing of fish, salmons, herrings, &c.; to the importing and exporting several commodities.

The trade between Scotland and the Netherlands was subject to their regulation; they fixed the staple port, which was formerly at Dort, and latterly at Campvere; their Conservator was indeed nominated by the Crown, but then the Convention regulated his powers, approved his Deputies, and appointed his salary, so that, in truth, the whole staple trade was subject to their management.

The Convention have occasionally sent Commissioners from their body into France, England, Denmark, and Poland, to negociate matters relating to trade, &c. The Convention generally sits at Edinburgh, and is usually summoned by the Provost of Edinburgh, who issues out his letters for that purpose, and who upon any emergency, may summon an extraordinary Convention. The Burghs have all to contribute a certain annual sum to the Convention.

The proportion of these missive dues, for the Burgh of Glasgow, for the year ending July 1813, was £272 10*s.* and in July 1816, the sum was increased to £436.

The Assembly or Convention of the Royal Burghs was, without doubt, originally instituted into a court for the particular government of the Burghs, and the protection of trade in general, and has been carried on for similar purposes for more than three hundred years.

It would seem, however, that for several years past, the Members of the Convention, who consist of sixty-seven Commissioners; two from the Burgh of Edinburgh*, and one from every other

* Exclusive of the Commissioners for Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of that Burgh is usually chosen Preses, but has neither a deliberative nor casting vote.

Royal Burgh, have deviated from their original constitution, *viz.* that of regulating the Burghs, and protecting and encouraging trade; for, of late years, it appears that the great proportion of the missive dues has been laid out for improving harbours and building gaols* in particular Burghs, with which the great body has no concern; so that, instead of protecting alike the interests of the whole, the Convention has caused the Burghs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen, to pay more than double the amount of the whole of the legitimate missive dues, while by far the greater part of the other Burghs, whose Commissioners have an equal voice in all conventional matters, pay a mere nominal sum. In 1813, when Glasgow paid £272 10*s.*, one of her sister Burghs connected with her in parliamentary representation, and of equal political franchise, paid only *twenty shillings!* Under such circumstances, it seems but equitable that the Convention should return to the original missive dues, leaving the government of the Country, or the local Authorities, to assist those Burghs which require harbours or gaols, and have not the means of providing for them.

* The sum of £1000 sterling, charged on the Royal Burghs for the year ending at July 1813, is applicable, by Acts of Convention, as follows, *viz.*

Their fixed establishment for the year ending at July 1813, amounting, inclusive of salaries to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and Receiver-General's Clerk, and of an allowance to William Forbes of £7 7*s.* with an additional sum of £16 to the Officer, making together, (after deducting £50 of salary in use to be paid to the Conservator of privileges in Holland,)	£446	0	10
To the Burgh of Rothesay, of aid, being one-third of the sum charged against them by the new tax-roll, and that out of the sums to be recovered from the Burghs of Barony, for the communication of trade, per Act in July 1806,	11	14	0
To the Burgh of Nairn, as the second and last instalment of £200, towards enabling them to erect an harbour, conditionally, per Act in July 1811,	100	0	0
To the Burgh of Cupar, as the first moiety of £400, towards defraying the expenses incurred for the support of their struggle with the County of Fife, relative to obtaining an Act of Parliament for the erection of their gaol, per Act in July 1812,	200	0	0
To the Burgh of North Berwick, as the first instalment of £400, towards repairing their Harbour, conditionally, per Act in July 1812,	100	0	0
To the Agent, per account, per Act in July 1812,	47	3	4
To Mr. John Taylor, attorney in Exchequer, per account, per Act in July 1812,	53	18	11
To Mr. Peter Hill, per account in July 1812,	1	2	6
To Mr. Alexander Smellie, printer, do.	6	6	6
	£966	6	1
Remains to answer deficiencies on the unfree trade, and for printings, postages, and other incidental expenses, during the currency of the year ending at July 1813,	33	13	11
	£1000	0	0

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT.

Representatives for the Burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, from the Union downwards.

	Elected on	*Reign of*
1. Sir John Johnston, Knight,.....	23d June 1707	Anne.
2. Robert Rodger, Esq. Lord Provost of Glasgow,.....	8th July 1708	
3. Thomas Smith, Esq. Dean of Guild,	25th Nov. 1710	
4. Thomas Smith, Esq. Dean of Guild,	12th Nov. 1713	
5. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield,	6th Oct. 1715	Geo. I.
6. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield,	10th May 1722	
7. Daniel Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield,	28th Nov. 1727	Geo. II.
8. Col. John Campbell, of Croombank,	13th June 1734	
9. Neil Buchanan, Esq.....	25th June 1741	
10. Lieut.-Col. Jo. Campbell, of Mamore,	13th Aug. 1747	
11. Lieut.-Col. Jo. Campbell, of Mamore,	31st May 1754	
12. Right Hon. Lord Fred. Campbell,...	19th May 1761	Geo. III.
13. Right Hon. Lord Fred. Campbell,...	10th May 1768	
14. Right Hon. Lord Fred. Campbell,...	29th Nov. 1774	
15. John Crawfurd, Esq. of Auchenames,	31st Oct. 1780	
16. Ilay Campbell, Esq. of Succoth*,....	18th May 1784	
17. John Crawfurd, Esq. of Auchenames,	26th Feb. 1790	
18 Will. M'Dowall, Esq. of Garthland,	12th July 1790	
19. Will. M'Dowall, Esq. of Garthland,	27th Sep. 1796	
20. Boyd Alexander, Esq. of Southbar,	16th Nov. 1802	
21. Arch. Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood,	15th Dec. 1806	
22. Arch. Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood,	22d June 1807	
23. Alex. Houston, Esq. of Clerkington,	30th June 1809	
24. Kirkman Finlay, Esq.† a native of Glasgow, and Lord Provost of that City.....	30th Oct. 1812	

* Mr. Campbell, who was at that time Lord Advocate of Scotland, vacated his seat on the 31st October 1789, on his succeeding Sir Thomas Miller, as Lord President of the Court of Session. When Mr. Campbell resigned the office of President, His Majesty conferred the dignity of a Baronet on him, in consideration of his eminent services.

† Mr. Finlay's election was attended with more than ordinary marks of approbation. When he came down from the Town-Hall, he was drawn through the streets in an open carriage, by his fellow-citizens. Medals were struck on the occasion, with appropriate devices; on the one side was inscribed the words Truth, Honour, Industry, Independence; Finlay, 1812. And on the other, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; for our King and Country, &c.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE PROVOSTS OF GLASGOW, IN SUCCESSION, FROM THE YEAR 1472 TILL 1604, AND OF THE PROVOSTS AND BAILIES, FROM THAT PERIOD DOWN TILL 1816.

Richard De Dunidovis is said to have been Provost in 1268; but as there is a great blank in the records after this period, the list has been restricted to the year 1472.

Provosts.

John Stuart of Minto,	1472	Robert Lindsay of Dunrod,	1560
Sir T. Stuart of Minto,	1480	Sir John Stuart of Minto,	1569
Allan Stuart,	1507	Lord Boyd,	1574
Sir John Stuart of Minto*,	1513	Thomas Crauford of Jordan-Hill.	1577
Sir Robert Stuart of Minto,	1528	Earl of Lennox,	1578
Archibald Dunbar of Baldoon,	1538	Sir M. Stuart of Minto,	1580
John Stuart of Minto,	1543	Earl of Montrose,	1583
Andrew Hamilton of Middop,	1545	Lord Kilsyth,	1584
Andrew Hamilton of Cochney,	1553	Sir M. Stuart of Minto,	1586
		Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood,	1600

Provosts and Baillies.

October 3d, 1604.
Sir G. Elphinstone, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Anderson,
Thomas Mure,
John Anderson.

October 2d, 1605.
Sir G. Elphinstone, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Anderson,
Archibald Faulds,
Robert Rowat.

December 22d, 1606.
Sir G. Elphinstone, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Matthew Turnbull,
Thomas Mure,
Robert Rowat.

October 6th, 1607.
Sir John Houston, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Matthew Turnbull,
James Inglis,
James Braidwood.

* Provost Stuart was slain at the battle of Flowden.

October 4th, 1608.
Sir John Houston, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Matthew Turnbull,
James Inglis,
James Braidwood.

October 3d, 1609.
James Inglis*, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Matthew Turnbull,
George Muir,
James Braidwood.

October 2d, 1610.
James Inglis *Provost.*
Baillies.
Matthew Turnbull,
James Stewart,
James Braidwood.

October 6th, 1611.
James Inglis, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Stewart,
Matthew Turnbull,
James Braidwood.

October 6th, 1612.
James Inglis, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Stewart,
Matthew Turnbull,
James Braidwood.

October 5th, 1613.
James Stewart, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Matthew Turnbull,
James Hamilton,
J. Anderson.

October 4th, 1614.
James Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Bell,
Colin Campbell,
James Braidwood.

October 3d, 1615.
James Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Bell,
Colin Campbell,
James Braidwood.

October 1st, 1616.
James Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Matthew Turnbull,
James Bell,
Robert Rowat.

September 30th, 1617.
James Stewart, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Gabriel Cunningham,
William Weems,
Robert Rowat.

October 6th, 1618.
James Stewart, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Gabriel Cunningham,
William Stewart,
James Braidwood.

October 5th, 1619.
James Inglis, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Matthew Turnbull,
Robert Fleming,
Patrick Maxwell.

* Mr. Inglis was the first resident citizen of Glasgow who was Provost.

October 3d, 1620.
James Inglis, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Matthew Turnbull,
William Stewart,
Patrick Maxwell.

October 2d, 1621.
James Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Gabriel Cunningham,
Robert Fleming,
Thomas Morson.

October 6th, 1622.
James Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Gabriel Cunningham,
John Rowat,
Thomas Morson.

September 30th, 1623.
Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Rowat,
John Cunningham,
Walter Douglas.

October 1st, 1624.
Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Stewart,
George Barclay,
George Peadie.

October 4th, 1625.
James Inglis, *Provost.*
Baillies.
George Barclay,
Patrick Bell,
John Peadie.

October 3d, 1626.
James Inglis, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Patrick Bell,
James Stewart,
William Neilson.

October 2d, 1627.
James Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Stewart,
George Barclay,
William Neilson.

September 30th, 1628.
John Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Colin Campbell,
George Barclay,
John Peadie.

October 6th, 1629.
Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Colin Campbell,
James Stewart,
John Peadie.

October 5th, 1630.
Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
Baillies.
George Barclay,
Walter Stirling,
Thomas Morson.

October 4th, 1631.
Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Stewart,
John Anderson,
John Peadie.

October 2d, 1632.
Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
Baillies.
George Barclay,
John Barns,
John Anderson.

October 1st, 1633.
William Stuart, *Provost.*
Baillies.
George Muir,
John Maxwell,
William Howie.

September 30th, 1634.
Patrick Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Dunlop,
James Hamilton,
Ninian Anderson.

October 6th, 1635.
Patrick Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Colin Campbell,
Henry Glen,
Gavin Nisbet.

October 4th, 1636.
Colin Campbell, Sen. *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Barns,
James Bell,
William Neilson.

October 3d, 1637.
James Stewart, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Anderson,
Colin Campbell,
Ninian Anderson.

October 2d, 1638.
Patrick Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Henry Glen,
Matthew Hamilton,
William Neilson.

October 1st, 1639.
Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Anderson.
George Potterfield,
Richard Allan.

October 6th, 1640.
James Stewart, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Henry Glen,
Colin Campbell,
William Neilson.

October 5th, 1641.
James Stewart, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Anderson.
James Bell,
Manasses Lyle.

October 4th, 1642.
William Stuart, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Walter Stirling,
James Hamilton,
John Anderson.

October 3d, 1643.
James Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Barns,
Colin Campbell,
Gavin Nisbet.

October 1*st*, 1644.
James Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Anderson,
Matthew Hamilton,
William Neilson.

October 11*th*, 1645.
George Potterfield, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Hamilton,
Peter Johnston,
John Taylor.

October 6*th*, 1646.
George Potterfield, *Provost.*
Baillies.
J. Anderson, Sen.
Colin Campbell,
William Neilson.

October 6*th*, 1647.
James Stewart, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Mack,
John Graham,
William Lightbody *.

June 4*th*, 1648.
Colin Campbell, Sen. *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Anderson,
James Tran,
William Neilson.

October 3*d*, 1648.
George Potterfield, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Ninian Anderson.
Thomas Allan,
Peter Johnston.

October 2*d*, 1649.
George Potterfield; *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Dunlop,
William Thom,
Ninian Galhazie.

October 1*st*, 1650.
John Graham, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Hamilton,
Thomas Brown,
William Lightbody.

September 30*th*, 1651.
George Potterfield, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Mack,
James Kincaid,
Thomas Campbell.

October 5*th*, 1652.
Daniel Wallace, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Anderson, Sen.
James Pollock,
Walter Neilson †.

* After these Magistrates had served eight months, there was a new Election on the 4th of June 1648, so that there were two sets of Magistrates in that year.

† The Magistrates of 1652, and their Council, continued in office three years.

October 2d, 1655.
John **Anderson, Sen.** *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Anderson,
William Walkinshaw,
William Neilson.

September 30th, 1656.
John Anderson, Sen. *Provost.*
Baillies.
Thomas Allan,
Andrew Cunningham,
John **Hall, Surgeon** *.

March 2d, 1658.
John Anderson, Jun. *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Walkinshaw,
James Barns,
Walter Neilson.

October, 5th, 1658.
John Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Frederick Hamilton,
Robert Rae,
Andrew Moodie.

October 4th, 1659.
John Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Campbell,
James Pollock,
James Colquhoun.

October 2d, 1660.
Colin Campbell, of Blythswood,
Provost.
Baillies.
John Walkinshaw,
James Barns,
John Ker.

October 1st, 1661.
Colin Campbell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Patrick Bell,
William Cummin,
Andrew Moodie.

October 6th, 1662.
John Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Campbell,
Robert Rae,
James Colquhoun.

October 5th, 1663 †.
John Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Campbell,
Robert Rae,
James Colquhoun.

October 4th, 1664.
William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Pollock,
John Herbertson,
John Ker.

* The Election of Magistrates was deferred by desire of the Lord Protector, conformable to his letter, dated 30th September 1657.

† The Magistrates of 1662 were continued another year; but this was declared to be no precedent in time coming.

October 3d, 1665.
William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Walkinshaw,
Peter Gemmell,
John Miller.

October 2d, 1666.
William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Rae,
John Anderson,
William Boyd.

October 1st, 1667.
John Anderson, Sen. *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Pollock,
John Caldwell,
John Ker.

October 6th, 1668.
William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Walkinshaw,
Peter Gemmell,
James Ferrie.

October 5th, 1669.
James Campbell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Ninian Anderson,
James Kerr,
John Wilson.

October 4th, 1670.
William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Frederick Hamilton,
Hugh Nisbett,
James Colquhoun.

October 3d, 1671.
William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Rae,
John Caldwell,
William Wallace,

October 2d, 1672.
William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Peter Gemmell,
D. M'Gilchrist,
James Ferrie.

October 1st, 1673.
William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Walkinshaw,
Hugh Nisbett,
John Hall, Surgeon.

October 6th, 1674.
John Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Anderson,
John Johnston,
James Colquhoun.

October 5th, 1675.
John Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Ninian Anderson,
Robert Campbell,
John Wallace.

October 3d, 1676.
James Campbell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Patrick Bell,
John Barns, Sen.
John Miller.

October 2d, 1677.
James Campbell, *Provost*.
Baillies.
John Johnston,
John Campbell,
James Colquhoun.

October 1st, 1678.
John Bell, *Provost*.
Baillies.
Ninian Anderson,
George Johnston,
George Graham.

September 30th, 1679.
The Magistrates of 1678 continued another year, by an order from the Privy Council, at Edinburgh.

October 5th, 1680.
John Bell, *Provost*.
Baillies.
Hugh Nisbett,
John Johnston,
Duncan Campbell.

October 5th, 1681.
Sir John Bell, *Provost*.
Baillies.
John Barns,
John Corse,
John Wallace.

October 3d, 1682.
John Barns, *Provost*.
Baillies.
John Fleming,
Alexander Zuil,
Alexander Ross.

October 2d, 1683.
John Barns, *Provost*.
Baillies.
Hugh Nisbett,
John Anderson,
George Graham.

September 30th, 1684.
John Johnston, *Provost*.
Baillies.
George Johnston,
John Crawford,
William Watson.

October 6th, 1685.
John Johnston, *Provost*.
Baillies.
Robert Corse,
John Bryson,
John Hall, Surgeon.

November 18th, 1686.
John Barns, *Provost*.
Baillies.
John Anderson,
James Hamilton,
John Wallace.

January 3d, 1687.
Walter Gibson, *Provost*.
Baillies.
Colin Bell,
John Galhazie,
John Wardrop.

October 2d, 1688.
Walter Gibson, *Provost*.
Baillies.
James Gibson,
James Crawfurd,
J. Paterson *.

* The above Magistrates continued only nine months in office.

The Revolution was confirmed in England on the 13th of February, and in Scotland on the 11th of April, 1689; in consequence of which, the Magistrates and Council were elected by a poll vote of all the Burgesses, on the 2d of July, 1689:

July 2d, 1689.
Hon. John Anderson, of Dowhill, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Leckie, Esq.
John Gibson, Esq.
George Nisbett, Esq.

September 30th, 1690.
Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Napier, Esq.
John Aird, Sen. Esq.
Robert Brock, Esq.

October 6th, 1691.
Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Matthew Cummin, Esq.
James Sloss, Esq.
Simon Tennent, Esq.

October 4th, 1692.
Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Cross, Esq.
John Aird, Jun. Esq.
John Wardrop, Esq.

October 3d, 1693.
Hon. William Napier, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Aird, Sen. Esq.
John Leckie, Esq.
George Nisbett, Esq.

October 4th, 1694.
Hon. William Napier, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Sloss, Esq.
James Stewart, Esq.
Simon Tennent, Esq.

October 1st, 1695.
Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Cross, Esq.
Robert Rodger, Esq.
George Buchanan, Esq.

October 6th, 1696.
Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Aird, Sen. Esq.
Matthew Cummin, Esq.
George Nisbett, Esq.

October 5th, 1697.
Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Aird, Jun. Esq.
George Muirhead Esq.
John Wardrop, Esq.

October 4th, 1698.
Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Sloss, Esq.
William Wardrop, Esq.
George Buchanan, Esq.

October 3d, 1699.
Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Rodger, Esq.
Matthew Cummin, Esq.
George Nisbett, Esq.

October 1st, 1700.
Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Aird, Sen. Esq.
Robert Zuil, Esq.
John Wardrop, Esq.

September 30th, 1701.
Hon. Hugh Montgomerie, *Pr.*
Baillies.
John Aird, Jun. Esq.
Thomas Peter, Esq.
Thomas Hamilton, Esq.
October 6th, 1702.
Hon. Hugh Montgomerie, *Pr.*
Baillies.
Robert Rodger, Esq.
James Montgomerie, Esq.
George Buchanan, Esq.
October 5th, 1703.
Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Zuil, Esq.
James Coulter, Esq.
George Robertson, Esq.
October 3d, 1704.
Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Sloss, Esq.
John Bowman, Esq.
John King, Esq.
October 2d, 1705.
Hon. John Aird, Jun. *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Rodger, Esq.
William Dickie, Esq.
George Buchanan, Esq.
October 1st, 1706.
Hon. John Aird, Jun. *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Coulter, Esq.
Henry Smith, Esq.
Thomas Hamilton, Esq.*

September 30th, 1707.
Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Bowman, Esq.
Thomas Smith, Esq.
John Brown, Esq.
October 5th, 1708.
Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Dickie, Esq.
Michael Coulter, Esq.
Matthew Gilmour, Esq.
October 4th, 1709.
Hon. John Aird, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Henry Smith, Esq.
William Smith, Esq.
Thomas Hamilton, Esq.
October 3d, 1710.
Hon. John Aird, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Bowman, Esq.
William Donaldson, Esq.
John Brown, Esq.
October 2d, 1711.
Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Dickie, Esq.
Peter Murdoch, Esq.
Thomas Hamilton, Esq.
September 30th, 1712.
Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Thomas Peter, Esq.
Robert Bogle, Sen. Esq.
Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

* The union between Scotland and England commenced on the 1st of May, 1707.

October 5th, 1713.
Hon. John Aird, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Bowman, Esq.
William Anderson, Esq.
Patrick Mitchell, Esq.

October 5th, 1714.
Hon. John Aird, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Peter Murdoch, Esq.
Robert Alexander, Esq.
John Graham, Esq.

October 4th, 1715.
Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Dickie, Esq.
Charles Miller, Esq.
Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

October 2d, 1716.
Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Henry Smith, Esq.
John Stirling, Esq.
Stephen Crawford, Esq.

October 1st, 1717.
Hon. John Aird, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Alexander, Esq.
Robert Robertson, Esq.
John Armour, Esq.

September 30th, 1718.
Hon. John Aird, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Charles Miller, Esq.
John Whitehill, Esq.
Matthew Gilmour, Esq.

October 6th, 1719.
Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Peter Murdoch, Esq.
John Orr, Esq.
Stephen Crawford, Esq.

October 4th, 1720.
Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Alexander, Esq.
Robert Tennent, Esq.
John Armour, Esq.

October 3d, 1721.
Hon. John Aird, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Charles Bogle, Esq.
Robert Bogle, Jun. Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq.

September 30th, 1722.
Hon. John Aird, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Peter Murdoch, Esq.
Andrew Ramsay, Esq.
Matthew Gilmour, Esq.

October 1st, 1723.
Hon. Charles Miller, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Tennant Esq.
Samuel M'Call, Esq.
John Armour, Esq.

October 6th, 1724.
Hon. Charles Miller, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Stirling, Esq.
James Johnston, Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq.

October 5th, 1725.
Hon. John Stark, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Bogle, Jun. Esq.
Arthur Tran, Esq.
Matthew Gilmour, Esq.

October 4th, 1726.
Hon. John Stark, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Alexander, Esq.
William Craig, Esq.
Robert Reid, Esq.

October 3d, 1727.
Hon. James Peadie*, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Peter Murdoch, Esq.
Walter Stirling, Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq.

October 1st, 1728.
Hon. John Stirling, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Hugh Rodger, Esq.
Walter Blair, Esq.
Robert Robertson, Esq.

September 30th, 1729.
Hon. John Stirling, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Craig, Esq.
William Gordon, Esq.
George Stirling, Esq.

October 6th, 1730.
Hon. Peter Murdoch, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Walter Stirling, Esq.
John Coulter, Esq.
James Peacock, Esq.

October 5th, 1731.
Hon. Peter Murdoch, *Provost.*
Baillies.
George Hamilton, Esq.
Andrew Aiton, Esq.
Robert Peacock, Esq.

October 3d, 1732.
Hon. Hugh Rodger, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Craig, Esq.
George Bogle, Esq.
George Buchanan, Esq.

October 2d, 1733.
Hon. Hugh Rodger, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Coulter, Esq.
John Luke, Esq.
Robert Robertson, Esq.

October 1st, 1734.
Hon. Andrew Ramsay, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Andrew Aiton, Esq.
Laurence Dinwiddie, Esq.
John Craig, Esq.

September 30th, 1735.
Hon. Andrew Ramsay, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Craig, Esq.
Andrew Cathcart, Esq.
George Buchanan, Esq.

October 5th, 1736.
Hon. John Coulter, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Luke, Esq.
Archibald Buchanan, Esq.
Thomas Wardrop, Esq.

* Provost Peadie died in July 1728, during the time he was chief Magistrate

October 4th, 1737.
Hon. John Coulter, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Andrew Aiton, Esq.
Andrew Cochrane, Esq.
Andrew Armour, Esq.

October 3d, 1738.
Hon. Andrew Aiton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Lawrence Dinwiddie, Esq.
Richard Allan, Esq.
George Buchanan, Esq.

October 2d, 1739.
Hon. Andrew Aiton*, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Archibald Buchanan, Esq.
Robert Cross, Esq.
Robert Leitch, Esq.

September 30th, 1740.
Hon. Andrew Buchanan, *Pro.*
Baillies.
Andrew Cochran, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.
Robert Mackie, Esq.

October 6th, 1741.
Hon. Andrew Buchanan, *Pro.*
Baillies.
Lawrence Dinwiddie, Esq.
George Murdoch, Esq.
Allan Dreghorn, Esq.

October 5th, 1742.
Hon. Lawrence Dinwiddie, *Pro.*
Baillies.
Richard Allan, Esq.
John Brown, Esq.
Andrew Armour, Esq.

October 4th, 1743.
Hon. Lawrence Dinwiddie, *Pro.*
Baillies.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.
Alexander Stirling, Esq.
James Smith, Esq.

October 2d, 1744.
Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.*
Baillies.
George Murdoch, Esq.
John Murdoch, Jun. Esq.
John M'Indoe, Esq.

October 1st, 1745.
Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.*
Baillies.
Richard Allan, Esq.
George Carmichael, Esq.
Robert Donaldson, Esq.

September 30th, 1746.
Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.*
Baillies.
John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.
George Black, Esq.
Thomas Scott, Esq.

October 6th, 1747.
Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.*
Baillies.
George Murdoch, Esq.
Colin Dunlop, Esq.
James Clark, Esq.

October 4th, 1748.
Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.*
Baillies.
John Brown, Esq.
Robert Christie, Esq.
Thomas Napier, Esq.

* The foundation-stone of St. Andrew's Church was laid by Provost Aiton.

October 3d, 1749.
Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.
James Donald, Esq.
Robert Barbour, Esq.
October 2d, 1750.
Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.*
Baillies.
George Black, Esq.
William Dunlop, Esq.
Thomas Scott, Esq.
October 1st, 1751.
Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.*
Baillies.
Matthew Bogle, Esq.
John Glassford, Esq.
James Whytlaw, Esq.
October 3d, 1752.
Hon. John Brown *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.
Thomas Dunmoor, Esq.
Robert Finlay, Esq.
October 2d, 1753.
Hon. John Brown, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Donald, Esq.
Archibald Ingram, Esq.
James Buchanan, Esq.
October 1st, 1754.
Hon. George Murdoch, *Provost.*
Baillies.
George Carmichael, Esq.
William Crawford, Esq.
James Glen, Esq.

September 30th, 1755.
Hon. George Murdoch, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Christie, Esq.
James Spreull, Esq.
James Whytlaw, Esq.
October 5th, 1756.
Hon. Robert Christie, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Thomas Dunmoor, Esq.
Alexander Wilson, Esq.
Robert Finlay, Esq.
October 4th, 1757.
Hon. Robert Christie, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Alexander Spiers, Esq.
Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Daniel Munro, Esq.
October 3d, 1758.
Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.*
Baillies.
Archibald Ingram, Esq.
Walter Brisbane, Esq.
J. Robertson, Esq.
October 2d, 1759.
Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.*
Baillies.
John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.
John Jamieson, Esq.
James Wotherford, Esq.
September 30th, 1760.
Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Walter Brock, Esq.
Thomas Napier, Esq.

October 6th, 1761.
Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Colin Dunlop, Esq.
James Baird, Esq.
J. Robertson, Esq.

October 5th, 1762.
Hon. Archibald Ingram, *Pro.*
Baillies.
Alexander Spiers, Esq.
John Alston, Esq.
James Buchanan, Esq.

October 4th, 1763.
Hon. Archibald Ingram, *Pro.*
Baillies.
Walter Brock, Esq.
Alexander Mackie, Esq.
Duncan Niven, Esq.

October 2d, 1764.
Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Jamieson, Esq.
John Gray, Esq.
John Miller, Esq.

October 1st, 1765.
Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Alston, Esq.
Robert Donald, Esq.
George Buchanan, Jun. Esq.

September 30th, 1766.
Hon. George Murdoch, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Buchanan, Esq.
Neil Bannatyne *, Esq.
Peter Murdoch, Esq.
James Clark, Esq.

October 6th, 1767.
Hon. George Murdoch, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Gray, Esq.
William Lang, Esq.
William Ewing, Esq.

October 4th, 1768.
Hon. James Buchanan, *Provost.*
Baillies.
George Brown, Esq.
J. Brown, Jun. Esq.
John Jamieson, Esq.

October 4th, 1769.
Hon. James Buchanan, *Provost.*
Baillies.
J. C. Campbell, Esq.
J. Brown, Sen. Esq.
William Craig, Esq.

October 2d, 1770.
Hon. Colin Dunlop, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Arthur Connel, Esq.
John Tilloch, Esq.
William Ewing, Esq.

October 1st, 1771.
Hon. Colin Dunlop, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Archibald Smellie, Esq.
Hugh Wylie, Esq.
James Brodie, Esq.

October 6th, 1772.
Hon. Arthur Connell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
J. Shortridge, Esq.
Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Walter Lang, Esq.

* Baillie Bannatyne died on the 4th of March 1767, and on the 12th of the same month, Peter Murdoch, Esq. was elected a Baillie in his place.

October 5th, 1773.
Hon. Arthur Connell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Donald, Esq.
William French, Esq.
William Simpson, Esq.

October 4th, 1774.
Hon. James Buchanan, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Hugh Wylie, Esq.
John Clark, Esq.
James Brodie, Esq.

October 3d, 1775.
Hon. James Buchanan, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Alexander M'Caul, Esq.
Duncan Niven, Esq.

October 1st, 1776.
Hon. Robert Donald, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William French, Esq.
George Crawford, Esq.
Robert Mann, Esq.

September 30th, 1777.
Hon. Robert Donald, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Murdoch, Esq.
John Campbell, Esq.
George Milne, Esq.

October 6th, 1778.
Hon. William French, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Andrew Buchanan, Esq.
Richard Marshall, Esq.
John Craig, Esq.

October 5th, 1779.
Hon. William French, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Alexander Donald, Esq.
Alexander Brown, Esq.
William Craig, Esq.

October 3d, 1780.
Hon. Hugh Wylie, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Patrick Colquhoun, Esq.
Walter Stirling, Esq.
Alexander Buchanan, Esq.

October 2d, 1781.
Hon. Hugh Wylie *, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Alexander M'Caul, Esq.
Walter Neilson, Esq.
George Milne, Esq.

October 1st, 1782.
Hon. Patrick Colquhoun†, *Pro.*
Baillies.
Alexander Brown, Esq.
John Riddell, Esq.
John M'Aslan, Esq.

September 30th, 1783.
Hon. Patrick Colquhoun, *Pro.*
Baillies.
Robert Findlay, Esq.
Joseph Scott, Esq.
Robert Smith, Esq.

October 5th, 1784.
Hon. J. C. Campbell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Alexander Low, Esq.
John Laurie, Esq.
James Muirhead, Esq.

* Provost Wylie died on the 20th of February 1782, and on the 26th current, Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. was elected Provost in his place.

† Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. now LL. D. and Chief Police Magistrate, Queen's Square, Westminster, is the father of the City of Glasgow.

October 4th, 1785.
Hon. J. C. Campbell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Brown, Jun. Esq.
John Dunlop, Esq.
John M'Aslan*, Esq.

October 3d, 1786.
Hon. John Riddell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
J. Campbell, Jun. Esq.
James M'Dowall, Esq.
James M'Ewan, Esq.

October 2d, 1787.
Hon. John Riddell, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Laurie, Esq.
Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
Robert Mann, Esq.

September 30th, 1788.
Hon. J. Campbell, Jun. *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Dunlop, Esq.
John Alston. Jun. Esq.
Ninian Glen, Esq.

October 6th, 1789.
Hon. J. Campbell, Jun. *Provost.*
Baillies.
James M'Dowall, Esq.
James Gordon, Esq.
James M'Lehose, Esq.

October 5th, 1790.
Hon. James M'Dowall, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Richard Marshall, Esq.
John Hamilton, Jun. Esq.
Robert Mann, Esq.

October 4th, 1791.
Hon. James M'Dowall,† *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Alston, Esq.
David Dale, Esq.
David Henry, Esq.

October 2d, 1792.
Hon. Gilbert Hamilton, *Pro.*
Baillies.
Robert Muirhead, Esq.
Laurence Craigie, Esq.
Robert Robertson, Esq.

October 1st, 1793.
Hon. Gilbert Hamilton‡, *Pro.*
Baillies.
John Hamilton, Jun. Esq.
John Buchanan, Esq.
John Tennent, Esq.

September 30th, 1794.
Hon. John Dunlop, *Provost.*
Baillies.
David Dale, Esq.
William Bogle, Esq.
Robert Waddell, Esq.

October 6th, 1795.
Hon. John Dunlop, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Laurence Craigie, Esq.
George Lothian, Esq.
John Paul, Esq.

October 4th, 1796.
Hon. James M'Dowall, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Carrick, Esq.
William Wardlaw, Esq.
William Pinkerton, Esq.

* The foundation stone of the Trades Hall, was laid by Baillie M'Aslan, when he was Convener of the Trades' House.

† The foundation stone of the Royal Infirmary was laid by Provost M'Dowall.

‡ The foundation stones of Hutcheson's Bridge, and the Assembly Rooms, were laid by Provost Gilbert Hamilton.

October 3d, 1797.
Hon. James M'Dowall, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Bogle, Esq.
Geo. Buchanan, Yngst, Esq.
Archibald Newbigging, Esq.

October 2d, 1798.
Hon. Laurence Craigie, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert Muirhead, Esq.
Thomas Hopkirk, Esq.
Robert Austin, Esq.

October 1st, 1799.
Hon. Laurence Craigie, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Hamilton, Esq.
James Black, Esq.
John Morison, Esq.

September 30th, 1800.
Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Wardlaw, Esq.
Peter Bald, Esq.
Robert Tennent, Esq.

October 6th, 1801 *.
Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Smith, Esq.
James M'Kenzie, Esq.
Alexander Stewart, Esq.
Robert Austin, Esq.
Andrew Paton, Esq.

October 5th, 1802.
Hon. Laurence Craigie, *Pro.*
Baillies.
James M'Kenzie, Esq.
Robert Dunlop, Esq.
Archibald Campbell, Esq.
Robert Austin, Esq.
David Scott, Esq.

October 4th, 1803.
Hon. Laurence Craigie †, *Pro.*
Baillies.
Archibald Campbell, Esq.
James Robertson, Esq.
William Cuthbertson, Esq.
David Scott, Esq.
William Aird, Esq.

October 2d, 1804.
Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Cuthbertson, Esq.
Kirkman Finlay, Esq.
John M'Caul, Esq.
William Aird, Esq.
Andrew Paton, Esq.

October 1st, 1805.
Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John M'Caul, Esq.
Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq.
Robert M'Nair, Esq.
Andrew Paton ‡, Esq.
Robert Robertson, Esq.
Basil Ronald, Esq.

* This year an additional Merchant and Trades' Baillie were added to the Magistracy, by an Act of the Convention of Royal Burghs. *See page 68.*

† The foundation stone of the Theatre was laid by Provost Craigie.

‡ Baillie Paton died soon after his re-election, and Mr. Robertson was elected in his stead.

September 30th, 1806.
Hon. James M'Kenzie, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Robert M'Nair, Esq.
Alexander Stewart, Esq.
James Dennistoun, Esq.
Basil Ronald, Esq.
James Cleland, Esq. *

October 6th, 1807.
Hon. James M'Kenzie, *Provost.*
Baillies.
James Dennistoun, Esq.
Nicol Brown, Esq.
William Glen, Esq.
John Ballantyne, Esq.
George Lyon, Esq.

October 4th, 1808.
Hon. James Black, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Glen, Esq.
George Rutherford, Esq.
Joshua Heywood, Esq.
John Ballantyne, Esq.
Robert Waddell, Esq.

October 3d, 1809.
Hon. James Black †, *Provost.*
Baillies.
George Rutherford, Esq.
Henry Monteith, Esq.
John Berry, Esq.
Robert Waddell, Esq.
Walter Ferguson, Esq.

October 2d, 1810.
Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Henry Monteith, Esq.
John Guthrie, Esq.
Samuel Hunter, Esq.
Walter Ferguson, Esq.
Robert Ferrie, Esq.‡

October 1st, 1811.
Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.
John Guthrie, Esq.
Joshua Heywood, Esq.
Andrew Templeton, Esq.
Robert Ferrie, Esq.
Robert Tennent, Esq.

October 6th, 1812.
Hon. Kirkman Finlay, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Joshua Heywood, Esq.
Charles S. Parker, Esq.
William Leckie, Esq.
Robert Tennent, Esq.
William Rodger, Esq.

October 5th, 1813.
Hon. Kirkman Finlay, M. P. *Pro.*
Baillies.
Charles S. Parker, Esq.
Samuel Hunter, Esq.
William Dalglish, Esq.
William Rodger, Esq.
Archibald Newbigging, Esq.

* The foundation stone of St. George's Church, was laid by Baillie Cleland.

† The foundation stones of the Gaol and the Lunatic Asylum, were laid by Provost Black.

‡ The foundation stone of the Gorbals Church, was laid by Baillie Ferrie, when Chief Magistrate of Gorbals.

October 4th, 1814.
Hon. Henry Monteith, *Provost.*
Baillies.
William Dalglish, Esq.
Andrew Templeton, Esq.
William Eccles, Esq.
Archibald Newbigging, Esq.
Robert Hood, Esq.

October 3d, 1815.
Hon. Henry Monteith, *Provost.*
Baillies.
Andrew Templeton, Esq.
William Leckie, Esq.
William Muir, Esq.
Robert Hood, Esq.
Robert Jamieson, Esq.

CHAP. III.

THE SEE OF GLASGOW, &c.

THE foundation of the See of Glasgow, is a matter in which few historians agree. That it is next to St. Andrews, in point of antiquity, is beyond all doubt. With regard to its founder, Kennet, in his "Parochial Antiquities," says, it was founded by Kentigern, or St. Mungo, in 560. Dr. Helyn, speaking of the See of St. Asaph in Wales, observes, "that the See was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, in 583," and that "St. Kentigern was then Bishop of Glasgow." From these authorities, it may be inferred, that St. Mungo founded the See of Glasgow, and was the first Bishop; and, that when a Cathedral Church of sufficient grandeur was finished, it would, in all probability, be dedicated to St. Mungo. St. David, Earl of Cumberland, afterwards King of Scotland, who may be considered to have been well versant in ecclesiastical matters, speaking of St. Mungo, calls him "Bishop of Glasgow." Baldrede, St. Mungo's disciple, who founded a religious house at Inchinnan, succeeded him in the Bishopric. The great blank in the record of this See cannot now be accounted for with any degree of certainty; it is probable that the Danes in their ravages had destroyed the Church, and murdered, or driven off the religious who had settled there, and that in 1123, King Alexander I. had only revived it.

St. David, Prince of Cumberland, having succeeded his brother Alexander to the Crown of Scotland, in 1124, promoted his preceptor and chaplain, John Achaius, to the Bishopric, in the year

1129. This Prelate, who was also Lord Chancellor, having built and adorned a part of the Cathedral Church, solemnly consecrated it on the 9th February 1133. The King was present, and gave to the Church the lands of Perdyc, now Partick. This Prelate divided the diocese into the Archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale; settled a Prebendary on each of them out of the donations he received from the King, and established the offices of Dean, Sub-Dean, Chancellor, Treasurer, Sacrist, Chanter, and Successor. John, after governing the See 18 years, died on the 28th of May 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh.

HERBERT, the Lord Chancellor, succeeded Achaius in the Bishopric. He was consecrated on the following St. Bartholomew's Day, by Pope Eugenius III. This Prelate stood nobly out against Rodger, Archbishop of York, who claimed superiority over the Church in Scotland. This matter being submitted to the Pope, his Holiness decided, that no person had superiority in spiritual matters over the Clergy in Scotland, but himself.

INGEBRAM NEWBIGGING, Archdeacon of Glasgow, succeeded Herbert, in 1164. He had been made Chancellor of the Kingdom by St. David, in 1151; and was continued by Malcolm, in 1153.

JOCELINE, Abbot of Melrose, succeeded Ingebram; he was elected Bishop in 1174. In the years 1175, -6, -7, -8, this Prelate made an addition to the Cathedral, and finished the works which had been so far carried on by John Achaius; he also procured a Charter from William, King of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, in 1180, erecting Glasgow into a Royal Burgh; and likewise a Charter for holding a fair for eight days annually. This Prelate gave to the Abbey of Paisley, the Churches of Mearns, Katkert, Ruglen, &c. He died at Melrose, on the 16th of April 1199.

HUGO DE ROXBURGH, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Lord Chancellor, was promoted to this See in 1199, and died on the 6th of July, same year.

WILLIAM MALVOISIN, (a Frenchman,) Lord Chancellor, was elected Bishop, in 1200. He brought over from France, and settled in Glasgow and several places in Scotland, a great number of friars, belonging to the several fraternities. He was translated to St. Andrews, in 1202.

FLORENTUS, Lord Chancellor, son of the Earl of Holland, and by his mother a relation of the King, was elected Bishop; but died in Rome in 1207, before consecration.

WALTER, Chaplain to William the Lion, was elected Bishop, in 1208. This Prelate was sent to England to treat for peace with King John; he was witness to a Charter of Walter II., Steward of Scotland, granting to the Abbey of Paisley liberty to elect a Prior and Abbot to themselves. He died in 1232.

WILLIAM DE BONDINGTON, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Chancellor, was consecrated Bishop in the Cathedral, by Andrew, Bishop of Moray, in 1233. He introduced the Liturgy, as performed in the Church of Sarum in England. He died on the 12th of November 1258, and was buried near the high altar in Melrose Abbey.

JOHN DE CHEYAM, an Englishman, Archdeacon of Bath, Chaplain to Pope Alexander IV. was by him consecrated Bishop of Glasgow, in 1260. This prelate died in France, in 1268.

NICHOLAS DE MOFFAT, Archdeacon of Teviotdale, was elected Bishop, in 1268. He died in 1270, without being consecrated.

WILLIAM WISEHEART, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, was raised to this See in 1270, and was soon after translated to St. Andrews; where he died, in 1279.

ROBERT WISEHEART, nephew to William, was consecrated Bishop of Glasgow, at Aberdeen, by the Bishops of Aberdeen, Moray, and Dumblane, in 1272. This worthy Prelate and Patriot was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency, upon the death of King Alexander III. in 1286; which office he discharged with great reputation and integrity*.

* When the contest between Bruce and Baliol happened, King Edward I. of England, as umpire, had ordered the competitors to meet him at Norham; Bishop Wiseheart also attended; and the King of England, after making a long and premeditated speech, in which he told the Prelates and Nobles present, "that, although he might justly claim the superiority of the kingdom of Scotland to himself by right, yet, as a friend and arbiter elected by themselves, he would labour to compose the present controversy in the best manner he could; for the right," said he, "although there are different pretenders, belongeth only to one; and, for myself, I determine to wrong no man, but to do that which is just, assuring myself that you will all acquiesce, and take him for king who shall be pronounced so to be." The king having finished, Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, arose, and "gave him hearty thanks, in the name of the rest, for the good affection he bore to their country, and the pains he had taken to come and remove their debates; assuring him, at the same time, that it was from the good opinion they entertained of his wisdom and equity, that they had submitted to him, as

When war broke out in consequence of the encroachments made by King Edward of England upon the honour and independency of Scotland, no man stood more vigorously forth against the invader than this Prelate; which so exasperated Edward that he threw him into prison, and wrote to the Pope to have him deprived of his Bishopric, on account of his being his enemy; and, but from fear of his Holiness, the Bishop would no doubt, have been put to death. After the battle of Bannockburn, he was exchanged for another person of quality, in 1314. This excellent Prelate having had the happiness to see King Robert Bruce fully seated on the throne, to which he had not a little contributed, died in the month of November 1316.

STEPHEN DE DUNDEMORE, Chancellor of the See of Glasgow, was elected Bishop in 1317. As he was an enemy to the English interest, King Edward wrote to the Pope, requesting that Stephen de Dundemore should not be admitted. It appears that he was never consecrated, having died on his way to Rome.

JOHN WISEHEART, Archdeacon of Glasgow, succeeded Bishop Dundemore in 1319. He was also an enemy to the English interest. Having fallen into King Edward's hands, he sent him a prisoner first to the Castle of Conewyne in the City of Chester, and thereafter to the Tower of London. It is probable that he was exchanged for some other person of rank, as we find that in 1322, with the unanimous consent of his Chapter, he gave to the Church of the Holy Cross, Edinburgh, and to the Canons thereof, the Church of Dalgarnock. He died in 1325.

sole arbiter, the judgment and decision of this weighty affair; but where it had pleased him to speak of a right of superiority over the kingdom, it was sufficiently known that Scotland, from the foundation of the state, was a free and independent kingdom, and not subject to any other power whatever; that their ancestors had valiantly defended themselves against the Romans, Picts, Britons, Saxons, and Danes, and all others who sought to usurp upon them; and although," said he, "the present occasion has bred some distraction in men's minds, all true-hearted Scotsmen will stand for the liberty of their country till their death, for they esteem their liberty to be more precious than their lives, and, in that quarrel, will neither separate nor divide; but, as he had professed, as a friend and as an arbiter elected by themselves, to judge of and decide the present controversy, they were, therefore, all, in the most humble manner, to entreat him that he would proceed to determine the question, which they and their posterity should remember with their best affections and services."

JOHN LINDSAY was elected Bishop of this See, in 1325. When Edward Baliol set himself up for King, the Bishop of Glasgow was witness to a grant made by King Edward Baliol to King Edward III. of England, of date 12th February 1334. This Prelate, in 1335, returning from Flanders, was killed in an action at sea with the English.

WILLIAM RAE, the Pope's legate, having been raised to the See, in 1335, ordered Robert, Lord High Steward of Scotland, Earl of Stratherne, afterwards Robert II. King of Scotland, and the first of the royal house of Stuart, to erect and endow a Chaplainary in the Church of Glasgow, on account of a dispensation by the Apostolic See for contracting of marriage between the said Lord High Steward and Elizabeth More, notwithstanding the impediment of consanguinity and affinity between them. This Prelate died in 1368.

WALTER WARDLAW was raised to the See in 1368. This Prelate was high in favour with King Robert II., and was by him sent into France along with Douglas, Lord of Galloway, to renew the ancient league between the two crowns. The Bishop having given great satisfaction at the French Court, the King of France prevailed on Pope Urban VI., to make him a Cardinal, in 1381. He died in 1387.

MATTHEW GLENDONING, a Prebend of the Cathedral Church in Glasgow, was the son of Glendoning of that ilk in Eskdale. He was elected Bishop in 1387, and died in 1408.

WILLIAM LAUDER, Archdeacon of Lothian, was made Bishop in 1408. When the See became vacant, Lauder was preferred merely by the provision of Pope Benedict the XIII., who set up for Pope at Avignon, in opposition to Gregory the XII. at Rome, and not by the election of the Chapter. Murdo, Duke of Albany, Regent of the Kingdom, made him Lord Chancellor, in 1423. And, on the 9th of August, same year, he was nominated first Commissioner for treating about the redemption of King James I., which was effected the same year. He died in 1425.

JOHN CAMERON, of the Lochiel family, was elected Bishop in 1426, he was Secretary of State, Lord Privy Seal, and the most princely of all the Prelates who have ever occupied the See of Glasgow. Having finished his palace, he ordered his prebendaries, amounting to thirty-nine persons, to erect parsonages, and reside

in the vicinity of the Cathedral; he having appointed curates to do the duty of their respective parishes. These parsonages were situated at the upper end of the High-Street, near the ancient Cross, the Drygate, Rottenrow, and Dean-side Brae, the Limmerfield running parallel to the east side of Kirk-Street, being chiefly for the accommodation of laymen dependent on the Bishop.

The great resort of ecclesiastics and noblemen of the first consideration, rendered the court of this spiritual prince so splendid as to vie with royalty itself; and his processions and grand entries into the Cathedral were conducted with so much magnificence, as to strike the beholder with admiration. During the celebration of the great festivals of the church, this Prelate entered the Choir by the great west door, preceded by twelve officers, one of them carrying his silver crosier, or pastoral staff, and each of the other eleven carrying a silver mace, followed by the thirty-nine members of the Chapter, while bells were ringing and organs playing, accompanied by the vocal music of the Choristers who were gorgeously arrayed in costly vestments; Te Deum was then sung, and high mass celebrated. On solemn occasions, this dignified Prelate caused the relics belonging to the Church, to be exhibited for the edification of the faithful*. The exactions of Bishop Cameron, rendered

* The relics consisted of a great number of articles; among others, there were, "1*st*, The image of our Saviour in gold; 2*d*, The images of the twelve Apostles in silver; 3*d*, A silver cross, adorned with precious stones, and a small piece of the wood of the cross of our Saviour; 4*th*, Another cross of smaller dimensions, adorned with precious stones; 5*th*, One silver casket, gilt, containing some of the hairs of the Blessed Virgin; 6*th*, In a square silver coffer, part of the scourges of St. Kentigern and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a part of the hair garment made use of by St. Kentigern, our patron; 7*th*, In another silver casket, gilded, part of St. Bartholomew the Apostle; 8*th*, In a silver casket, gilded, a bone of St. Ninian; 9*th*, In another silver casket, gilded, part of the girdle of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 10*th*, In a crystal case, a bone of some unknown saint, and of St. Magdalene; 11*th*, In a small phial of crystal, part of the milk of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and part of the manger of our Lord; 12*th*, In a small phial, a liquor of the colour of saffron, which flowed of old from the tomb of St. Kentigern; 13*th*, One other silver phial, with some bones of St. Eugene and St. Blaze; 14*th*, In another silver phial, part of the tomb of St. Catherine the Virgin; 15*th*, One small hide, with a part of St. Martin's cloak; 16*th*, One precious hide, with a part of the bones of St. Kentigern, and St. Thomas of Canterbury; 17*th*. Four other hides, with bones of saints, and other relics; 18*th*, A wooden chest, with many small relics; 19*th*, Two linen bags, with the bones of St. Kentigern, and St. Thanew, and other deceased saints." Cart. vol. 2d, p. 12, 13.

necessary from his love of splendour, became so intolerable, that he was respected only for his power, and it is said, that he ended his days more like an ancient Roman than a Christian Prelate. He died in 1446. During this Bishop's administration, the following dignified Clergymen were resident; *viz.* the Dean, Sub-Dean, Arch-deacon, Chanter, Chancellor, and Treasurer, who had all rich livings, and deputies to officiate for them. The principals, however, were under the necessity of attending the following courts, belonging to the Bishop; *viz.* *First*, the Chapter, with whom legislative powers were vested, and who regulated, annexed, or disjoined parishes, and sold or let Church lands or tithes; *Second*, Diocesan Synods, in which cases of discipline and appeals from inferior courts were investigated; *Third*, Deaneries, this was a court analogous to Presbyteries, and vested with similar powers; *Fourth*, the Consistorial court, in which all matters of tithes, marriages, testaments, &c. were managed. This court granted dispensations in certain cases, to marry within the proscribed degrees; and had also the power of seizing on the effects of the intestate, on pretext of promoting the good of the soul of the deceased. The Bishop had also his court of Regality, which extended over the whole Diocese.

James Bruce, Bishop of Dunkeld, and Lord Chancellor, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1447. He was the son of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, and formerly Rector of the Church of Kilmeny, in Fifeshire.

William Turnbull, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord of Provan, was raised to the See in 1448. He founded the University, and died at Rome in 1454, universally regretted.

Andrew Muirhead was raised to the Bishopric in 1455. He was of the family of Lochope, Rector of Cadzow, (now Hamilton,) and a man of great abilities and learning. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate a truce between Scotland and England, in 1462, which he successfully accomplished at York. He was also employed to treat with the court of Denmark, anent the marriage of his Sovereign, King James III., and a Princess of that court, in which he was also successful. This Prelate built houses on the north side of the Cathedral, for the Vicars of the Choir.

JOHN LAING, who held the joint offices of Lord Treasurer and Lord Register, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1474. He died in 1483.

GEORGE CARMICHAEL, Rector of Carnwath, was elected Bishop in 1483. His ordination did not take place, he having died on his way to Rome.

The See erected into an Archbishopric.

ROBERT BLACKADDER, Bishop of Aberdeen, was made Bishop of Glasgow in 1484. He was in such high favour with Pope Alexander VI., that, in the year 1488, he procured a bull, erecting the See into an Archbishopric; notwithstanding the most violent opposition from the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and other dignified clergymen. Archbishop Blackadder was one of the successful negotiators anent the marriage between King James IV. and the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England. During this Prelate's incumbency, the Reformation began to dawn in the Diocese of Glasgow. Upwards of thirty persons had been summoned before the Council, for vending heretical opinions; among these were Adam Reid of Barskimming, Campbell of Cessnock, &c. Instead of making concessions, these enlightened men openly defended and supported the doctrines of the Reformation; for which they were severely reprimanded. The Archbishop finding the new heresy rather difficult to put down, undertook a journey to the Holy Land, soon after the interrogatories of Reid and Campbell, and died on his way thither, in 1508.

JAMES BEATON, Bishop of Galloway, from the favour of John, Duke of Albany, was translated to the See of Glasgow in 1508. He had been created Lord Chancellor, and possessed the rich Abbeys of Kilwinning and Arbroath. When Albany went over to France, the Archbishop was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency. This Prelate enclosed the Episcopal Palace with a magnificent wall of ashlar work, towers, and bastions. After possessing the See for about 14 years, he was translated to the Primacy of St. Andrews.

GAVIN DUNBAR, tutor to James V., and Chancellor of the Kingdom, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1522. During Archbishop Dunbar's time, the doctrines of the Reformation were much studied, and pretty generally understood; which, giving the church

great alarm, they determined to make an example of the heretics. Having soon matured their plan of coercion, they pitched upon Jeremiah Russel, one of the Grey Friars of Glasgow, and John Kennedy, a young gentleman of Ayrshire, not eighteen years of age; the Bishop would willingly have spared them, but the commissioners which had been sent from Edinburgh told him, if he spared the lives of heretics, he was not a friend to the church. On this consideration, they were delivered over to the secular power, and immediately brought to the stake. These martyrs conducted themselves with great magnanimity at the place of execution, and were the only persons who were put to death, in the Diocese of Glasgow, for their adherence to the principles of the Reformation. Archbishop Dunbar died on the 30th of April 1547, and was interred in the Bishop's Cemetery, underneath the Chancel of the Cathedral.

James Beaton, Abbot of Aberbrothick, Chanter of the Cathedral Church in Glasgow, and nephew to Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, succeeded Archbishop Dunbar in 1551, after a dispute of nearly four years between him and Alexander Gordon, brother to the Earl of Huntly, whom the Chapter had elected. The matter being referred to the Pope, his Holiness installed Beaton, and made Mr. Gordon titular Archbishop of Athens.

When Archbishop Beaton took possession of the See of Glasgow, and found the minds of men so completely agitated about matters of religion, and his whole Diocese so split into factions, that it was impossible for him to do any thing of importance, in virtue of his high office, he betook himself to prudent measures. Having conveyed all that was valuable from the Church to his Castle, he convened his vassals, and the neighbouring gentry who were friendly to the old system of worship, and required their assistance in case of any sudden attack from the Reformers. As Argyle, Glencairn, and other persons of consideration, had signed the national covenant, the Archbishop applied for protection to the Duke of Chatlerault, the man of the greatest power in the neighbourhood. The Duke readily agreed, and, by his bond, dated 6th of February 1558, he engaged his faith and honour to defend him. At last, when the Archbishop perceived that the zeal of the Reformers carried them to pull down Churches and Monasteries, and destroy images, he deemed it prudent to withdraw himself entirely from the kingdom.

Accordingly, in 1560, he retired into France, escorted by a detachment of the forces of that nation, which were then stationed at Glasgow; taking with him all the writings, documents, and plate, which pertained to the See and University of Glasgow, with every other moveable of value which belonged to the Archbishopric. Immediately after the Archbishop's retreat, the reformed religion was established by law. This Prelate seems to have been a man of great abilities and goodness of heart; Queen Mary appointed him her Ambassador at the court of France, and he was continued in that office by her son James VI., who, in 1588, restored him to the temporalities of the See of Glasgow. The Archbishop's letters to Queen Mary are written with the affection of a parent, and the submission of a good and loyal subject. He died at Paris, on the 24th of August 1603; and left every thing he took from Glasgow to the Scots College at Paris, and to the Monastery of the Carthusians, to be returned to Glasgow so soon as its inhabitants returned to the mother church.

The revenues which had been granted from time to time, in support of the splendour of the See of Glasgow, were very great. The Archbishops besides being Lords of the Royalty and Barony of Glasgow, had 18 Baronies of land, within the Sheriffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Stewartry of Annandale, including upwards of 240 parishes. It is said, they had also a large estate in Cumberland, within their jurisdiction, which was named of old the Spiritual Dukedom. When the Bishop was raised to the rank of Archbishop, in 1484, jurisdiction was given him over the Bishops of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles.

PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOPS.

Although the Presbyterian form of church government was established in Scotland at the Reformation, the Episcopal mode was afterwards introduced, in 1572. The following is an account of the Protestant Archbishops from that period down to the Revolution, in 1688, when Prelacy was completely set aside, and the Presbyterian form confirmed by law.

James Boyd of Trochrig, Minister of Kirkoswald, was raised to the See in 1572; he was the first Protestant Archbishop of Glasgow, regularly appointed. In 1576, when the General Assem-

bly called in question the lawfulness of the Episcopal function, he learnedly defended it from scripture and antiquity. He was, however, turned out of his office; but was allowed to retain the temporalities till his death. This Prelate feued the Lands of Bedlay to Lord Boyd, and of Gorbals to Mr. George Elphinston, a merchant in Glasgow.

ROBERT MONTGOMERIE, one of the Ministers of Stirling, was raised to the See in 1581. This Prelate having, by a private agreement with the Lennox family, granted them the title of hereditary Lords of the Bishop's Castle, with all the emoluments pertaining thereto, for the paltry consideration of 1000*l*. Scots, and some corn and poultry, was obliged to quit the Benefice. Sometime afterwards, he became minister of Symington, and latterly of Stewarton, in Ayrshire, where he died.

WILLIAM ERSKINE succeeded Bishop Montgomerie, in 1585; but never having received holy orders, was elected simply titulary Archbishop. From the peculiar situation of the Bishop, and other circumstances having weight with King James VI., he was disqualified in 1587; and Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, appointed to feu out the lands. Accordingly, in the same year, the whole Barony of Glasgow was feued out, chiefly to the old renters, and the real rent converted into a feu duty; a valuable part being applied to the King's use.

JAMES BEATON, who, at the Reformation in 1560, had retired into France, was restored to the temporalities of the Archbishopric in 1588. He died at Paris, in 1603.

JOHN SPOTTISWOOD, Parson of Calder, in the County of Edinburgh, was raised to the Archbishopric in 1603. He was consecrated in London, by the Bishop of London, in presence of a number of English Prelates. He governed the See till 1615, when he was translated to the Primacy of St. Andrews. This Prelate made several repairs on his Palace, and had made some progress in covering the roof of the Cathedral with lead at the time of his translation. He died in 1639.

JAMES LAW, Bishop of Orkney, was raised to the See of Glasgow, in 1615. He completed the lead on the roof of the Cathedral, and died in 1632. During this Prelate's incumbency, John Ogilvie, a Jesuit from the College of Gratz, in Germany, was tried on suspicion

of being a Popish emissary; he was found guilty, and executed at Glasgow on the same day.

PATRICK LINDSAY, Bishop of Ross, a younger branch of the Crawfurd family, formerly minister of St. Vigean's, in Angus-shire, was made Archbishop of Glasgow in 1633. He was tenacious of all his privileges, and zealous in executing the temporal as well as the spiritual duties of his office, which rendered him very obnoxious to the Covenanters. It was in this Prelate's time that the memorable Assembly met at Glasgow, when they deposed him and the whole bench of Bishops.

ANDREW FAIRFOWL, Minister of Dunse, succeeded Archbishop Lindsay in 1661; but did not long enjoy his office. He died in 1663, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Holyrood-House.

ALEXANDER BURNET, Bishop of Aberdeen, was raised to this See in 1664, which he governed till 1669, when he was turned out of his office owing to a dispute he had with the Duke of Lauderdale, who was then Prime Minister. The cause of the elevation of this Prelate, is said to have been his steady attachment to the varying fortunes of Charles II.

ROBERT LEIGHTON, Bishop of Dumblane, formerly minister of Newbottle, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1670, which he enjoyed four years; when he resigned his situation, and retired to Sussex, where he died, in 1685.

ALEXANDER BURNET was restored to the See, in consequence of a letter from the King's Majesty, dated 7th of September 1674. He was afterwards translated to the Primacy of St. Andrews; where he died, on the 24th of August 1684.

ARTHUR ROSS, Bishop of Argyle, was promoted to the See of Glasgow, on the translation of Archbishop Burnet, in 1679. He filled the See five years, when he was translated to St. Andrews; where he continued till the Revolution.

ALEXANDER CAIRNCROSS, Bishop of Brechin, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1684, through the influence of the Duke of Qeensberry. As this Prelate was averse to annulling the penal statutes and religious tests, he was deprived of his office in 1687. He was, however, soon after appointed Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland.

JOHN PATERSON, Bishop of Edinburgh, was the last who filled the Archiepiscopal Chair in Glasgow. He was elected in 1687, and remained in his office till the Revolution, when the government

of the Church by Bishops gave way to the Presbyterian form of Church Government in Scotland. This prelate died in Edinburgh, in 1708, aged 76 years.

PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMEN.

The following is a list of the Presbyterian Clergymen, who, in succession, have had a regular settlement in the Churches of Glasgow, from the Reformation, in the year 1560, to 1816. Exclusive of those Clergymen who were regularly settled, there were others who occasionally officiated in some of the Churches of the City, for a considerable time after the Reformation.

When the Reformation had just been effected, it was found necessary to govern the Church by Superintendents; accordingly, Mr. John Willock was appointed superintendent of the West, and had a spiritual charge of the Churches in Glasgow.

Inner High Church.

	SETTLED IN
1. Sir Alexander Lauder * was the first Minister who enjoyed the Benefice after the Reformation; he was styled Parson of Glasgow	1560
2. Mr. Archibald Douglas was styled Parson and Dean of Glasgow.	1564
3. Mr. David Wemyss, } Colleagues.	1572
4. Mr. John Cooper, } Colleagues.	1588
5. Mr. Robert Scott; he was presented by the King's Majesty, and received by the Magistrates and Council, on condition that they were to pay no part of his stipend.	1604
6. Mr. William Struthers.	1611
7. Mr. John Maxwell.	1629
8. Mr. Edward Wright.	1641
9. Mr. Robert Ramsay from Blackfriars Church	1646
10. Mr. John Carstairs.	1650

* Sir Alexander Lauder was the Roman Catholic Parson of Glasgow at the Reformation, and was allowed to retain the Benefice till his death. Mr. Douglas was a kind of Episcopalian, whose religious opinions were not well defined; having found matters very disagreeable at home, he went abroad, and died about the year 1571. He was succeeded, in the following year, by Mr. Wemyss, who was the first Presbyterian Clergyman of Glasgow,

	SETTLED IN
11. Mr. James Durham, from Black Friars Church.....	1651
12. Mr. Ralph Rogers.....	1658
13. Mr. Ralph Rogers; he was restored at the Revolution.	1688
14. Mr. James Brown.....	1690
15. Mr. John Gray.....	1692
16. Mr. George Campbell.....	1715
17. Dr. John Hamilton, from Barony Parish; he was admit-on the 16th of March.....	1749
18. Dr. William Taylor *; he was ordained at Paisley, 2d July 1772, and admitted in Glasgow, 24th August.... Dr. Taylor was preferred to the Principality in the University of Glasgow in 1803.	1780

Tron Church; formerly known by the name of the New Kirk.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. John Bell, a Regent in the College, was the first Minister.....	1592
2. Mr. John Bell, Jun.;.....	1630
3. Mr. Robert Baillie.....	1642
4. Mr. Hugh Blair.....	1644
5. Mr. George Young †.....	1644
6. Mr. George Young, Jun. succeeded his father.....	1658
7. Mr. Neil Gillies.....	1690
8. Mr. Alexander Woodrow.....	1701
9. Mr. James Clark.....	1702
10. Mr. Alexander Main.....	1708
11. Mr. William Wishart.....	1724
12. Mr. John Anderson.....	1730
13. Dr. John Corse, from the Chapel of Gorbals, where he was a preacher; he was ordained on 2d June,.....	1743
14. Dr. John M'Call, from Symington; he was admitted 14th November.....	1782
15. Dr. Stevenson M'Gill; he was ordained at Eastwood, 8th September 1791, and admitted in Glasgow, 12th October.....	1797

(*) Denotes their being in office in 1816.

† Mr. Young was admitted a Minister of the Cathedral Kirk; but, some difference arising respecting the stipend, he was afterwards settled in the New Kirk

SETTLED IN

Dr. M'Gill was preferred to the Divinity Chair in the University of Glasgow in 1814.

16. Dr. Thomas Chalmers*: he was ordained at Kilmany, 12th May 1803, and admitted in Glasgow, 21st July... 1815

Black Friars Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Robert Wilkie was the first Minister..... 1622
2. Dr. Elliot..... 1633
3. Mr. John Bell..... 1636
4. Mr. Robert Ramsay..... 1640
5. Mr. James Durham †..... 1647
6. Mr. Robert Craighead..... 1698
7. Mr. David Brown..... 1701
8. Mr. John Hamilton, from Strathaven; he was Father to Dr. John Hamilton, who was afterwards Minister in the Inner High Church..... 1713
9. Dr. John Gillies; he was ordained on 29th July..... 1742
10. Dr. John Lockhart*; he was ordained at Cambusnethan, 29th June 1786, and admitted in Glasgow, 30th September..... 1796

Outer High Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Patrick Gillespie was the first Minister..... 1648
2. Mr. Andrew Gray..... 1653
3. Mr. Robert M'Ward..... 1656
4. Mr. Alexander Hastie..... 1691
5. Mr. John Scott..... 1713
6. Mr. James Stirling; he was ordained on 26th April..... 1737
7. Mr. Thomas Randel, (now Dr. Davidson, Edinburgh;) he was ordained at Inchture, 21st February 1771, and admitted in Glasgow, 18th November..... 1773

Mr. Randel left his charge in Glasgow, 7th October 1778.

† The records are not explicit as to Mr. Durham's immediate Successor. In 1649, the Common Session, which at that time had become paramount to all other powers, directed "that Mr. Hugh Blair of the New Kirk, should take the burthen of the haill Sabbath in the Black Friars Kirk;" and, it is probable, that the Regents in the College, who at that period were chiefly Clergymen, supplied the cure till Mr. Craighead's appointment.

SETTLED IN

8. Dr. Robert Balfour *; he was ordained at Lecropt, 14th April 1774, and admitted in Glasgow, 17th June..... 1779

Wynd Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Christie was the first Minister..... 1687
2. Mr. John Gray, from Inner High Church..... 1700
3. Mr. James Dick..... 1730
4. Dr. William Craig..... 1738
5. Mr. George Bannatyne..... 1766
6. Dr. William Porteous; he was ordained at Whitburn, 10th June 1760, and admitted in Glasgow, 28th June 1770

 The Wynd Church Congregation was translated to St. George's Church, in 1807.
7. Dr. William Muir *; he was ordained, in St. George's Church, on 27th August..... 1812

North-West Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Anderson was the first Minister..... 1720
2. Mr. John M'Laurin..... 1723
3. Dr. Robert Findlay; he was ordained at Galston, 23d August 1744; sometime afterwards he went to be Minister of the Low Church, Paisley, and was admitted in Glasgow, on 25th March..... 1756

 Dr. Findlay was preferred to the Divinity Chair in the University of Glasgow, on 6th January 1783.
4. Mr. Archibald Bonar; he was ordained at Newburn, 21st March 1779, and admitted in Glasgow, 17th July 1783

 Mr. Bonar was translated to Cramond, 5th January 1785.
5. Dr. Alexander Rankin *; he was ordained at Cambusnethan, 17th August 1781, and admitted in Glasgow, 8th September..... 1785

St. Andrew's Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Dr. William Craig was the first Minister; he was ordained at Cambusnethan, 20th April 1737, and accepted a presentation to be the Minister of the Wynd Church, in 1738; he was admitted into St. Andrew's Church on 16th March..... 1763

SETTLED IN

2. Dr. William Lockhart; he was ordained at Coulter, 2d September 1772, and admitted in Glasgow on 18th of November..... 1784

3. Dr. William Ritchie; he was ordained at Tarbolton, 24th April 1794; he went afterwards to be Minister of Kilwinning, and was admitted in Glasgow, on 1st October..... 1802

Dr. Ritchie was translated to the High Church in Edinburgh, in 1807 †, and thereafter preferred to the Divinity Chair in the University of that City.

4. Dr. Gavin Gibb *; he was ordained at Fintry, 19th April 1787; he went to be Minister of Strathblane, on 22d September 1791, and was admitted in Glasgow, 16th February..... 1809

Dr. Gibb was preferred to be Assistant and Successor to the Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow, in 1814.

St. Enoch's Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Dr. William Taylor, Jun. * was the first Minister; he was ordained at Baldernock, 24th April 1777, and admitted in Glasgow, 14th October ‡.....1782

† Dr. Ritchie having introduced an organ into St. Andrew's Church, during divine service, on Sunday 23d August 1807, several of his brethren and others took offence. The matter was ultimately carried before the Presbytery; when they gave it as their opinion, that organs in churches are contrary to law and to the constitution of the Church.

‡ As precedency takes place from ordination, and not from admission, the following is the order of the Clergymen belonging to the City:

1. Principal Taylor, ordained 2d July 1772.
2. Dr. Balfour, ordained 14th April 1774.
3. Dr. Taylor, Jun. ordained 24th April 1777.
4. Dr. Rankin, ordained 17th August 1781.
5. Dr. Lockhart, ordained 29th June 1786.
6. Dr. Gibb, ordained 19th April 1787.
7. Dr. Chalmers, ordained 12th May 1803.
8. Dr. Muir, ordained 27th August 1812.

Barony Church.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. Alexander Rowat was the first Minister.....	1595
2. Mr. John Blackburn.....	1615
3. Mr. Zacharias Boyd, the celebrated Paraphrast.....	1623
4. Mr. Donald Cargill.....	1654
5. Mr. David Liddel.....	1662
6. Mr. Alexander George.....	1675
7. Mr. Robert Langlands.....	1691
8. Mr. James Stirling.....	1699
9. Dr. John Hamilton; he was ordained on the 8th of September.....	1737
10. Mr. Laurence Hill; he was ordained at Kilmarnock, on 6th May 1725, and admitted in Glasgow, 8th March	1750
11. Dr. John Burns*; he was chosen assistant to Mr. Hill in 1770, and ordained on 26th May.....	1774

Gorbals Chapel and Church.

The Barony of Gorbals originally formed a part of the Parish of Govan.

In the year 1729, a Chapel of Ease was built in Gorbals, by subscription of the inhabitants; the Preachers were simply Probationers, till 20th February 1771, when a disjunction took place, erecting the Barony into a separate Parish, with right of patronage in favour of the College of Glasgow, stipulating that the Heritors should be bound to provide an annual money stipend, not less than £67 sterling, and £23 in lieu of manse and glebe. On the 6th of March in the same year, the College having presented Mr. William Anderson, the then Preacher, to be the first Minister of the Parish of Gorbals, sold the right of patronage to the Heritors and Elders, for the sum of 1000 merks Scots, reserving, however, the whole tiends to the Parish of Govan, of which they are Patrons.

The Chapel was opened, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. John M'Laurin, Minister of the North-West Church, Glasgow, in 1732.

In the year 1760, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Chapel, for the first time, by the Rev. William Thom, Minister of Govan.

Preachers.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Anderson was the first Preacher..... 1732
2. Mr. John Corse.
3. Mr. M'Knight; he went to Edinburgh.
4. Mr. Wait; he went to Galston about 1754.
5. Mr. Peter Maxwell; he went to New Monkland about 1759.
6. Mr. Charles Nisbet; he went to Montrose about 1763; he was afterwards made Doctor of Divinity, and elected President of the College of Prince-Town, America.
7. Mr. James Oliphant; he went to Kilmarnock about 1766, and to Dumbarton about 1773.
8. Mr. Wallace; he died in Gorbals, in 1769.
9. Mr. Dun; he also died in Gorbals.
10. Mr. William Anderson; he was admitted a Preacher in† 1766

Ministers.

1. Mr. William Anderson was the first Minister of the Parish; he was ordained 9th May..... 1771
2. Dr. James M'Lean*; he was ordained on 30th April 1793

Shettleston Chapel of Ease to the Barony Parish.

Prior to the year 1752, there was only one place of worship for this extensive Parish. At this period, a Chapel was built by subscription, at Shettleston, a small Village about 3 miles east from Glasgow. The Incumbents were all Probationers, excepting Mr. Mushet, who was ordained by the Presbytery of Stirling in 1783, to qualify him for the cure of a Presbyterian Meeting-House in Carlisle.

Preachers.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Neil Roy was the first Preacher..... 1756
2. Mr. Thomas Linning..... 1759
3. Mr. John Maitland..... 1762

† The Gorbals Chapel sederunt book having been mislaid for a considerable time past, the above information respecting the preachers has been received from an intelligent Heritor.

SETTLED IN

4. Mr. Robert Rentoul; he afterwards went to Ireland..... 1769
5. Mr. Colin Gillies..... 1772
 Mr. Gillies went to the West Parish of Greenock, as Assistant and Successor to Mr. Turner, and was afterwards a minister in Paisley.
6. Mr. Joseph Hodgson; he went to Carmunnock..... 1774
7. Mr. John Bower; he went to Old Monkland..... 1776
8. Mr. James M'Nair; he went to Slamannan..... 1783
9. Mr. Henry Mushet*; he was translated from Carlisle to Workington, and admitted in Shettleston in..... 1788

College Chapel.

Previous to the year 1768, the Professors and Students attended Divine Service in the Black Friars, or College Church. At this period, the number of Students had so much increased, that it was thought proper to retire from the Black Friars Church, and to have Divine Service performed in the Common Hall by a Chaplain of their own, where the Students would be more under the immediate observation of the Professors; accordingly, four young men, distinguished for their talents, were selected, who preached on Sundays, *per vices*, for a number of years, from November till May, for which they received a moderate compensation, there being no endowment for a Chaplain in the College. Of late years, the duty has been performed by such of the Professors as are in Holy Orders, but without any permanent establishment. Among the first Preachers in the College Chapel, were the late Dr. Meek, Cambuslang; Dr. Muttrie, Kirkcudbright; Mr. Wright; Professor Arthur; Mr. Bell; Mr. Taylor, &c. &c.; and latterly, Dr. M'Turk; and now Professor Mylne.

Canon Street Chapel.

For a number of years previous to 1766, the people of Glasgow, had a certain share in the choice of their Ministers, through the representation of their Elders. At this date, the Magistrates and Council, of themselves, presented Mr. Bannatyne to the Wynd Church; which giving offence to a number of Elders and others, they built the Chapel in Canon-Street, and having given it the name of the Meeting-House of the Free Presbyterian Society, they

joined the Presbytery of Relief as soon as circumstances would permit. On the 3d of June 1767, the Society made choice of Mr. William Cruden to be their Minister who remained with them till 1774, when he left Glasgow to be Pastor of a Presbyterian Religious Society who met in Crown-Court, Bow-Street, London. At this period, the Society in Canon-Street, applied to the Presbytery of Glasgow, and was received by them into the Establishment, under the denomination of a Chapel of Ease.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. James Furlong was the first Minister; he was admitted 20th July..... 1775
 Mr. Furlong resigned his charge, having accepted a call to be Minister of Rutherglen, 17th August 1780.
2–3. Messrs. John M'Leod and James Steven were ordained Colleagues in the Chapel, on 9th February..... 1782
 Mr. Steven resigned his charge in August 1788.
4. Mr. Archibald Williamson was ordained Colleague to Mr. M'Leod, in..... 1791
 Mr. Williamson died on 10th February 1810; since which period, Mr. M'Leod has discharged the whole duties of the Ministerial office in the Chapel.

Ingram-Street Gælic Chapel.

Previous to the year 1777, there was a number of Highlanders in Glasgow, who were not capable of receiving religious instruction in the English language; a subscription was therefore set on foot, and a Chapel built in Ingram-Street, in 1777, where divine service is performed in the Gælic language in the forenoon, and in the English in the afternoon.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Hugh M'Dearmit was the first Minister.....1778
 Mr. M'Dearmit left Glasgow in 1781, and went to Comrie.
2. Mr. John Frazer;.....1782
 Mr. Frazer left Glasgow in 1791, and went to Kiltarlity.
3. Mr. Angus M'Intosh;..... 1792
 Mr. M'Intosh left Glasgow in 1797, and went to Tain.

SETTLED IN

4. Mr. John M'Laren *, from Comrie; he was ordained in Mull, and admitted in Glasgow, in..... 1797

Calton Chapel of Ease to Barony Parish.

The population having greatly increased in the Calton, a Chapel was built by subscription, in 1793.

1. Mr. James Begg was the first Minister; he was ordained, 29th May..... 1794
 Mr. Begg resigned his charge, having accepted a call to be Minister of the New Monkland Parish in 1801.
2. Mr. James Wood: he was admitted on 23d June..... 1802
 Mr. Wood came from Falstone, in Northumberland, and returned to it in 1804.
3. Mr. Matthew Graham *; he was ordained in the Chapel, on the 19th of January..... 1805

Duke-Street Gaelic Chapel.

Owing to the great increase of Northern Highlanders in Glasgow, a second Gælic Chapel was built by subscription, in 1798. Divine service is performed in the Gælic language in the forenoon, and English in the afternoon.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. J. M'Kenzie was the first Minister; he was admitted in October..... 1798
 Mr. M'Kenzie resigned his charge in June 1809, and went to Aberdeen.
2. Mr. David Carment *, from Croy; he was admitted in April..... 1810

Anderston Chapel of Ease to Barony Parish.

This Chapel was built, by subscription, in 1799.

SETTLED IN

1. Dr. John Love*, who had been pastor of a congregation in London, was the first Minister; he was admitted in February..... 1800

Gorbals Gælic Chapel.

The Gorbals old Church was purchased in 1813, and the Presbytery of Glasgow have since erected it into a Gælic Chapel, where

divine service is performed in the Gælic language in the forenoon, and English in the afternoon.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. J. M'Kenzie * was the first Minister; he was admitted in..... 1814

MINISTERS WHO HAVE SECEDED OR DISSENTED FROM THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, AND EPISCOPALIAN AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN.

Scotch Episcopalians; vulgarly called Jacobites, from their former attachment to the Royal House of Stuart.

The Scotch Episcopalians were the first religious body, not connected with the Church of Scotland, who regularly met for worship, in Glasgow, after the Revolution.

SETTLED IN

1. Bishop Alexander Duncan, formerly Minister of New Kilpatrick, was the first officiating Clergyman..... 1715
 The congregation, at this period, met in a dwelling-house in Bell-Street.
2. Mr. George Graham, from Perthshire; he succeeded Bishop Duncan, in..... 1740
 During Mr. Graham's incumbency, the congregation removed to a larger dwelling-house, in Candlerigg-Street.
3. Mr. Thomas Lyon, from St. Andrews..... 1750
 About the year 1754, the congregation had so much increased, that it was removed to a large hall in Stockwell-Street.
4. Mr. Andrew Wood, from Perthshire..... 1778
 Mr. Wood was afterwards settled in America.
5. Mr. Andrew M'Donald..... 1787
 Mr. M'Donald was Domestic Chaplain to Mr. Oliphant of Gask, in Perthshire, who procured him a living in London, in the same year.
6. Mr. Alexander Jamieson*, from Marykirk, Kincardineshire..... 1788
 In the year 1800, the congregation was removed to a large hall in George's Street, which has been very commodiously fitted up as a place of worship.

English Episcopal Chapel.

The Episcopal Chapel, situated behind St. Andrew's Square, was built in 1750.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. James Riddoch was the first Minister..... 1750
 Mr. Riddoch was afterwards preferred to be Minister of St. Paul's, Aberdeen.
2. Mr. John Falconer..... 1751
 Mr. Falconer was ordained by the Bishop of Carlisle, at Rose Castle, and was Minister of Musselburgh, before he came to Glasgow.
3. Mr. ——— Sanderson; he was admitted as junior Minister, in..... 1783
 Mr. Sanderson left Glasgow, in 1785.
4. Mr. William Andrews; he was admitted as junior Minister, in..... 1785
 Mr. Andrews was an American Royalist, who took refuge in this country soon after the breaking out of the war in 1774; he left Glasgow in 1787.
5. Mr. James Franks; he was admitted as junior Minister, in..... 1788
 Mr. Franks was preferred to a cure in Halifax, Yorkshire, and left Glasgow in 1791.
6. Mr. James Forster; he was admitted as junior Minister, in..... 1791
 Mr. Forster was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; he left Glasgow in 1794.
7. Mr. Francis Grant was admitted as junior Minster in.... 1794
 Mr. Grant left Glasgow in 1795.
8. Mr. William Routledge *; he was admitted as junior Minister, on 20th April..... 1795
 Mr. Routledge was from St. Bridges, in Cumberland; he was ordained Deacon, by the Bishop of Carlisle, in 1791; and Priest, by the Archbishop of York, in 1794. Mr. Falconer died in 1808; since which period, Mr. Routledge has performed the whole clerical duties of the Chapel †.

† An Organ was put up in the Chapel in 1775, which was the only one that had been in a place of worship in Glasgow since the Reformation.

Prior to 1806, the Scotch and English Episcopalians in Scotland were con-

The Friends, commonly called Quakers.

From the year 1716, to the present day, the Friends, although often but few in number, have had a Meeting-House in Glasgow. About 80 years ago, they had a Meeting-House and a separate burying-ground near the east end of Stirling-Street. The ground was afterwards disponed by the Society, on the express condition that the bones of their friends should not be disturbed in all time coming. From that period down to 1815, they uniformly rented an apartment to meet in; and, in 1816, they built a large Meeting-House in Portland-Street, and are now in the habit of burying their dead in a separate piece of ground in the neighbourhood of Partick.

THE ASSOCIATE BURGHERS.

The Burghers were the first religious body, who had broken off from the Church of Scotland, that had a place of worship in Glasgow.

Shuttle-Street Meeting-House.

Shuttle-Street Meeting-House was built in 1740.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. James Fisher was the first Minister; he was admitted in.....	1741
2. Mr. George Henderson was admitted Colleague and Successor to Mr. Fisher, in.....	1771
3. Mr. Alexander Pirie was admitted Colleague and Successor to Mr. Henderson, in.....	1782
4. Dr. John Dick * was admitted Colleague and Successor to Mr. Pirie, in.....	1810

sidered as distinct bodies; the latter, although strictly Episcopal, had not the privilege of being placed under the immediate control of any ecclesiastical superior, the English Bishops having no jurisdiction in Scotland since the Revolution. In the beginning of 1806, a junction took place, when the English Episcopalian Clergymen in Scotland, (with the approbation of all concerned,) gave in their submission to the Scotch Bishops; and Glasgow was then united in a Diocese with Edinburgh and Fife. Till this important junction took place, the English Episcopalians, resident in Scotland, could not receive the ordinance of confirmation.

The first diet of confirmation which took place in Glasgow, was on the 15th of May 1806. On this occasion, the Right Rev. William Abernethy Drummond,

Campbell-Street Meeting-House.

Campbell-Street Meeting-House was built in 1791.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. William Kidston was the first Minister; he was admitted in	1792
2. Mr. W. Brash *; he was admitted Colleague and Successor to Mr. Kidston, in	1815

Campbell-Street Meeting-House, O. L.

Campbell-Street Meeting-House was built in 1800.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. William Watson was the first Minister; he was admitted in	1802
2. Mr. Alexander Turnbull *; he was ordained in	1813

THE ASSOCIATE ANTIBURGHERS.

Havannah-Street Meeting-House.

Havannah-Street Meeting-House was built in 1752.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. John Jamieson was the first Minister; he was ordained in	1753
2. Mr. James Ramsay; he was ordained Colleague and Successor to Mr. Jamieson, in	1772
Mr. Ramsay resigned his charge in 1800.	
3. Mr. Robert Muter *; he was ordained in	1800
The Meeting-House was rebuilt in 1801, having fronts to Havannah and Duke Streets.	

D. D. Bishop of the United Diocese of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Fife, confirmed	90 persons.
On 4th May 1808, Bishop Drummond confirmed	49 do.
On 5th December 1811, the Right Rev. Daniel Sandford, D. D. Bishop of the United Diocese of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Fife, confirmed	56 do.
On 3d August 1815, Bishop Sandford confirmed	72 do.
Total confirmed in Glasgow,	267 persons.

In 1800, the baptisms amounted to 285.—And in 1815, to 1016.

Anderston Meeting-House.

Anderston Meeting-House was built in 1792.

SETTLED IN

1. Dr. John Mitchell * was the first Minister; he was ordained in August.....1793

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

The Meeting-House was built in Calton, in 1756.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Innes was the first Minister; he was ordained in.....1757
2. Mr. Lothian succeeded Mr. Innes. —
3. Mr. Duncan succeeded Mr. Lothian. —
4. Mr. Thomson succeeded Mr. Duncan. —
5. Mr. M'Millan, Sen. succeeded Mr. Thomson. —
6. Mr. Fairlie succeeded Mr. M'Millan. † —
7. Mr. Armstrong * succeeded Mr. Fairlie; he was settled in February.....1815

CHURCH OF RELIEF.

Anderston Meeting-House.

Anderston Meeting-House was built in 1770.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Joseph Neil was the first Minister; he was admitted in..... 1771
2. Mr. James Stewart*; he was ordained in..... 1775

Dovehill Meeting-House.

Dovehill Meeting-House was built in 1774.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Thomas Bell was the first Minister; he was admitted in..... 1775
2. Mr. John Brodie; he was admitted in..... 1803
3. Mr. John Barr*; he was ordained in..... 1812

† Although the above Clergymen are in their order of succession, the dates of admission cannot be given with certainty, the sederunt book of the Presbytery having been mislaid.

Campbell-Street Meeting-House.

Campbell-Street Meeting-House was built in 1791.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. James Dunn was the first Minister; he was admitted in September..... 1792
2. Mr. Robert Brodie*; he was ordained in..... 1807

John-Street Meeting-House.

John-Street Meeting-House was built in 1799.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Watson* was the first Minister; he was admitted in..... 1800

Gorbals Meeting-House.

Gorbals Meeting-House was built in 1801.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. William Thomson* was the first Minister; he was admitted in August..... 1801

Tollcross Meeting-House.

Tollcross Meeting-House was built in 1806.

1. Mr. William M'Ilwham* was the first Minister; he was admitted, 21st April..... 1807

Bridgeton Meeting-House.

Bridgeton Meeting-House was built in 1806.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Reston was the first Minister; he was admitted on the 17th March..... 1808

Mr. Reston retired on 10th May 1810.

2. Mr. John M'Farlane*; he was admitted, 20th Sept..... 1810

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Prior to 1779, popular prejudice, in the minds of a number of the citizens of Glasgow, against the Roman Catholic religion, had arisen to such a height, that its professors durst not publicly avow their principles. They were few in number, and met in a clandestine manner, in a room of a dwelling-house behind Blackstock's Land,

near the foot of Saltmarket-Street. Bishop Hay, who was settled at Edinburgh, and his coadjutor, Bishop Geddes, came to Glasgow four times in the year, *per vices*, when mass was celebrated, and other religious rites performed.

In the year 1792, when the spirit of emigration among the Highlanders was carried to an alarming height, particularly in those districts where the inhabitants were chiefly Roman Catholics, the manufacturers of Glasgow, as an incitement to those hardy labourers to settle among them, rented a large apartment in Mitchell-Street, formerly the Tennis Court, to be used as a Roman Catholic Chapel; and, having, with concurrence of the Magistrates, guaranteed the free exercise of their religion, they agreed to pay the rent, and the greater part of the Priest's Stipend. From this period, their numbers rapidly increased, so that, in 1797, they built a Chapel, near the Barracks, which accommodates 600 persons. And, in 1815, they commenced the erection of a new Chapel, in Clyde-Street; which was opened with great solemnity, on Christmas 1816. This place of worship contains 2,220 sitters.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. Alexander M'Donald was the first Priest.....	1792
2. Mr. John Farquharson.....	1795
3. Mr. Andrew Scott*.....	1805

METHODISTS.

In the year 1779, the Methodists rented a Hall in Stockwell-Street, where Mr. John Wesley frequently preached, in his tours through Scotland. At this period, the members of the Society were but few in number.

John-Street Meeting-House.

This Meeting-House was built in 1786, and is supplied with itinerant Preachers, by the Conference in England.

Tradestown Meeting-House.

This Meeting-House was built in 1813, and is supplied with Preachers, as above.

Great Hamilton-Street Meeting-House.

This Meeting-House was built in 1816, and is supplied with Preachers, by Conference.

INDEPENDENTS.

Tabernacle.

The Circus in Jamaica-Street was fitted up as a place of worship, under the denomination of the Tabernacle; and was opened by the Rev. Rowland Hill, of London, on 28th February 1799. Mr Greville Ewing, who was formerly one of the Ministers of Lady Glenorchy's Chapel, Edinburgh, was admitted at the above period, and continued to discharge the duties of his office in this place of worship, which belonged to Mr. Haldane, till 1810, when the congregation withdrew to a Meeting-House, which they had built in Nile-Street.

Nile-Street Meeting-House.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Greville Ewing* was the first Minister.....1799

Albion-Street Chapel.

Albion-Street Chapel was built in 1802.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Ralph Wardlaw* was the first Minister; he was ordained in.....1803

Gorbals Chapel.

In 1812–13, a congregation was organized in the Trades' Hall, by Mr. Campbell; whose friends, in 1814, built a Meeting-House for him in Gorbals.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. William Campbell* was the first Minister.....1814

Unitarian Chapel, Union-Place.

The Unitarian Chapel was built in 1812.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. James Yates was the first Minister.....1812
2. Mr. Benjamin Mardon* succeeded Mr. Yates, in.....1816

Stipend * and Amount of Accommodation in the Various Places of Worship connected with the Establishment, and the Chapels in communion with the Churches of England and Rome, and in the Meeting-Houses of the Seceders and Dissenters within the City, and those parts of the Suburbs to which the Population List extends:—

Churches.	*Sittings.*	*Incumbents.*	*Stipend.*
Outer High Church,	1362	Dr. Balfour,	£400
Tron Church,	1277	Dr. Chalmers,	400
		Dr. Burns, tiends † & glebe,	
Barony Church,	1248	suppose,	500
Black Friars Church,	1218	Dr. Lockhart,	400
St. George's Church,	1195	Dr. Muir,	400
North-West Church,	1183	Dr. Ranken,	400
Inner High Church,	1165	Dr. Taylor, P. G. C. tiends and glebe, suppose	500
Carried forward,	8.648		£3,000

Progressive Stipend for the Ministers of Glasgow.

	Sterling.
* In 1588 when meal was 4*s.* per boll, Sterling money, the Stipend of the First Charge, was 500 Merks Scots, (a Merk Scots, is 13⅓d Sterling money), or	£27 : 15 : 6⅔
Second Charge, 300 do. do. or	16 : 13 : 4
In 1638, £706 : 3 : 4, Scots, or	58 : 16 : 11⅓
In 1642, (High Church, in full of Manse and Glebe,) £800 Scots, or	66 : 13 : 4
In 1643, Do. do. £946 Scots, or	78 : 16 : 8
In 1723, 2000 Merks Scots, or	111 : 2 : 2⅔
In 1762, 2500 do. or	138 : 17 : 9⅓
In 1778,	165 : 0 : 0
In 1796,	200 : 0 : 0
In 1801,	250 : 0 : 0
In 1808,	300 : 0 : 0
In 1814,	400 : 0 : 0

† By a decision of the Court of Tiends, in 1815, the stipends of the Ministers of the Inner High and Barony Parishes, are henceforth to be wholly paid from the tiends; they have also glebes, which are feued out for building on; and are the only clergymen, in the parish churches in the City, who are not to receive their stipend from the Corporation funds. The arrangements for the transfer being still incomplete, the amount is not yet ascertained; it is understood, however, that the living will average at least £500 sterling per annum.

Churches.	*Sittings.*	*Incumbents.*	*Stipend.*
Brought Forward,	8,648	Brought Forward,	£3,000
St. Andrew's Church,	910	Dr. Gibb,	400
St. Enoch's Church,	822	Dr. Taylor, Jun.	400
The Magistrates and Council have resolved to build an additional Parish Church,* at the north termination of M'Farlane Street, to contain	1580	Stipend for the Minister of the new Church,	400
Number of Sittings in the Parish Churches within the Royalty,	11,960	Total Stipend for the Ministers in the Parish Churches within the Royalty,	£4,200
Chapels.			
College Chapel,	990	Mr. Mylne, Chaplain during the Session,	£ 50
Chapel of Ease, Canon-St.	1696	Mr. M'Leod,	200
Gælic Chapel Ingram-Street,	1090	Mr. M'Laren,	200
Gælic Chapel Duke-Street,	1300	Mr. Carment,	200
Sittings in Chapels within the Royalty,	5,076	Stipend for Ministers of Chapels within Royalty,	650
Total Sittings in Churches and Chapels connected with the Establishment within the Royalty,	17,036	Total Stipend for the Clergymen belonging to the Establishment within the Royalty,	4,850
In Suburbs.			
Gorbals Church,	1600	Dr. M'Lean,	£250
Gorbals Gaelic Chapel,	1050	Mr. M'Kenzie,	200
Shettlestone Chapel,	934	Mr. Mushet,	120
Calton Chapel,	1400	Mr. Graham,	250
Anderston Chapel,	1250	Dr. Love,	200
	6,234		1,020
Total Sittings connected with the Establishment in the Royalty and Suburbs,	23,270	Total Stipend connected with the Establishment in the Royalty and Suburbs,	5,870
Carried Forward,	£23,270	Carried Forward,	£5,870

* This Church, which has not yet received its name, is to be built in the Gothic style of architecture, with a spacious tower, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton.

Churches.	*Sittings.*	*Incumbents.*	*Stipend.*
Brought Forward,	23,270	Brought Forward,	£5,870
Scotch Episcopalians, 60		Mr. Jamieson, 40	
English Episcopalians, 641		Mr. Routledge, 300	
Total Episcopalian Sittings,	701	Total Stipend,	340
Roman Catholic,	2,220	Mr. Scott,	70
Burgher, Shuttle-Street, 1550		Dr. Dick, 320	
Burgher, Campbell-Street, 1296		Messrs. Kidston and Brash, each 200*l.* 400	
Do. do. do. 1500		Mr. Turnbull, 210	
Total Burgher Sittings,	4,346	Total Stipend of Burghers,	930
Antiburgher, Duke-Street, 1300		Mr. Muter, 280	
Do. Anderston, 1000		Dr. Mitchell, 300	
Total Antiburgher Sittings,	2,300	Total Stipend of Antiburghers,	580
Reformed Congregation,	600	Mr. Armstrong,	150
Relief, Anderston, 1140		Mr. Stewart, 200	
Do. Dovehill, 1250		Mr. Barr, 270	
Do. Gorbals, 1700		Mr. Thompson, 200	
Do. Campbell-Street, 1250		Mr. Brodie, 200	
Do. John-Street, 1400		Mr. Watson, 210	
Do. Bridgetown, 1320		Mr. M'Farlane, 200	
Do. Tolcross, 1350		Mr. M'Ilwham, 180	
Total Relief Sittings,	9,410	Total Stipend of Relief Church,	1,460
Independents, Nile-Street, 1550		Mr. Ewing, 300	
Ditto, Albion-Street, 900		Mr. Wardlaw, 300	
Ditto, Gorbals, 900		Mr. Campbell, 150	
Total Independents' Sittings,	3,350	Total Stipend of Independents,	750
Methodists, John-Street, 1000		Money, and allowance, including a dwelling-house, &c. equal to 180	
Do. Tradestown, 1200		Ditto, 180	
Do. Great Hamilton-St. 1400		Ditto, 180	
Do. Ingram-Street, 100		Ditto,—Vacant, 0	
Total Methodists Sittings,	3,700	Total Stipend of Methodists,	540
Carried Forward,	49,897	Carried Forward,	£10,690

Brought Forward,	49,897	Brought Forward,	£16,690
Unitarians,	600	Mr. Mardon,	120
Total Sittings in the several places of worship within the Royalty and Suburbs, where the service is conducted by Clergymen†,	50,497	Total Ministers' Stipend connected with the Establishment, Seceders, Dissenters, &c. within the Royalty and Suburbs,	£10,810

The average rent of each seat, in the before-mentioned places of worship, necessary to pay the Minister's stipend, is 4*s.* 3*d.* and a fraction; and the whole stipend payable to the Clergy within the population district, is in the proportion of 1*s.* 10*d.* and a fraction to each member of the community.

Meeting-Houses within the Royalty, where the Worship is conducted by Lay Elders, who receive no Stipend.

Meeting-Houses.	*Sittings.*
Old Independent, Grey Friars Wynd	500
Baptists, George's Street,	400
Do. Morison's Court,	350
Do. John Street*,	30
Do. South Albion-Street*,	15
	— 795
Friends (Quakers,) Portland-Street,	400
Glassites, Dovehill,	200
Bereans, Brunswick-Street*,	74
Do. Shuttle-Street*,	8
	— 82
Universalists John Street*,	63
Carried Forward,	2040

† The Magistrates and Council are Patrons of all the Parish Churches in the City, except the Inner High and Barony, which are vested in the Crown.

Although none of the Clergymen receive a larger sum in name of Stipend, than is above stated, there are a few who receive an additional sum in name of gratuity.

(*) Denotes the number of members, as the Meeting-Houses are not exclusively their places of worship.

The number of Sittings in the City Churches, and in the College and Canon-Street Chapels, has been ascertained by actual measurement; in the others from the respective Secretaries.

Brought Forward,	2040
Old Light Antiburghers, King-Street*,	60
Particular Independents, Shuttle-Street*,	28
Unitarian Baptists*,	10
Total of Sittings, where the worship is conducted by Lay Elders,	2,138
Do. where the worship is conducted by Clergymen,	50,497
Total Sittings in the whole Places of Worship within the population district,	52,635

Proportion of Church Sittings, in the City and Suburbs, to the Population.

Population within the Royalty, (See Population List)	63,635
Deduct one-half, being two-thirds of the supposed number of examinable persons within the Royalty,	31,817½
	31,817½
Church accommodation connected with the Establishment within the Royalty,	17,036
Deduct Barony Church,	1,248
	15,788
Deficiency in Established Church accommodation, within the Royalty,	16,029½
Church accommodation, of whatever description, within the Royalty,	35,943
Supposed number of examinable persons, brought down,	31,817½
Overplus of accommodation within the Royalty, conformable to the scale of two-thirds of examinable persons†,	4,125½

† Doubts having arisen respecting the church accommodation, which should be legally provided for the population of a Parish, the Presbytery of Glasgow appointed a Committee of their number to examine into the matter. Accordingly, on the 2d of August 1809, the Committee reported, "that by the Acts of Parliament, 9th May 1563, ch. 75, and 1572, James VI. 3d Par. ch. 54, the Bishops were invested with powers for fixing the necessary accommodation, and considering that Presbyteries have come in place of the Bishops, in as far as is consistent with the Presbyterian form of church government, they have had reference to a case in point, wherein the Presbytery of Dingwall decerned against the Heritors of the Parish of Dingwall, and ordained them to provide church accommodation for two-

Population of the City and Suburbs,	120,000	
Deduct one-half,	60,000	
		60,000
Church accommodation connected with the establishment,	23,270	
Do. not connected with the Establishment,	27,227	50,497
Population in the City and Suburbs, for which there is no Church accommodation of any description, conformable to the foregoing rate,		9,503

Comparison between the Churches of the Cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, in 1816.

(Those marked thus † are Single Charges.)

When the Church in M'Farlane-Street is finished, there will be 9 Parish Churches in Glasgow, all Single Charges.

	Sitters.
Outer High Church contains	1362
Tron,	1277
Black Friars,	1218
St. George's,	1195
North-West,	1183
Inner High,	1165
St. Andrew's,	910
St. Enoch's,	822
New Church, M'Farlane-Street,	1580
	10,712

Edinburgh has 11 Parish Churches, of which six are Collegiate.

	Sitters.
† St. George's Church * contains	1476
High Church,	1248
† Lady Yester's,	1114
† New Grey Friars,	1082
St. Andrew's,	1060
Old Grey Friars,	975
† College,	874
Tron,	812
† Little, or Haddow's Hold,	799
Tolbooth,	767
Old,	707
	10,197

thirds of all the examinable persons in the Parish; the Heritors having disputed the power of the Presbytery in this case, and protested against the sentence, the matter was carried before the Court of Session; and on the 22d of June 1787, the Supreme Court finally decided against the Heritors." On hearing this Report, and considering its import at great length, the Presbytery came to the following resolution, viz. "Upon the whole, it appears that the law anent church accommodation in Parish Churches is sufficiently clear, and provides (as far as statute and decision can provide) room in said Churches for two-thirds of the Parishioners above twelve years of age, usually denominated examinable persons, whether these be rich or poor.

* The Rental of this Church, in 1815–16, under the ministration of Mr. Andrew Thomson, is 1,656*l.* 15*s.* The Seats in the Area are let at 27*s.* 6*d.* each; Front of the Gallery 42*s.* each; Middle of the Gallery, 21*s.* each; Back Seats under the Gallery, 18*s.* each; Back Gallery Seats, 12*s.* each.

GLASGOW.

Rental of Church Seats,		£4,718 : 14 : 0
Stipend for Eight Ministers, at 400*l*,	£3,200	
Stipend for One Minister, at 500*l*.	500	
		£3,700 : 0 : 0
Rental exceeds Stipend		£1,018 : 14 : 0

EDINBURGH.

Stipend for Seventeen Ministers, at 520*l*.	£8,840 : 0 : 0
Rental of Church Seats,	£5,078 : 0 : 1
Stipend exceeds Rental	£3,761 : 19 : 11

The Average Rent of each Seat, in the Parish Churches of Glasgow, necessary to pay the Ministers' Stipends, is 6s. 7d. and a fraction. And in Edinburgh, 16s. 2d. and a fraction.

CHAP. IV.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR THE PURPOSES OF RELIGION.

Cathedral.

The Cathedral, or High Church, is perhaps the most splendid edifice, and entire specimen of our ancient architecture, that is to be found in Scotland. It was founded, as has been already mentioned, in the year 1123, by John Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, and was dedicated to St. Mungo, or Kentigern, during the reign of David I.

This venerable pile is placed on the west bank of the Molindinar Burn, on an elevated part of the north quarter of the City, declining considerably to the eastward, and is seen at a very great distance, in almost every direction; the floor of the Choir being 104 feet above the level of the River at the foot of Saltmarket-Street, at low water-mark.

Although the name of the architect has not been ascertained from any record, or inscription on the building, it seems to have been John Murdo, from an inscription in Melrose Abbey, dated 1146. It appears that he intended the Cathedral to assume the form of a cross, from the circumstance of his having formed the south

According to the tables of population, framed by ingenious men, such as Price, Wallis, and Playfair, one-fourth of the Population of a Country is below thirteen years of age, and three-fourths above it; of course, two-thirds of the population above twelve years of age, will comprehend at least one-half of the population of a Parish.

transept; although, for reasons not known, that part of the building has been carried no higher than the first tier of arches. The greatest internal length of the Cathedral, from east to west, is 319 feet;* the breadth, 63 feet; the height of the choir, 90 feet; and of the nave, 85 feet. The building is 1090 feet in circumference, measuring round the walls and abutments. The edifice is supported by 147 pillars; and is lighted by 157 windows of various dimensions; many of which are of exquisite workmanship.

The south and north fronts are divided into compartments by square projections, which display two tier of pointed windows with various decorations. The first or undermost range having completed its ornaments, the wall terminates in a battlement, from which the lower roof springs to meet the inner wall, which is raised so high above this roof as to form space for the second range of windows; this wall then terminates in a battlement, similar to the under one, and receives the main roof, which is covered with lead. The succession of windows on the right and left of the transept being interrupted, others are formed under the great tower, on each side of the building, 40 feet high and 20 feet wide, divided by munnions, transoms, and curious head work. About the centre of the building, a square tower rises nearly 30 feet above the roof, supported by four massy pillars, each 29 feet 6 inches in circumference; from this termination rises a tapering octangular spire, with diminishing battlements. The spaces between the battlements are enlivened by pointed windows, and relieved by mouldings and small spires;

* The following Table of dimensions of St. Peter's Cathedral, at Rome, and St. Paul's at London, taken from Nicolson's valuable Architectural Dictionary, now in course of publication, will not fail to be acceptable to the curious reader.

The Plan, or Length and Breadth.

	St. Peter's.	*St. Paul's.*
	Feet.	*Feet.*
The whole length of the Church and Porch,	729	500
The breadth within the doors of the Porticos,	510	250
The breadth of the Front, with the Turrets,	364	180
The breadth of the Front without the Turrets,	318	110
The breadth of the Church, and widest Chapel,	364	180
The length of the Porch within,	218	50
The breadth of the Porch within,	40	20
The length of the Plates at the upper steps,	291	100
The breadth of the Nave at the door,	67	40

the whole terminating in a ball and weathercock, at the height of 225 feet above the floor of the choir. Another square tower, somewhat less ornamented, rises on the west end of the Church to a level with the first battlement of the tower above described, and is surmounted with a pyramidal roof covered with lead, and terminated by a ball and vane. This tower contains the bell and clock. The groined arches supporting the stone floor of this tower, are of singular workmanship; the centre of the floor is finished with a circular opening, so large as to admit of a stair going up through it. Prior to the Reformation, and when the rites of the Roman Catholic religion were performed in the Cathedral, the grand entrance was by the west end of the building. The entrance-door and the adjoining windows are formed with beautiful mouldings, terminating in pointed arches. The space now occupied as the Outer High Church, then constituted a part of the choir; so that this compartment of the Cathedral extended 152 feet, from the west end of the building, the screen of the nave, and back of the organ gallery. This gallery projects into the choir, and is ornamented with figures of singular workmanship. The nave, which was formerly fitted up with stalls for the dignified clergy, is now used as the Inner High Church. The chancel, or space behind the east partition of the Church, was formerly connected with the

	St. Peter's.	*St. Paul's.*
	Feet.	*Feet.*
The breadth of the side Aisles,	29	17
The outward diameter of the Cupola,	189	145
The inward diameter of the same,	138	100
The breadth of each of the Turrets,	77	55
The outward diameter of the Lantern,	56	18
The whole space upon which one pillar stands,	5906	875
The whole space upon which all the pillars stand,	23,625	7000
The Height.		
From the ground without, to the top of the Cross,	437½	370
The Turrets as they were at St. Peter's, and are at St. Paul's,	289½	222
The top of the highest Statue, on the front,	175	135
The first pillars of the Corinthian order,	74	55
The Tuscan pillars at St. Peter's, and Composite at St. Paul's,	25½	25
The pillars of the Cupola,	52	28
The Lantern from the Cupola to the Ball,	63	50

nave, and contained the high altar. The groined roof of the chancel, under the terrace walk, is supported by massy pillars. In the year 1797, it was discovered that the pressure of the terrace was too great for the arches; accordingly, the heavy materials were removed, and a flat roof introduced, whose bearings could not affect the arches.

The great cemetery is of the same dimensions as the nave, and is placed immediately under it, having entries at the east end of the choir by a flight of steps, descending on the right and left. The space beneath the chancel, is said to have been a repository for relics; and a cemetery for the bishops; the effigy of St. Mungo is shown in this place in a mutilated state.

The chapter-house was at the north end of the chancel, and has been used since the Reformation as a vestry and session-house. It forms a cube of twenty-eight feet. Its groined ceiling is supported by a pillar 20 feet high. The original vestry was in the north transept of the Cathedral, and had a communication with the nave.

The consistory house, in which the Bishops held their ecclesiastical courts, projects from the south-west corner of the Cathedral; and by no means contributes to the general harmony. This court-

	St. Peter's.	*St. Paul's.*
	Feet.	*Feet.*
The Ball in diameter,	9	6
The Cross, with its ornaments below,	14	6
The Statues upon the front with their pedestals,	25½	15
The outward slope of the Cupola,	89	50

St. Peter's Cathedral, which surpasses all the most celebrated buildings, ancient or modern, not only in its size, but in the excellency of its construction, within and without, and in the admirable works in marble, mosaic, metal, and gilt stucco, with which it is adorned, was sixty-seven years in building, under the superintendance of seven Architects, and during the reign of twelve Popes. During the Pontificate of Sixtus V. the wonderful Cupola was raised; the concavity of the metal ball, contains commodiously, thirty-two persons sitting.

Sir Christopher Wren, gave the design, and conducted the building of St. Paul's. The first stone was laid on the first of June, 1675, and the highest stone of the Lantern, was laid by the Architect's Son, in 1710; and what is considered remarkable, this building was completed by one Architect, and one Master Mason, (Mr. Strong) during the time that Dr. Henry Compton, was Bishop of London. The expense of this building, which was defrayed from a duty on Coals, imported into London, amounted to L747,954 3*s*.

room is still occasionally used by the Commissary of the district. It is 25 feet long and 23 feet wide, and is fitted up with a bench and seats, evidently bearing the marks of antiquity; in the royal arms over the bench are the letters C. R. II. The floor immediately above the court-room is fitted up as a repository for certain official documents connected with the court.

Before describing the alterations which took place in the buildings on the establishment of the reformed religion, it may be proper to state, that, in 1579, when the zeal of our reformers had nearly reached its height, and when it was thought meritorious to destroy every edifice which had been consecrated to the service of the Roman Catholic religion, the Magistrates, at the instigation of Principal Andrew Melville*, and certain other persons, determined to raze the Cathedral to the ground; and, for this purpose, had engaged a numerous band of workmen to pull down the stately fabric. When these workmen were assembled by beat of drum, and with their unhallowed hands were about to pull down the carved work, the Deacons and craftsmen of the city, to their immortal honour, assembled, and swore, that the man who should pull down one stone of the building should not survive the bringing down of another†; nor would they retire till they had obtained an assurance from the Magistrates, that no damage would be done to the fabric.

* The following is a copy of the original order issued to all Magistrates and people in power, at the Reformation:

"To our traist friendis:

"Traist friendis, after maist harty commendacion, we pray you fail not to pass incontinent to the Kirk (of Glasgow,) and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring forth to the kirk-yard, and burn thaym openly. And sicklyk cast down the altaris, and purge the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this se fail not to do, as se will do us singular emplesur; and so commitis you to the protection of God.

"*From Edinburgh, the* xii *of Aug.* 1560.

(Signed) AR. ARGYLL.
JAMES STEWART
RUTHVEN."

"Fail not, bot se tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin wark or iron wark."

† At this time the offices of the Dean of Guild and Convener of the Trades' House did not exist, the Provost and the Deacons being the chief representatives of the incorporated bodies.

Having thus weathered the storm, the Cathedral was altered to contain three places of worship; the choir was divided into two compartments by a stone partition, the west division being formed into a place of worship, under the name of the Outer High Church. The nave of the Cathedral was fitted up, and now constitutes the Inner High Church; and the great cemetery, although low in the ceiling, when compared with the nave, was fitted up into a place of worship for the Barony, or Landward, Parish. In the internal formation of these places of worship, it does not appear that much attention was paid to taste or ornament; on the contrary, when we observe the great windows and doors, and other admirable decorations, then rudely blocked up, we are led to believe, that our early reformers disliked every appearance of show or grandeur in their places of worship.

Inner High Church.

When it was resolved to fit up the interior of what is called the Inner High Church, in a style which might in some degree correspond with the external architecture of the Cathedral, the Magistrates entrusted the arrangements to the late Mr. William Stark. At that time, the entrance from the choir was by small side doors: the centre of the church was entirely filled with pews; the galleries were deep and heavy; the pulpit placed on one side; and the great east window built up with stone. The appearance is now completely changed; the entrance is in the centre of the west end; a passage leads from it to the pulpit near the other extremity; the galleries, which were indispensable for accomodation, are placed behind the axes of the pillars of the church; and the east window is opened, and filled with stained glass.

In repairing the capitals of the pillars, the work has been executed so much in the manner of the old carving, that the difference cannot be perceived; and, in the small vestibule, the fronts of the galleries, the pulpit, and indeed in all the modern parts, the Gothic style is perfectly preserved. The whole is painted of a grey colour, which appears sufficiently neat and clean, without the least glare or tawdriness; and the sober, imposing effect of the church is worthy the memory of the architect, who, by the pure and classical taste of his public buildings, has done so much to ornament this City. The community and the man of taste are also

greatly indebted to the venerable pastor of this congregation*, as it was chiefly owing to his indefatigable exertions that the alteration then took place.

About the same time, the Magistrates authorized the Managers of the Sacred Music Society, to construct a space for the reception of an organ in the original organ gallery, at the east end of the choir. This was executed by Mr. David Hamilton, architect, in complete unison with the ornaments of the choir, and in a manner highly creditable to his taste.

Outer High Church.

In the year 1811, the seats in the Outer High Church were completely removed, and the whole of the interior renewed, in a manner well suited to the magnificence of the place; the pulpit has been removed from the south side to the west end of the church; and, in 1812, the great western window, immediately over the original grand entrance, was opened at an expense of upwards of £500 This window is 44 feet 6 inches high, and 23 feet 6 inches wide, and is interfilled with munnions and head-work.

Old Barony Church.

The heritors of the Barony Parish, taking into consideration the ruinous condition of the seating, and the deficiency of accommodation in their church, resolved, in 1801, to abandon it as a place of worship. Accordingly, the seats were removed, and it has again been converted into a burying place, such as it had originally been. This repository for the dead, contains 65 pillars, with capitals of curious workmanship, supporting the groined arches, underneath the stone floor of the Inner High Church; the whole is rendered visible by the glimmering light of some small apertures retained from the former windows. When a stranger enters this place, and examines the monuments of art, and those erected to the memory of departed worth, he is insensibly struck with veneration and awe.

Choir and Transepts.

The choir, the entrance to which is now by the south front, is 74

* Principal Taylor.

feet 6 inches long, 63 feet wide, and 90 feet high, with pillars 75 feet, and windows 40 feet high, contributing in no small degree to the general effect.

The south transept has long been used as a burying-place for the clergymen of the City, and their families. The style and execution of the groins are allowed to be of very superior workmanship. The spandrils and upper bed of the arches of this transept were filled with earth; which, for more than half a century was used as a flower-garden; but, acting as a filter, and injuring the arches and walls, it was removed in 1812, and a stone pavement, concealed by a parapet, substituted in its place. The north transept, formerly the vestry, has been fitted up, and is now used as a private burying place.

College, or Blackfriars, Church.

The College Church is situated on the east side of the High-Street, a little below the College. It is a plain building, partaking of the Gothic, with a small steeple in front, containing a bell. It was built in 1699, on the site of 'a venerable Gothic pile, termed the Church of the Black Friars, which was unfortunately destroyed in 1666, during a violent storm. This Church was made over to the College, at the Reformation; and at a subsequent period, it was conveyed, by the Principal and Professors, to the community, under certain reservations.

Tron, or Laigh, Church.

The Tron Church, situated on the south side of the Trongate, a little east of King-Street, was founded and endowed by the community in 1484, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Prior to the Reformation, a number of Chaplainaries were founded in it, by pious and wealthy citizens. In the year 1592, (the altars having been all previously removed,) this place of worship underwent a thorough repair; and, on the 8th of February 1793, it was destroyed by accidental fire*. The steeple belonging to this Church partakes

* As the Police was not established at this period, the citizens mounted guard and patrolled the streets through the night. On this occasion, the Tron Church Session-House was used for mustering in, and it was strongly suspected that the accident happened in consequence of turning out the fire on the hearth, which was laid on timber.

of the ancient mixed architecture; and, projecting into the Trongate, forms a striking feature in that street. It was built in 1637, is 126 feet high, and has a clock and two bells in it. The under part of the steeple being formerly used as a tron, gave to it its present name. In 1794, a new church was built on the site of the old one, from designs by Mr. James Adam. It is a plain modern building, with a spacious cupola in the centre of the roof.

North-West Church.

The North-West Church, situated in Canon-Street, fronting Candlerigg-Street, was erected by the community in 1720. It is of an oblong form, lying east and west, with a tranverse aisle. The steeple, on the south front, is 140 feet high, and has a clock and bell in it. There is nothing particular in the formation of this church or steeple meriting notice.

St. Andrew's Church.

St. Andrew's Church is situated in the centre of St. Andrew's Square. The building commenced in 1739, but was not finished till 1756. It is nearly a copy of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, and is allowed to be as complete a specimen of the Composite order of architecture, as is to be found in Scotland. At the west front a grand portico is formed, having the arms of the City displayed in the tympan of the pediment, in basso relievo. A lofty spire is placed at this front of the building; its form and proportions, however, are by no means in unison with the church. The pulpit and front of the galleries are of mahogany; and the whole of the interior finishings, particularly the fluted columns, the rich dressings, and emblematic devices on the coved ceiling, are executed in a style of superior elegance. The steeple is furnished with a clock and bell.

St. Enoch's Church.

St. Enoch's Church, situated on the south side of St. Enoch's Square, fronting Buchanan-Street, was founded in 1780. It is of an oblong form; and is decorated on the north front with a portico of the Doric order, from designs by Mr. James Jaffrey, architect. The steeple, which is placed at the north end of the building, has a bell and clock in it, and is well proportioned to the size of the church.

Wynd Church.

The Wynd Church, which had been built by a party of Presbyterians during the time of Episcopacy in 1687, becoming unsuitable for the congregation of the venerable Dr. Porteous, the Presbytery, in 1807, with concurrence of the Magistrates, translated the congregation to St. George's Church, erected on the west side of Buchanan-Street, fronting George's-Street.

St. George's Church.

This Church is from designs by Mr. William Stark. Few things are more difficult than to place a steeple or spire on a modern building, without destroying its effect. A Gothic Church is usually proportioned in elevation to its tower: but modern Churches, built more for convenience than grandeur, are for the most part so low in their walls, that the spire must either be insignificant in its own dimensions, or appear to crush the building to which it is merely attached, but with which it never seems to be connected. Aware of this, the architect resolved, that the tower should be the principal object of attention, to which the façade might be considered as an accompaniment. The tower itself, both in its general form, and in the variety, as well as the proportion of its parts, is uncommonly beautiful; and probably its termination would have been equally so, had the colossal statues, intended by the architect, been placed on its angles; but many difficulties arose in getting well composed statues for so unusual a situation; obelisks were therefore substituted in their place, which, it must be confessed, do not well accord with the beautiful little temple which rises from its centre.

New Barony Church.

The place of worship for the Barony, or Landward, parish, in the Cathedral, having become insufficient for the purpose, the Heritors, in 1798, built a Church adjoining to, and in complete view of the Cathedral and Royal Infirmary, from a design by Mr. Adam. The architecture is of a mixed style, varying from the adjoining specimens of Gothic and Grecian architecture. The outline of the west front of this Church has an imposing effect: it is to be regretted, however, that the execution of the exterior, which is chiefly done in ruble work, is so much inferior to that of the adjoining buildings, to which it was intended to assimilate.

Gorbals Church.

This Church situated in Carleton-place, between the Jamaica-Street and Stockwell-Street Bridges, is from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The elevation of the Building towards the River, has a very pleasing effect; the basement is rusticated, and supports the Doric order; the centre projects with insulated columns, and corresponding pilasters in the angles, and terminates in a well-proportioned spire, 174 feet high. The compartments of the building, on each side of the spire, terminate with an entablature and balustrade; the principal windows being ornamented with trussed pilasters, frieze and cornice. The architect has been very successful in uniting the light and picturesque beauty of the modern, to the grave solidity of Grecian examples. The internal proportion and general symmetry of this church and steeple, are such as to do great credit to the taste of aningenious citizen, who has in numerous instances, eminently contributed to ornament his native City and neighbourhood.

Episcopal Chapel.

The Episcopal Chapel is situated to the north of the public Green, and immediately behind St. Andrew's Square. It is a handsome oblong building, erected by subscription, in 1751. The altar, orchestra, and organ gallery, are placed at the east end of the Chapel. The whole of the interior is fitted up with great taste, and the window over the altar is beautifully ornamented with scriptural devices.

Roman Catholic Chapel.

A very magnificent Roman Catholic Chapel, in chaste Gothic, has been erected on the north side of West Clyde-Street, from designs by Mr. James Gillespie. The towers and pinnacles, the embrazures, the grand entrance, and the magnificent window done up with munnions, transoms, and head work, surmounted by a colossal statue of St. Andrew, on the principal front, are well calculated to gratify the admirers of this venerable style of architecture. The buttresses, embrazures, and ornaments of the other fronts, which are all executed in polished ashler, harmonize with the general order. The nave, and aisles of the interior, are fitted up in strict conformity with the style of the exterior. A valua-

ble organ, now building, is to be placed in the gallery over the grand entrance, and the altar at the opposite end of the Chapel. This place of worship, which does honour to the taste of the architect, is to contain 2200 persons, and is calculated to cost about £13,000, the greater part of which, is said to have been raised by small weekly contributions, from those persons professing the Roman Catholic religion in the City and neighbourhood *.

FORMER PLACES OF WORSHIP AND HOSPITALS IN GLASGOW, OR ITS BARONY, OF WHICH THERE IS NOW NO VESTIGE REMAINING.

In the year 601, before Paganism had been completely extirpated, and Christianity finally established, the DRUIDS had a TEMPLE where Glasgow now stands. The priests lived in cells, said to have been situated near the place where the Black Friars Church was afterwards erected.

The BLACK FRIARS CHURCH was built in the seventh century. It was examined by Mr. Milne, architect to Charles I., who describes it to be such a noble and ancient Gothic building, that "the Hie Kirk was very inferior to it." This edifice was destroyed during a storm of thunder and lightning, in 1666. The present church was built on its site.

The BLACK FRIARS erected a CONVENT in 1270, near the Church which went by their name. This religious fraternity had been increased by Bishop Malvoisin, in 1201–2, and patronized by Matthew Stuart of Castlemilk†; who granted them an annuity on his estate, "on condition of their saying mass for ever, for the soul of the said Matthew, and for his mither, and bairns of our place, progenitors, and successors, and all Christian's souls perpetually."

ST. NINIAN'S HOSPITAL.—In the year 1350, Lady Lochow,

* Although there are a number of other places of worship in the City, deserving consideration, they are omitted, as they would swell out this Abridgement beyond due bounds.

† This ancient family is mentioned in Rymer's "Fœdera" as being connected with the Stuarts of Darnley, *viz.* in the ninth generation from the first Walter, son of Alan the High Stewart. In the year 1398, Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, brother to Sir John Stuart of Darnley, was named one of the sureties on the part of Scotland, in a treaty of peace between England and Scotland.

the daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, and mother of Colin first Earl of Argyle, purchased the lands on both sides of the River, at the east side of what is now called the Stockwell-Street Bridge, and appropriated the rents in support of an Hospital for Lepers, which she had founded in St. Ninian's Croft *. The Water Baillies were in the practice of uplifting the ground rents for the City, as late as 1664.

An HOSPITAL at POLMADIE was erected for the maintenance of old persons of both sexes. Although it is not known when this Hospital was founded, it must have been previous to 1391, as Bishop Glendoning presented a pauper at that period.

ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH was situated in St. Enoch's Gate, now called Trongate. It was built in 1441, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Michael. It had a Principal and eight Prebends. The steeple had a clock with four dials and two bells; and the church had a large burying-ground attached to it.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL was founded and endowed by Bishop Muirhead, in 1450, for the maintenance of 12 poor laymen and a priest. It was a handsome Gothic building, situated on the east side of Kirk-Street, near to where the Bishop's Palace stood; its ruins were taken down in 1805, to make way for St. Nicholas-Street. Since the Reformation, its revenues (consisting of ground annuals) have dwindled down to about £80 per annum; which is equally divided among ten poor men.†

The GREY FRIARS erected a CONVENT adjoining to the BLACK FRIARS, by whom they were succeeded. They were patronized by the celebrated, but unfortunate Isobel, Duchess of Albany, cousin to James I. of Scotland; who, on the 18th of May 1431, at Inchmyran, mortified to them the lands of Balagan, for the purpose, as she expressed it, of "the salvation of our soul, and that of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, of worthy memory, our very dear husband, and also for Duncan, Earl of Lennox, our father, and of Walter, James, and Alexander our sons." It is worthy of remark, that this lady received as a present from the King her cousin, the heads of her husband, her father, and her sons, Walter and Alexander; James escaped, having fled into Ireland.

* Now Hutchisontown.

† This is the only Charitable foundation now remaining in the City, which was instituted before the Reformation.

The GREY FRIARS had also a MONASTERY at the foot of the Deanside Brae; little else is known of it, than, that the citizens of Glasgow went there in a body, on the last day of the Glasgow Fair, annually, to pay their respects at the house where the Abbot of Melrose resided, he having been instrumental in procuring the Fair.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S CHAPEL stood at the head of the Drygate, near to what is called the Duke's Lodgings. Little else is known of its history.

The CHAPEL OF ST. ROQUE belonged to the Black Friars. It stood without the Stable Green Port, and had an extensive burying-ground, where a great number of those who died of the plague in 1645–6 were buried.

ST. MUNGO'S CHAPEL was situated in the Dow-Hill. This is all that is now known of it.

ST. THANEW'S CHAPEL.—Thanew was supposed to be the mother of Kentigern; and, in honour of her memory, this chapel was founded, and dedicated to her. It was situated on the east side of the High-Street, a little north of the Gallowgate.

Stockwell-Street Bridge.

The timber bridge which had been thrown across the Clyde, somewhere to the west of the Saltmarket-Street, having gone into decay, William Rae, Bishop of Glasgow, in the year 1345, built the present stone bridge, at the foot of what is now called the Stockwell-Street. This bridge, plain, without even an affectation of ornament, was originally constructed with eight arches; but, when it became necessary to narrow the River, and protect the adjoining houses from the effects of floods, two of these at the north end were built up. This bridge, it is said, continued for more than 300 years, without requiring any very material repair. In the year 1671, the southmost arch fell at noon of the day on which Glasgow fair is held; and, although the concourse of people passing and repassing at the time must have been very great, it does not appear that any person received injury. This arch was rebuilt with all convenient speed. The bridge continued to receive frequent repairs till the year 1777, when an addition of 10 feet was made to its breadth on the east side, by which the fabric is strengthened, and the passage

for carriages rendered more commodious. The bridge, as it now stands, is 415 feet long, by 22 feet wide, within the parapets. The pious and public-spirited Lady Lochow, is said to have prevailed on Bishop Rae to allow her to pay the expense of the centre arch.

Jamaica-Street Bridge.

In 1767, the foundation of a stone bridge was laid across the Clyde, at the foot of Jamaica-Street, for facilitating the communication with the west coast. It has seven arches, is 500 feet long, and 30 feet broad, within the parapets. Its general appearance is such, as to combine the idea of strength with elegant simplicity. The plan was given by Mr. Milne, the architect who designed Blackfriars Bridge, London; and executed by Mr. John Adam, an eminent builder in Glasgow. The pontage arising from the Stockwell and Jamaica-Street bridges in 1815, was 1529*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, which goes to keep them in repair, and discharge the existing debt.

Hutchison's Bridge.

In the year 1794, the foundation of a stone bridge was laid across the Clyde, at the foot of the Saltmarket-Street. During the following year, the work was carried on, and so far completed, that the arches were thrown across, the spandrils filled up, and the parapets nearly finished; when, on the 18th November 1795, the lower part of the City was subjected to an alarming inundation of the River, which, at four o'clock, P. M. swept away the northmost arch of the bridge, and, in two hours afterwards, the whole of the arches gave way. This bridge, which was named Hutchison's, consisted of five arches, was 410 feet long, and 26 feet broad, within the parapets.

Timber Bridge.

In the year 1803, a Timber Bridge, for foot passengers, justly admired for the simplicity of its construction and light appearance, was thrown across the Clyde, at the bottom of the Saltmarket-Street, a little eastward of the site of Hutchison's Bridge. Its outline is one grand sweep of 340 feet, having eight supports and breakwaters. The breadth within the parapets, which are formed of upright spars, with diagonal braces, is seven feet four inches. The expense of

erecting it was 1200*l*. An Act of Parliament was procured, authorizing certain trustees to levy a halfpenny from all persons passing and repassing the bridge, on one day of the week only. The nett pontage, in 1815, after deducting the expense of collecting, was 81*l*., which goes to discharge the debt incurred in building the bridge, and in keeping it in repair. The design was by Mr. Peter Nicholson, author of "the Principles of Architecture, Carpentry, &c."

Hutchison's Bridge intended to be rebuilt.

In the year 1814, the Magistrates and Council of the City, and others interested in Hutchisontown, obtained an Act of Parliament for building a bridge across the Clyde, near the site of the bridge that fell in 1795. They have also procured designs, with a view to rebuilding, from Mr. John Rennie, the engineer who is now erecting the Waterloo Bridge, on the Thames. The estimate is upwards of £18,000.

College Buildings.

The College Buildings, and the houses for the accommodation of the professors, are situated on the east side of the High-Street, near the Blackfriars Church. They are very extensive, having a front of 305 feet to the High-Street, and 282 feet from east to west. These buildings, and the four courts, three of which form quadrangles, occupy a space equal to 9556 square yards. The buildings are generally three stories high, of ashler work, diversified with turrets and appropriate ornaments. There are three entrances in the principal front. The centre gate is ornamented with a species of demi-rusticated work; the royal arms in basso relievo, gilt, are placed over the gate, and consols, supporting a balcony of considerable depth, are formed on each side. The entire of the façade, which has a fine effect, is terminated, on the south, by the Principal's house; and, on the north, by that in possession of the Professor of oriental languages. At the centre of the east side of the west court, a tower, plain, without any show of ornament, rises to a considerable height, and terminates in a balustrade, and semi-curvated roof. The buildings of the east division, erected more than 200 years ago, having become unfit for their respective uses, were taken down in 1811, and a magnificent range, from

designs by Mr. Peter Nicholson, erected on their site. The east front is divided into three compartments, the centre projects, and is ornamented with chamfered work, supporting four massy Doric columns, with entablature and pediment; the receding divisions exhibit a range of pannelled pilasters, cornice, and balustrade. This new erection, extending 160 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, contains the Common-Hall, the Anatomical Theatre, and Halls for the Humanity, Greek, logic, chemistry, medical, and mathematical classes. The old Library is a handsome insulated building at the south-east extremity of this range; the north end is ornamented with an enriched pediment, Corinthian pilasters, and two spacious niches. The new Library, which is placed at right angles to the old, is a plain building at the south end of the Anatomical Theatre. The Faculty Room and the Great Hall, fronting the High-Street, are wainscotted, and ornamented with coved ceilings, pilasters, and entablatures, conformable to the taste of the time in which they were built. There are some valuable historical pictures, and portraits of eminent literary characters, hung round the walls of several of the apartments. The Chapel, in which the professors and students attend divine service during the Session, contains 990 sitters; it is done up in good taste, and has a light and cheerful effect.

The adjoining ground, to the east of these buildings, commonly called the College Garden, consists of a number of acres. This spacious park is enclosed by a high stone wall, and laid out in gravel walks and shrubberies, for the use of the professors and students. The Macfarlane Observatory is erected near the east end of these grounds.

Town-Hall Buildings.

The Town-Hall Buildings, situated on the north side, and at the east end of the Trongate-Street, were first erected in the year 1636, and in 1740, they were greatly improven. The front of the basement is formed into an arched arcade, with caricatured human faces on the key stones, and the upper part of the building displays the complete range of the Ionic order. The Town-Hall is done up in an elegant manner with a coved ceiling. The walls are decorated with trophies, and full length portraits of King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, Charles I., Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Mary, Anne, George I., George II., George III., and

Archibald, Duke of Argyle, in his robes, as Lord Justice General; several of these pictures are justly admired, George II. and the Duke of Argyle, by Ramsay are allowed to be very valuable. The bust of his present Majesty, in bronze, is placed over the mantle-piece; and a statue of his immortal premier, William Pitt in marble, by Flaxman, is placed between two columns, of imitation porphyry, at the east end of the Hall.

Tontine.

In the year 1781, a subscription, by way of tontine, was opened, for building a Coffee-Room and Hotel, in 107 shares, at £50 each. Mr William Hamilton, architect, gave the design, and displayed great professional skill in throwing the arcade of the Town-Hall into an extensive piazza, retaining the upper part of the cross-walls of the superior structure.

Coffee-Room.

The Coffee-Room, on the ground floor of the Tontine, is 74 feet long, of proportional width and height, and is very handsomely fitted up. There are, at present, 1146 annual subscribers to the Room, at 32*s.* each. It is supplied with Scotch, English, Irish, and Continental newspapers, magazines, reviews, and other periodical publications. In this Coffee-Room strangers are freely admitted without introduction, and may enjoy all the privileges of subscribers for a limited time, without subscription; a liberality, it is believed, not equalled in any of the other great towns in the island.

Old Gaol.

In 1812, the Gaol adjoining the east end of the Town-Hall, having become too small, from the increasing population of the City, was sold by public roup to Mr. James Cleland for £8,000; or somewhat above £45 per square yard for the ground, under the express stipulation that he should take down the old building and erect a new one conformable to a design by Mr. David Hamilton, architect, ornamented with turrets and embrazures, so as to keep up a similarity to the old Tower of the Gaol, which is still preserved. This Tower, which projects into the High-Street, is 126 feet high, and is only remarkable for its terminating in the shape of an impe-

rial crown. It is furnished with a clock and bell, and a set of musical chimes, so arranged as to play a separate tune * at the end of every two hours, changing after 12 o'clock P. M. Mr. John Weir, a skilful musician, performs favourite airs on the musical bells, every lawful day, between two and three o'clock, Saturday excepted.

Merchants' or Guild Hall.

The Merchants' Hall is situated on the south side of the Bridgegate Street, a little to the east of the Stockwell-Street. The foundation-stone of this Hall was laid in 1651, when Mr. William Dunlop was Dean of Guild, and finished in 1659, when Mr. James Barnes held that office. The building consists of two stories of ashler work, with pediments rising above the walls at the upper windows. Immediately above the pillars and entablature of the principal entrance, other pillars are formed, supporting a pediment, and exhibiting in the space between them, the representation of a ship with expanded sails, and three old men, habited as pensioners, in basso relievo. Donation boards, and boards containing the names of the Deans of Guild†, are hung round the walls of the interior. This building, from its situation, and present condition, is by no means suited to the wealth and respectability of Glasgow merchants. The steeple, however, adjoining the south front of the Hall, is considered to be one of the handsomest in the City; it is 164 feet high; after rising 85 feet in the shape of a square tower, a balustrade is formed, within which a tower of smaller dimensions rises, terminating in a balustrade; this arrangement being repeat-

* The tunes are arranged as follows.

Sunday, ~~~~~~~~~~ Easter Hymn.
Monday, ~~~~~~~~~~ Gilderoy.
Tuesday, ~~~~~~~~~~ Nancy's to the green wood gane.
Wednesday, ~~~~~~~~~~ Tweedside.
Thursday, ~~~~~~~~~~ The Lass o' Patie's Mill.
Friday, ~~~~~~~~~~ The last time I came o'er the muir.
Saturday, ~~~~~~~~~~ Roslin Castle.

† Provost Aird, when Dean of Guild, in 1695, caused an inscription board to be hung up in the hall with Scripture instructions, how to buy and sell with a safe conscience.

ed, a pyramidal spire is terminated by a gilt ball and ship in full sail.

Town-Hospital.

The buildings of the Town Hospital, which were erected from donations and subscriptions of public bodies and individuals, were so far finished, that the poor were admitted in 1733. The buildings form a quadrangle, the large court in the centre being used as airing ground for the paupers. The principal range, which is to Clyde-Street, consists of a centre compartment, and two projecting wings of three stories, and contains the great hall, where the inmates assemble for family worship, the committee room, and other apartments for the use of the charity. The buildings on the other sides of the quadrangle are chiefly fitted up for the accommodation of sick and fatuous persons, the insane having been removed, in 1814, to the Lunatic Asylum.

Although these buildings seem to have been judiciously arranged, and well fitted for the state of Society eighty four years ago, it is not surprising, that, from the rapid increase of population, and the ordinary tear and wear of the materials, the buildings are now in an insufficient state, and by no means adequate to the purposes of the Hospital. The situation is also an object of consideration. In 1733, the Hospital stood in the centre of the Old Green, and was, consequently, well aired: whereas, from the increase of buildings in its neighbourhood, it is now surrounded on three sides. From these, and other considerations, it became imperious, either to enlarge and repair the old, or to erect a new one. The Directors, aware that something must be done, remitted the matter to a Committee of their number; and, by their active and unremitting exertions, the Directors have been enabled to purchase the Lands of Spring-Gardens, at the north side of the High Church, containing upwards of 12,000 square yards, chiefly enclosed with walls, at the price of £3300; on which they intend to erect an Hospital and Workhouse, properly arranged, and suited to the population of the Town. The purchase of this very eligible property for an Hospital, elevated 109 feet above the River, with a gentle declivity to the South, insures so many local advantages that the purchase may be considered as a circumstance in which the cause of humanity is

deeply interested. As the ground, on which the Hospital in Clyde-Street is erected, has hitherto been held by the Directors for the purposes of an Hospital allenarly, without a feudal title, the Magistrates and Council, on 25th March 1817*, very generously agreed to grant a free disposition to the ground, in favour of the Hospital, so as to assist its Directors in the erection of the new buildings, which are estimated to cost £10,000.

Royal Infirmary.

The Royal Infirmary erected in 1792, in the north quarter of the City, near the Cathedral, partly on the site of the Archbishop's Palace, is from designs by Messrs. Robert and James Adam. The plan is a parallelogram, with bold projections at each end; and the centre of the entrance elevation is surmounted by a pediment, on pillars of the Corinthian order: in the tympan of the pediment the royal arms, in alto relievo, are displayed. A spacious dome, with vertical lights, covering the operation hall, terminates the building, which consists of four stories. The general appearance of the exterior never fails to command universal approbation, and the arrangements of the interior are well fitted for the purposes of the Hospital. Although the Infirmary originally contained 8 wards with 17 beds in each, affording accommodation for 136 patients, it has latterly been found inadequate to the accommodation of increasing applicants; the managers, therefore, have made an addition at the back of the buildings, which, without injuring the general appearance, furnishes 4 additional wards, or 72 beds; so that, at present, the Infirmary can accommodate 208 patients. The cost of this addition, with the furniture, is nearly £4,000, the greater part of which has been raised by special subscriptions and donations.

Trades' Hall Buildings.

From the Reformation, till the year 1791, the Incorporations, and, subsequently, the Trades' House, met in their Hall, near the Cathedral, then known by the name of the Alms House, from their chaplain distributing alms there to decayed out-door members.

* At this meeting, the Magistrates and Council unanimously voted their thanks to James Ewing, Esq. the Lord Dean of Guild, (Convener of the Committee), for his great and valuable exertions in the cause of the Hospital; and for his able and luminous Report respecting the proposed arrangements.

This building having been found incommodious, and by no means suited to the increasing respectability of the Trades' Rank, has been appropriated to another use, and the Trades' Hall Buildings, from designs by Messrs. Robert and James Adam, have been erected to supply its place. They are situated on the west side of Glassford-Street, fronting Garthland-Street. The front consists of a centre building and two wings, supported by a rusticated basement, with a projection at its centre, on which there are four Doric columns, supporting an entablature. The Façade, which is relieved with various mouldings, and ornamented with griffins in basso relievo, terminates in a balustrade, in the centre of which the city arms, in alto relievo, are supported by two female figures, in a recumbent posture. A dome rising through the roof, and terminating in a lantern, gives a happy effect to the whole. The Hall, 70 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 24 feet high exclusive of a magnificent dome, is fitted up with pilasters, an ornamented entablature, and other appropriate decorations. Portraits of persons of the Trades' Rank, who had made donations to the house, and the arms of the fourteen incorporated bodies, are hung round the walls. Tablets, containing the names and designations of the Conveners of the Trades' House, from 1605 to the present day, are also placed on the walls. The other parts of the building are fitted up into committee rooms, shops, &c.

The hall of the Trades' House Free School adjoins this edifice, and, for extent, light, and ventilation, is justly admired.

Assembly Rooms.

The Assembly Rooms, erected in 1796, from designs by Messrs. Robert and James Adam, by subscriptions of £20 shares, by way of tontine, are situated on the north side of Ingram-Street. The basement story is rusticated, and a bold projection, supporting four Ionic columns, with pilasters, entablature, &c. is formed at the centre of building. Various appropriate ornaments are introduced on the front, which terminates in a balustrade. The interior consists of the assembly room, card, supper, and retiring rooms, with apartments for the housekeeper, public kitchen, &c. The principal room, 80 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 27 feet high, is finished in the most elegant manner, and fitted up with every requisite.

The wings, which are in unison with the main building and

connected with it by an ashler screen, were built in 1807, from designs by Mr. Henry Holland.

Grammar School Buildings.

In the year 1788, the Grammar School buildings, in Grey Friar's Wynd, having become insufficient for the purpose, were abandoned, and in the following year a commodious range of buildings, were erected on the north side of George's Street. The principal front, which has a light, cheerful appearance, consists of three compartments; a centre and two projecting wings, in which large Venetian windows are formed. The interior comprehends a common hall, 70 feet long, and seven large, well-aired rooms, for the accommodation of the classes. In March 1817, a Lodge has been erected for the Janitor, and a closet for the use of the Students, plentifully supplied with water. The play-ground, at the back of the buildings, which contains 3773 square yards, has been enclosed with walls and an iron railing.

Surgeons' Hall Buildings.

In the year 1791, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons having found their hall in the Trongate not sufficiently commodious, erected the present buildings on the east side of St. Enoch's Square. The front consists of two stories; a rusticated basement supporting a range of pilasters, entablature, and balustrade. The interior contains the faculty-hall, library, committee-rooms, offices, &c.

Barracks.

In the year 1795, Government erected very spacious Barracks, on the north side, and near the east end, of the Gallowgate. Exclusive of the guard-house, sutlery, infirmary, and magazine, there are three large buildings for the accommodation of military. The centre is for officers: it is a handsome ashler building, four stories high, having the royal arms in demi-relief displayed in the tympan of the pediment. The other two buildings, placed at right angles to the centre one, are for the accommodation of the soldiers; they contain 72 apartments, fitted for 14 men each, exclusive of 24 kitchens. The ground on which the Barracks are erected contains

20,512 square yards, or 3 acres and 2,259 square yards. The whole is surrounded with a high wall, enclosing an extensive parade.

City Guard House.

In the year 1810, the City Guard-House was removed from Candlerigg-Street, to the east side of Montrose-Street. Its front is formed with arched compartments, terminating in a cornice and blocking. The interior contains ample accommodation for the officers and soldiers, and the piazza, fronting the street, is sufficiently spacious for the relief.

Bridewell.

Till the year 1799, there was no regular building in the City for the exclusive purpose of a Bridewell. The building on the north side of the Drygate-Street, which had been the manse of the Prebend of Cambuslang, at the Reformation, was subsequently acquired by the Magistrates, and fitted up as a house of correction, for vagrants, and women of dissolute character. When this building became unfit for the purpose, the Magistrates, in 1793, fitted up the old Meal Market, (now the site of buildings on the north side of College-Street) as a Correction House. Soon after this period, Mr. Coulter having bequeathed a considerable sum of money for the erection of a Bridewell, the buildings were begun in 1799, on the north side of Duke-Street, from designs by Mr. John Paterson. The Bridewell is a plain building, 106 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 6 stories high; it contains 126 cells, each 8 feet by 7 feet, exclusive of a chapel * and a large work-room. On each side of the Bridewell, and at right angles thereto, spacious wings are formed, which contain the infirmary, public kitchen, keeper's lodgings, and rooms for raw materials for the manufactory, &c. The whole is enclosed with a high wall.

Markets and Weigh House.

The principal Beef, Mutton, and Fish Markets, are situated in King-Street. The former occupies a space of 112 by 67 feet, and

* The benevolent Mr. David Dale sunk £200, the Interest to be applied in all time coming towards a salary for a Chaplain to the Bridewell. The Magistrates and Council have subsequently increased it to £35.

the Mutton-Market 173 by 46 feet: these Markets are subdivided into stalls. The courts are paved with free-stone, and the fronts formed of ashler work, with rusticated entries. The Beef-Market in Bell-Street is fitted up in a plainer style. The Vegetable or Green Market is also allotted into stalls, and is so spacious as to occupy the whole site of the former Wynd Church, having its principal entry from King-Street. The Butter, Cheese, Poultry, and Egg Markets, are in Montrose-Street*. The benches in the Fish-Market are covered with lead; and each stall has a water pipe in it: the other Markets are all plentifully supplied with water. Before the late erection of markets in the City of Newcastle, the markets in King-Street were considered inferior to none in the Country. The Tron, or Weigh-House, is a large building, situated on the north side, and at the east end, of Ingram-Street, and is used for the general purposes of a Tron and Store-House.

Slaughter House.

The Slaughter-House, situated a little to the south of the Bridgegate-Street, was erected in 1810; and is, without doubt, the largest and most commodious in the Island. It contains 77 separate killing rooms, 2 cattle yards, and 2 alleys, and accommodation for the searchers and scavengers. The buildings and areas, which are all paved with square stones, cover 4736 square yards of ground. Water pipes are placed along the whole of the killing rooms, and extensive sewers are formed to carry off every thing which would become offensive from the putrefaction of animal substances.

Theatre.

The Theatre in Dunlop-Street having been found inconvenient, and too small for the accommodation of the public, a magnificent one was erected, in 1803, on the west side of Queen-Street, on the principle of transferable shares of £25 each, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. This building, 158 feet long and 70 feet wide, is calculated to contain 1500 persons, or about £250 per night,

* The Magistrates and Council being satisfied that the Markets in Montrose-Street are not spacious enough for the increased population of the town, have taken possession of the Bowling Green in Candlerigg-Street, containing 2,411 square yards; and are about to erect spacious Markets in the Bazar style.

being of greater extent than any of the provincial theatres. The east front of the building is composed of an arcade basement, supporting six Ionic columns, 30 feet high, with corresponding pilasters, entablatures, and appropriate devices. The centre, or principal vestibule, which leads to the boxes by a double flight of stairs, is separated from the corridores by a screen, interspersed with Corinthian columns, which gives the entrance a very impressive effect. The spectatory is of an elliptic form, displaying two tier of boxes, slips, and galleries; the proscenium is 30 feet wide, enriched with antique ornaments; and the stage balconies are done up in a superior taste. The standard scenery is from the pencil of the celebrated Naismith, and is greatly admired; the landscape scenes, in particular, are fine specimens of the excellence of his taste; and the drop scene, which exhibits the picturesque view of the Frith of Clyde, from Dalsotter Hill, is not excelled by any thing of the kind in the country. The building and scenery cost upwards of £18,500.

Hutchison's Hospital.

The buildings of Hutchison's Hospital having been removed from the Trongate, to make way for Hutchison-Street, the Patrons, in 1803, erected a Hall and Offices in Ingram-Street, fronting Hutchison-Street, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The basement is formed of rusticated work, on which columns of the Corinthian order are raised, supporting an entablature, over which there is an ornamented attic. Niches, designed to receive statues of the Founders, are formed between the lateral pilasters; and the pyramidal spire, 156 feet high, rising from the back part of the buildings, gives the whole a very light and cheerful effect. The great hall and committee rooms, are fitted up in an elegant manner, for the accommodation of the Patrons of the Institution, who have granted temporary accommodation for the books of Stirling's Library, until the Managers of that Institution can be otherwise accommodated.

Hunterian Museum.

The Hunterian Museum, situated at the west end of the College Garden, in front of the Common Hall, was erected in 1804, from designs by Mr. William Stark, who chose the Roman Doric for the

portico, as the gravest and most imposing order that could be employed in so confined a situation; and he made its parts as simple and large as that order could properly admit. Behind the portico he formed a recess, divided from it by a second row of columns, like the pronaos of an ancient temple. By this arrangement, securing great depth of shade, without projecting his columns too far into the narrow court, he produced a very rich effect in the angular view, and to so small a portico giving wonderful dignity on a near approach. The merit of this building, however, is not confined to the portico; its general proportion, the simplicity of its parts, and the elegance of its form, render many views of it from the garden, little, if at all, inferior to that of the principal front. The interior, likewise, corresponds in a remarkable degree with the exterior appearance. There are, throughout, the same simplicity, the same elegance, and the same attention to picturesque effect. The saloon for paintings, is particularly beautiful in its form, proportions, and decorations, while it is, at the same time, well contrived for exhibiting to advantage the collection which it contains. With the exception of the staircase, which is too small, and too plain, a man of taste will discover, in this building, a unity and consistency rarely to be met with in modern works.

Gaol and Court Houses.

The Gaol and Court Houses at the Cross, having been found insufficient for the purposes of the City and neighbouring Counties, the Magistrates and Council, in 1810, erected a Gaol, and spacious Public Offices, at the west end of the Green, near the River, from designs by Mr. William Stark. The east front of the Public Offices, in particular, is considered as a fine specimen of the Grecian Doric; the cornice, window dressings, and other ornaments, are allowed to be of just proportions; the magnificence of the portico, however, rivets the attention, and diverts the mind from the other divisions of the façade.

The portico exhibits very nearly the proportions of the Parthenon, and may serve to give some idea of that celebrated temple, divested indeed of the magnificence it derived from the most exquisite sculpture of ancient times. As in the Parthenon, the columns are placed on colossal steps; and there is a recess divided from the portico by

a screen of columns, like the pronaos of that temple, which adds greatly to the richness and grandeur of the effect.

In so flat a situation, it may be regretted, that greater elevation could not be given to the building, consistently with the employment of the Grecian Doric. This defect, would probably, however, have passed unnoticed, had it not been rendered much more observable by a parapet and rail, which has been found necessary for the protection of the building, since Mr. Stark's death.

These buildings, contain halls for the several courts, and ample accommodation for the civil and criminal establishments. The entry to the Gaol is by the west front. This department consists of two spacious courts, 74 fire-rooms, 58 cells, and 2 apartments for prisoners under sentence of death, so completely cased with iron, as to render the common practice of fettering, altogether unnecessary. There is also a chapel, a military guard-house, and apartments for the Gaoler's family. Four cast-iron cisterns, calculated to contain 14,776 gallons of water, are placed on the top of the prisons, from which the several apartments and water-closets are supplied. Prisoners are received from the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. In 1815, they amounted to 1172 persons, *viz.* 367 debtors, 525 male criminals, 239 female criminals, and 41 deserters. The expense of these buildings, amounting to £34,811, has been defrayed from the funds of the Corporation.

Lunatic Asylum.

This building, which was erected from designs by Mr. William Stark, differs from all others in the City, in the peculiarity of its arrangements and diversity of its appurtenances.

In the Lunatic Asylum, the architect had less opportunity than usual of pleasing, by the proportions of the mouldings, or the richness of the details; for every costly ornament would have been improper, and the situation of the building rendered its effect from a distance much more important, than its beauty on a near approach. Yet even here, the details are studied with a due attention to the proportion in the minuter parts.

On considering the interior arrangements of the Asylum, it appeared to him that wards, projected diagonally from a central building, would afford every facility, both for the superintendance and classification of the patients. Such a form had been seldom at-

tempted, and never executed with a pleasing effect. The difficulties presented by it, has been admirably surmounted. By a just proportion of the diagonal wards to the central buildings; by raising over the latter a circular attic, and crowning the whole with a noble dome; the architect has given the Asylum a character of blended elegance and dignity, which perhaps sets it above all his other designs, and, simple and unadorned as it is, entitles it to an eminent place among the works of art. So noble indeed is this design, that the managers could scarcely persuade the public, that, on erecting it, an extravagant sum of money had not been squandered on external decorations. Its effect is a little injured by the garden walls, and still more by a recent building, which interrupts its finest point of view; but wherever it is seen, it must excite feelings of admiration; and even if, in course of time, all views of it as a whole should be intercepted by the extension of the Town, the dome will always remain one of the greatest ornaments of the City.

The Asylum and airing grounds occupy about three acres and a half. In the distribution, care has been taken to class the higher and lower ranks of both sexes, according to the frantic, ordinary, or convalescent state of the disease. The buildings contain 136 apartments for the use of the patients, exclusive of those appropriated for the housekeeper, apothecary, superintendant, physician, and committee; and the whole range of store-rooms, servants, apartments, kitchens, baths, &c. Each class of patients has separate entries to the subdivided airing-grounds, which are laid out in gravel walks, flower plots, and shrubberies. The eating-rooms, parlours, and bed-rooms, for the higher ranks of patients, are spacious, and genteelly furnished. The close-rooms for that class are 11 feet 6 inches long, 8 feet wide, and 10 feet 6 inches high; and for the paupers, 11 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet 6 inches wide, and 10 feet 6 inches high; each ward having a gallery 70 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches wide, for exercise in bad weather. The several apartments of the Asylum are rendered comfortable by the introduction of rarefied air, generated in the sunk story, and communicated by concealed flues.

The foundation-stone of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics, was laid with great masonic solemnity, on 2d August, 1810.

Lyceum.

The Lyceum is situated on the east side of South Albion-Street. The saloon is 54 by 33 feet, and the adjoining library 33 by 22 feet; the whole is elegantly fitted up, from designs by Mr. William Brown. The saloon is amply supplied with newspapers and periodical publications; and the library is stored with a well-chosen collection of books. Strangers are not admitted to the Lyceum, without being introduced by a subscriber of Two Guineas.

Riding-School Buildings.

In the beginning of 1798, the Gentlemen connected with the Royal Volunteer Light Horse, promoted a subscription, in shares of £25, for erecting a Riding-School; the scheme having met with the approbation of the community, the shares were soon filled up, and in the same year, the building was erected on the west side of York-Street. It contains two circles of 40 feet each, and a gallery for spectators.

Anderson's Institution Buildings.

The buildings for Anderson's Institution are situated on the west side of John-Street. The ashler front which is relieved by mouldings, terminates in a balustrade, and pediment: and the roof, being constructed in the form of a dome, has a very happy effect. The great hall is of a spherical form, and seated for 500 persons. The library, laboratory, and committee-room, and the apartments for the apparatus, are fitted up with every suitable convenience.

Post Office Buildings.

The Post Office, situated on the east side of South Albion-Street, has an ashler front, relieved in the centre, and terminating in a pediment. At one end of the building there is a covered entry, and at the other a spacious lobby, for the accommodation of the public. A range of windows is so placed in the lobby, that persons having boxes in the office, can see if they have letters before the delivery commences.

Lock Hospital.

The buildings for the Lock Hospital, situated on the south side of the Rottenrow, are plain, and so completely enclosed, that the patients can only see into the spacious court-yards. Convenient apartments are fitted up for the committee, the housekeeper, and surgeon.

Magdalen Asylum.

The Magdalen Asylum, for the reception of females desirous to return to the paths of virtue, is situated a little to the east of the Lunatic Asylum. It was erected in 1812, and is supported by voluntary contribution. The building which consists of three stories, is divided into three compartments—a centre, and projecting wings, terminating in pediments. The interior is fitted up with every suitable accommodation for the matron, the committee, and 34 penitents. The chapel, exclusive of the gallery, contains 150 persons. The managers, aware that the objects of this institution could not be obtained amid the bustle of active life, have enclosed above an acre of ground by a high wall, within which all the buildings for industry and accommodation are placed. As the washing and dressing of clothes for families form a prominent feature in the economy of this establishment, the enclosed ground is laid down in grass, for the purposes of bleaching, and is amply supplied with water from the Water Companies.

Bishop's Palace.

The Bishop's Palace or Castle, erected in 1430, stood a little to the south-west of the Cathedral, nearly in front of where the Royal Infirmary now stands. It was enclosed with a strong wall of hewn stone, by Archbishop Beaton. The only remaining part of the ruins of the Castle was removed in 1789, to make way for the erection of the Infirmary.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES.

There is a great number of Monuments erected in the churchyards to the memory of individuals. The following have been erected to the memory of public men:

St. Mungo.

In the Bishop's Cemetery, beneath the great altar in the Cathedral, a Monument is said to have been erected to the memory of St. Mungo. All that is now to be seen of it, however, is his effigy in a mutilated state.

Bishop Law.

On the south side of the great altar, a Monument is erected to the memory of Bishop Law. The various ornaments in stone, are in a tolerable state of preservation.

Stuarts of Minto.

In the Choir of the Cathedral, a Monument in stone is erected to the memory of the Stuarts of Minto, who were Chief Magistrates of this City, and useful members of the community for a long period. The following is a literal copy of an inscription engraved on a copper plate, sunk in the plane of the Monument:

1605.

Heir ar BVREIT. Sr. Walter. Sr. Thomas. Sr. Jhone. Sr. Robert. Sr. Jhone. and Sr. Matt. Hier by leneal Descent to V theres, Barons and Kniches of the Hovs of Mynto, wt thair Vyffis Bairnes and Bretherein.

Thomas Hutchison.

In the year 1641, a Monument in stone, was erected on the south front of the Cathedral, to the memory of Thomas Hutchison, one of the benevolent founders of Hutchison's Hospital.

King William III.

In the year 1735, James Macrae, a citizen of Glasgow, and late a governor of the presidency of Madras, presented to the City a metallic equestrian statue of King William III. The Statue is placed on a pedestal at the Cross, with an appropriate Latin inscription. The whole is enclosed within an iron railing.

Andrew Cochrane and John Bowman.

Monuments in marble, are erected in the Choir of the Cathedral, to the memory of Andrew Cochrane and John Bowman, who were Provosts of Glasgow, and worthy members of the community.

John Orr.

A Monument in marble, has been erected, at the public expense, in the Choir of the Cathedral, to the memory of John Orr, Advocate; on which there is the following inscription:

This Monument,
Erected
By the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council,
In Honour of the Memory of
JOHN ORR of Barrowfield,
Advocate,
Principal Town Clerk of Glasgow,
Records
the Sense entertained by
A grateful Community,
Of the Zeal, Talents, and Integrity
Displayed by him during a Period of 22 Years,
In discharging the various Duties of
A most important Office.
Died the 16*th December*, MDCCCIII, *Aged* 58 *Years.*

William Craig.

A Monument in marble, has been erected at the expense of the community, and placed in the committee-room of the Town Hospital, on which there is the following inscription:

To the Memory
Of WILLIAM CRAIG, Esq.
Who,
During 22 Years,
With Unremitting Zeal and Fidelity,
Acted as Preceptor
To this Hospital.
He Died XVIII August,
MDCCCIV.

Lord Nelson.

The citizens of Glasgow were the first in the country to erect a Monument to the memory of the immortal Nelson. Immediately after the hero fell, a subscription was entered into, which soon amounted to £2075. With this sum, an Obelisk,* 142 feet 6 inches high, of chaste proportion, drawn by Mr. David Hamilton, was erected at the west end of the High Green, in freestone from Possil quarry.

On Friday the 1st of August 1806, being the anniversary of the battle of Aboukir, the foundation-stone was laid with great masonic solemnity, by Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart. Provincial Grand Master Mason of the Under Ward of Lanarkshire.

Sir John Moore.

In the year 1809, this City lost one of her bravest sons, by the death of Sir John Moore†, who, at the head of the British army in Spain, fell gloriously in the arms of victory, on the plains of Corunna, and was buried in the citadel of that town. When the accounts of his victory and death reached his native town, a subscription was immediately entered into, which in a few days amounted to upwards of £4000. The Committee of management have since instructed Mr. John Flaxman of London to make a bronze pedestrian statue, in his best style of execution; which will be placed on a pedestal in some conspicuous part of the City, to perpetuate the memory and heroic achievements of the hero.

The Right Honourable William Pitt.

In the year 1812, a full length statue, in marble, of the great minister, who conducted the affairs of Britain during an eventful period of twenty-six years, was erected in the Town Hall, under

* On the 5th August, 1810, the upper part of the Obelisk was completely shattered, and the greater part of its shaft rent, during a violent storm of thunder and lightning. Though the ashlers of the upper part were thrown out of their beds, and so suspended that a passenger could see through the Obelisk, it is very surprising, that, at the present moment, after a lapse of more than six years, they seem to be still in the same situation.

† Sir John was born in Donald's Land, north side of the Trongate, a little east from Candlerigg-Street.

the auspices of Cunningham Corbet, Esq. who had the honour of corresponding with the Minister, respecting the erection of the statue. This statue, which is in a plain dress, is allowed to be an exact resemblance of what the premier was at the time the likeness was taken. It is from the chisel of Mr. John Flaxman, London; cost upwards of £1,300, raised by subscriptions from the citizens of Glasgow, and bears the following inscription:

GULIELMO PITT, Cives Glasguenses posuerunt,
A. D. MDCCCXII.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan.

A Monument is erected in the Choir of the Cathedral to the memory of the brave Cadogan, on which there is the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory
Of
The Honourable HENRY CADOGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st, or Glasgow Regiment,
Honorary Burgess of this City,
Who gloriously fell, at the head of his Battalion,
In the ever-memorable Battle of Vittoria,
June 21st, 1813,
Aged Thirty-Three Years.
This Monument is erected
By a few of his Friends in this City and
Neighbourhood,
To perpetuate the Remembrance
Of his Worth* as a Man, and
His Gallantry as a Soldier.

* The affable and condescending manners of Colonel Cadogan, which procured him so many friends in this City, could only be exceeded by the gallant spirit he exhibited in numerous instances on the field of battle. At Buenos Ayres, when hard pressed by a superior force, in command of his Regiment, which consisted chiefly of striplings belonging to Glasgow, he cheered them in the following words, "Down the Gallowgate, my boys! charge them!" the name of this well known Street, and the example of their commander, made such an impression on youths who had never before faced an enemy, that they rushed down the Street, and carried every thing before them.

CHAP. V.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

AN Account of the principal Institutions, Benefit Societies, and Charitable Foundations of the City, with a note of the sums distributed by each at their last balance, *viz.* in 1815–16.

Merchants' House.

JAMES EWING, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

The funds of this body politic, arise from lands, donations, interest of money, fees from entrants, burgess fines, &c. from which the Managers have distributed in pensions, &c.

To decayed matriculated Members or their families, &c. in 1815,.....	£594	0	0
Interest of Money mortified for special purposes,.....	151	12	2
Extra Charities,.....	65	0	0
Subscription to Town's Hospital,.....	110	0	0
	£920	12	2

The funds are placed under the sole management of the Dean of Guild and his Council.

Trades' House.

ROBERT FERRIE, Esq. *Convener.*

The funds of this body politic, arise from lands, donations, interest of money, burgess fines, &c. from which in 1815, the Managers distributed in pensions,

To their decayed Members, &c.....	£370	7	8
Interest of Money, mortified for special purposes,.....	85	14	5
Expense of School,.....	206	10	0
Subscription to Town's Hospital,.....	120	0	0
	£782	11	8

The funds are placed under the management of the Convener, Trades' Baillies, Collector, and the ordinary and extraordinary Members of the House.

The Trades' House Free School was established in the year

1808, for educating one hundred and eight boys, sons of trades' burgesses, who receive instruction, during the term of four years, in reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and church music, and the present of a Bible when they leave the School. This Seminary is placed under the superintendance of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treasurer, and fourteen Directors, and has been patronized, and uniformly examined, by the Ministers of the City, before whom the Governor distributes prizes, annually, to those boys who are most proficient.

The Trades' House have established a Circulating Juvenile Library, for the use of the School. Deacon William Tassie, of the Incorporation of Skinners, in 1811, bequeathed the whole of his library to the Trades' House School Juvenile Library, and the House have subsequently voted a sum to be laid out in books, yearly, for its farther increase.

The fourteen Incorporated Bodies, connected with the Trades' House, gave to their poor, in 1815, *viz.*

				Brought Forward,....	£1877	9	10	
Hammermen,.....	£173	6	6	Wrights,.....	379	17	0	
Tailors,.....	576	13	6	Coopers,.....	40	0	0	
Cordiners,.....	150	0	0	Fleshers,.....	200	0	0	
Maltmen,.....	195	14	6	Masons,.....	108	9	3	
Weavers,.....	412	0	6	Gardiners,.....	31	8	6	
Bakers,.....	250	18	4	Barbers,.....	130	0	3	
Skinners,.....	118	16	6	Dyers,.....	9	18	3	
Carried Forward,...	£1877	9	10		£2777	3	1	

The funds of these Incorporations arise from lands, interest of money, and admission fines; the management is vested in the respective Deacons and Master-Courts.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Robert Graham, *Preses.*

During the early part of the reign of James VI., the lieges, in the western district of Scotland, suffered much from the quackery of untutored practitioners: to effect a remedy, the King, with the advice of his privy Council, granted a Royal Charter, in November, one thousand five hundred fourscore and nineteen years, in favour of Mr. Peter Low, who is therein styled, Our Chirurgeon, and chief

Chirurgeon to our dearest son, the Prince, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Medicine, and their successors in office, indwellers in Glasgow, granting to them, and their successors, full power to summon and convene before them, the whole practitioners in the Burghs and Baronies of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbritton, and our Sheriffdoms of Clydesdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Ayr, and Cunningham, in order to examine them upon their literature, knowledge, and practice; and, if found worthy, to admit, allow, and approve them, give them testimonials according to their art and knowledge, so that they may be found worthy to exercise; thereafter receive their oath, authorize them as accords, and to discharge them from practising what they do not understand; so that our subjects be not abused. And every one so cited, shall bring testimonials from a Minister and Elder, or Magistrate, of his life and conversation. And every person who shall be contumacious, or practise without said authority, after being lawfully summoned, shall be outlawed in the sum of forty pounds, for every repeated offence, one half to the judge, and the other half to be at the disposal of the visitors. The Charter, of which the above is an abstract, prohibits every person from selling drugs in the City of Glasgow, except the same be sighted by the visitors of the Corporation, under pain of confiscation; that none shall sell rat's poison, arsenic, or sublimate, except Apothecaries, as aforesaid, and that it shall not be lawful for any person within the bounds, to exercise medicine, (that is, to act as a Physician,) without a testimonial from a famous University, where medicine is taught*; also, that the Visitors belonging to the Corporation, shall visit every hurt, murdered, poisoned, or any other person taken away extraordinarily, and report to the Magistrates; and the said visitors, and their successors, shall convene, the first Monday of every month, at some convenient place, to visit and give counsel to poor diseased folks, gratis; and for all these services, the members of the said Corporation shall be exempt from all Weapon-schawing, Redes, Hosts, Bearing of Armour, Watching, Warding, Stenting, Taxations, or Assize, Inquests, Justice Courts, Sheriff, Burgh Courts, in actions Criminal or Civil, notwithstanding of our acts, laws, and

* Any medical man who has received the M. D. Diploma, from any of the Universities, may practise as a Physician within the bounds, without undergoing an examination by the Faculty.

constitutions, thereof, to the contrary, except in giving their counsel appertaining to the said acts*. The Charter from which the foregoing has been extracted, was afterwards confirmed by an Act of the Scotch Parliament, in 1672.

At an early period, the faculty obtained from the Supreme Court, general letters of horning against irregular practitioners, which enabled them in a summary manner to commit the delinquents to prison, until they paid the fine, and came under an obligation to desist from practising in future. The practice of granting general letters of horning, although it was in some cases, as in the present, advantageous for the community, was upon the whole found to be improper in its principles, and, for a century back, has been disused in Scotland, except, it is believed, in cases of Clergymen against their heritors for recovery of stipend, and parochial school-masters for their salaries. When the Faculty were deprived of the general letters, they had no other means of preventing ignorant persons from practising, but by applying to the ordinary courts of law, which often became troublesome and expensive. The Faculty, at length taking into their consideration, that the duty imposed upon them by their charter, of examining and licencing practitioners, was for the benefit of the community at large in the four Counties over which their jurisdiction extends; that, although as a public body, they might have some interest in the respectability of their brethren residing in Glasgow, they could have none whatever in the character or talents of those who resided many miles distant from them; that, by clauses in their Charter, it was evident that the several Magistrates and Public Functionaries within the district, were bound to assist them in the execution of the duty imposed upon them for the public advantage; and that, independent of the Charter, an irregular unskilful practitioner of Medicine or Surgery, is, and ought to be considered as one of the worst species of public delinquents, and, consequently, should be prosecuted and put down at the public expense; the Faculty having made several unsuccessful attempts to establish this kind of reasoning, resolved to examine those only who voluntarily came before them, declining to pursue the arduous duty of clearing at their expense the four

* Notwithstanding these specific exemptions, the Members of Faculty are only exempted from being balloted for the Regular and Local Militia, from having soldiers billeted on them, and from passing upon Assize.

populous Counties of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, of irregular practitioners. In process of time, the evil, as might have been easily foreseen, wrought its own cure. The number increased rapidly. Their mal-practices produced effects disgraceful to a civilized state; some of them too melancholy to be here detailed, although recently exhibited in a court of public justice. From imperious considerations, the Faculty were advised, on high authority, to present a memorial on the subject, to the High Court of Justiciary, which they did in January 1812, narrating the clauses in their Charter which applied to the subject, stating the reasons which had prevented them for a number of years past from exercising these duties, pointing out the means which seemed to them best adapted to remedy the evil, and declaring their readiness to resume all the duties imposed upon them by their Charter, provided they were supported by the several magistrates throughout the district. On the 14th of March, the Court having taken the memorial into consideration, issued thereon an act of adjournal*, and, since that time, the Faculty have made great exertions; but the evil being of long standing and considerable magnitude, it will be some time before it can be thoroughly rooted out.

Before a candidate is taken upon examination, either as a Member of Faculty, or a Licentiate, he must produce certificates to prove that he has attended Medical lectures, either in a University, or delivered by resident Members of the College of Physicians, or

* *Curia Justiciaria.*

J. D. N. Regis tenta in Nova Sessionis domo de Edinburgh, decimo quarto die Martii, Millesimo, Octingentessimo et duo decimo. Per Honorabiles viros, Davidem Boyle, Armigerum, Dominum Gulielmum Honeyman, de Armadale, Baronetum, Georgium Ferguson, de Hermand, et Adamum Gillies, Armigerum, Dominos Commissionarios Justiciariæ dict S. D. N. Regis.

Curia legitime affirmata.

The which day, the Lord Justice Clerk, and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, having taken into their consideration a Memorial presented to them by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, relative to the late increase of the number of unlicensed Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, within the limits specified in a Royal Charter, granted by King James VI., and afterwards ratified by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in the year sixteen hundred and seventy-two; and being fully impressed with the great importance of protecting, as far as possible,

of Surgeons, of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or by Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, *i. e.* if he has not served an apprenticeship of three years, to a regular practitioner of Surgery or Pharmacy, two courses of Anatomy and Surgery, one of the Theory, and one of the Practice of Physic, one of Materia Medica, one of Chemistry, and one of Midwifery, and twelve months in a public Hospital, with a certificate of his having regularly studied Practical Pharmacy, in a Surgeon's or Apothecary's shop, for six months, and this in the course of three winter sessions; if he has served an apprenticeship of three years, although the whole of the above lectures must be attended, it may be done in the space of two winter sessions.

The Candidate thus qualified, is examined on his knowledge of Anatomy, Surgery, and Pharmacy, by a Committee of twelve, who appoint him an essay on some appropriate subject; if found qualified by the Committee, he undergoes another examination before the Faculty, and is then usually admitted a Member of that body, on paying £150. When a person qualified as above, (who has no desire to become a Member of Faculty,) applies to them for a licence to practise, he undergoes the same examinations, and pays a fee of twenty guineas, as the dues of his diploma, to practise in the City; and five guineas in the Country.

The testimonial or diploma of the Faculty, which is never given but after a strict and impartial examination, has been found of such

the public, and particularly the lower orders of the Community, from the evils that necessarily result from ignorant and unskilful persons practising Medicine and Surgery, and vending of Medicines and Drugs; the Court did, and hereby do highly approve of the views and motives set forth in the said Memorial, and recommended, and hereby recommend to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, to persevere in the exercise of the powers conferred by the said Roy Charter and Parliamentary Ratification; and, at the same time, the Court did, and hereby do enjoin and require all Sheriffs and other Magistrates, with their respective Procurators Fiscal, within the limits mentioned in the foresaid Charter and Act of Parliament, to be aiding and assisting to the Memorialists in the proper execution of the duty therein pointed out, and on due information, to prosecute all persons illegally practising Medicine or Surgery within their respective Jurisdictions, in time coming. And the said Lord Justice Clerk, and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, ordained this Act to be entered in the Books of Adjournal of the Court, and authorised the Clerk of Justiciary to grant Extracts thereof to all concerned.—Extracted by

(Signed) JA. ANDERSON. Dep.

consequence to young men, in all parts of the world, as a recommendation of their qualifications, that the number licensed by them is very considerable.

In 1814, the Country Licentiates amounted to	47
In 1815, do. do.	67
From 1st January till 3d June 1816,	53
Total in 2 years and 5 months,	167

Vaccination.

In the year 1801, the Faculty appointed two of their number to attend in the Faculty-Hall, every Monday, to vaccinate the Children of the Poor, gratis. The Institution commenced on the 15th of May 1801, and from an official report made to the National Vaccine Establishment, it appears, that, from its commencement, down to the 7th of January 1811, there were vaccinated 14,500 Children.

Vaccinated from 1801 to 1811,	14,500
Do. in 1812,	950
Do. in 1813,	1,162
Do. in 1814,	875
Do. in 1815,	926
Do. in 1816, up till 15th May,	568
Total number of Children vaccinated in the Faculty-Hall, gratis, from 15th May 1801 till 15th May 1816,	18,981

For each child that is vaccinated, the bearer deposits 2*s*., which is returned on a given day, when the child's arm is examined by the attending Surgeons, and matter taken from it if necessary.

The funds of the Faculty arise from rents of houses, interest of money, fees of entrants, &c. In 1816, one decayed Member received £25, and the daughter of a Member, who is not entitled to any provision from the Widow's Fund, received £10 from the Public fund of the Faculty.

Fund for the Widows and Children of Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

HUGH MILLER, ESQ.* *Collector.*

From the admission-money exigible from entrants with the Faculty, £87 15*s.* is applied to the Widow's Fund, instituted in 1792, which entitles the Widow of the entrant to be placed on the third, or lowest, rate of the fund, by which she will receive £34 per annum, during the period of her widowhood; for the second rate, which entitles the Widow to receive £40 per annum, the Member must pay the sum of 22*s.* 6*d.* annually; and for the first rate of £46 per annum, the sum of 45*s.* yearly. If the Member leaves no Widow, his Children, if under 20 years of age, receive a sum equal to what seven years of their mother's annuity would have been; and if above 20 years of age, they receive, if on the first rate, £215 12*s.* 6*d.*; on the second, £182 5*s.* 3*d.*; and if on the third, £150. If the Widow dies or is married before she has received seven years annuity, her children, if under 20 years of age, are entitled to receive whatever part of the seven years annuity is not exhausted; and the children above 20 years of age are entitled to receive a proportion similar thereto. No person above 60 years, can be admitted to an interest in the fund; and if above 28 years of age, at entrance, he must pay an additional rate conformable to an equitable scale. In 1816, annuities, amounting to £383 18*s.* 3*d.* have been paid, per advance, to nine Widows, and £215 12*s.* 6*d.* to one family of Children above 20 years of age.

Faculty of Procurators.

JAMES HILL, Esq. *Dean of Faculty.*

The Society of Procurators, which had existed for more than three centuries, was erected into a Corporation, by Royal Charter, in 1796.

Applicants to be admitted apprentices, must be 15 years of age, and have received four years instruction in the Latin language; no

* The Faculty, on the 4th of May 1812, voted a valuable piece of plate to Mr. Miller, in testimony of the high sense they entertained of useful and important services rendered by him to the Faculty.

person can be admitted a Member of Faculty, unless he has paid a fee of £30, and served five years as an apprentice with a Member of Faculty, and one year as a Clerk, and have studied Scotch Law in a University, at least one session*. Before admission, the applicant undergoes private and public examinations by a Committee of Faculty, regarding his knowledge of Law, and the practice of the Courts; and if found qualified, he is admitted a Member, on paying £50.

The funds of this body arise from interest of money, fees of entrants, and a small sum for every cause that is brought before the Burgh, Sheriff, and Commissary Courts. The sum collected in the Courts, on an average of the last ten years, amounted to upwards of one hundred pounds per annum. In 1815, the Faculty distributed to decayed Members, £74.

Fund for the Widows and Children of Members of the Faculty of Procurators.

ANDREW M'GEORGE, Esq. *Collector.*

This Fund was instituted on the 2d of February 1812; and is chiefly derived from the capital belonging to the Faculty. From the sum of £50, paid by Members of Faculty, at entrance, £20 is applied to this Fund, which entitles the Widow to an annuity of £18 2*s.* 6*d.*, with the privilege of an increase, proportioned to the increase of capital, provided the Member regularly pay 30*s.* per annum, or twenty guineas prompt in lieu thereof; if there be no Widow left, the Children of the deceased Member, receive a sum equal to what five years of their mother's annuity would have been. By a regulation of the Faculty, their stock is restricted to one thousand pounds, the overplus to be transferred to the Widows' Fund. In 1815, the annuities amounted to £205.

* From time immemorial, to the date of the Royal Charter, strangers, duly qualified, were admitted Members of the Procurator's Society, on paying triple entrance-money. A clause having been inserted in the Royal Charter for the exclusion of strangers, the Faculty have invariably refused to admit them, which has given rise to litigation before the Supreme Court. The Lord Ordinary, after hearing parties, has confirmed the clause of exclusion, and the parties now wait the decision of the Inner House.

Hutcheson's Hospital.

DANIEL M'KENZIE, Esq. *Preceptor.*

In the year 1639, -40, and -41, Messrs. George and Thomas Hutchison, of Lambhill, (brothers,) mortified certain lands and sums of money for founding an Hospital, which has been called after their name. The executors of their will, in conjunction with the Town Council and Trades' House, purchased the lands and barony of Gorbals, on their share of which after being disjoined, Hutchison-town has been built. The rents and feus of their whole property are now applied to the purposes of the charity; the capital stock of this Hospital has been subsequently increased by other benevolent persons. In 1713, Mr. James Blair, one of the partners of the West Sugar House, mortified to the Hospital, 10,000 merks; and Mr. Daniel Baxter, Bookseller in this City, in 1784, mortified the sum of £2,700 sterling; in 1798, Mr. John Snow, Barber, bequeathed one-half of his heritable and moveable property to the Charity, subject to a life-rent use for his wife. The interest of these conjoined funds is distributed in life pensions, for the maintenance of decayed men of fifty years of age, who are Burgesses of three years standing, with the exception of Blair's, where it is not necessary that they be Burgesses. The Patrons, on 15th September 1737, found it expedient to admit female pensioners to an interest in these funds; and, by a subsequent arrangement, it has been provided, that the applicants be Widows of Burgesses, fifty years of age, or forty, if they have two Children, under ten years of age, living at their expense. The Daughters of Burgesses are eligible to these Charities, in the same manner as Widows; but Wives, although of Burgesses, cannot be admitted. The applicant must be of honest life and conversation, conformable to the deeds of Mortification. On Hutchesons' Fund, the name of Hutchison is to be preferred; on Blair's, the name of Blair and Gemmil, in this order; on Baxter's, the names of Baxter, Barr, Wingate, Cunningham, and Cameron, in the like order.

A proportion of the Hospital Funds is set apart for Maintaining, Clothing, and Educating a specified number of Boys, sons of Burgesses. The Patrons consist of the Magistrates and Council, and the Ministers of the Established Churches in the City, with the exception of the common Counsellors, in Blair's.

Pensions from Five to Twenty-Five Pounds per Annum.

Men-Pensioners on Hutchisons' Fund in 1815,.....		87
Do. on Blair's Fund,.....		3
Do. on Baxter's Fund,.....		3
Total of Men-Pensioners,.....		93
Women-Pensioners on Hutchisons' Fund, in 1815,	116	
Do. on Baxter's Fund,.....	3	119
Total of Men and Women Pensioners,.....		212
Amount of Men's Pensions on Hutchisons' Fund,.....	£825 0 0	
Amount of Women's Pensions on ditto,.....	976 5 0	
Total of Men and Women's Pension on Hutchison's Fund,.....	£1801 5 0	
Amount of Pensions on Baxter's Fund,.....	50 0 0	
Do. do. on Blair's Fund,.....	16 13 0	
Total of Pensions on Hutchisons', Baxter's, and Blair's Funds, in 1815,.....	£1867 18 0	

Hutchisons' School.

The School consists of eighty Boys, *viz.* sixty-eight from Hutchisons', eight from Baxter's, and four from Blair's; they receive instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Church Music, during four years. The qualifications for Hutchisons' School are, that the Boys be sons of Burgesses, above seven, and not exceeding eight years of age, on the first of March, in the year they apply for admission. In the election of Boys for Hutchisons' Fund, the Patrons are instructed to prefer the names of Hutchison and Herbertson.

The qualifications for Blair's are, that the applicants be poor and indigent; the Boys were formerly admitted to the School in their sixth, but now in their ninth year; the name of Blair only is to be preferred.

The Boys on Baxter's Fund must be sons of Burgesses, not under eight, nor above ten years of age, at their admission to the

School; the relatives of the Mortifier in the first, second, third, and fourth degree, and the names of Baxter, Barr, Wingate, Cunningham, and Cameron, in this order, are to be preferred. It is necessary that the applicants for either of these Charities, have attended an English School for a period of six months, and produce a Surgeon's Certificate, that they are not afflicted with any infectious distemper. Each Boy, on these Foundations, receives a complete suit of Clothes, in April, and, in October, a Shirt, and, a pair of Stockings and Shoes; he also receives three pounds per annum, paid half-yearly, at the terms of Martinmas and Whitsunday, in lieu of board, with the exception of the four Boys in Blair's, who receive no compensation for board. When the Boys leave the School, they are presented with a Bible; and, on their being bound Apprentices, they receive gratis Indentures.

Expense of the School, in 1815,.....	£	712	4 11½
Amount of Pensions, brought forward,.....		1867	18 0
Total expenditure for Pensions and School,.....	£	2580	2 11

The Hall of the School adjoins the Hospital, in Ingram-Street.

The Boys attend Divine Service on Sundays, in St. George's Church.

St. Nicholas' Hospital.

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq. *Preceptor.*

This Institution was endowed by Bishop Muirhead, in the Reign of James III., for the maintenance of twelve old Laymen and a Priest; the funds have been reduced by some cause now unknown. In 1815, there were only ten pensioners on the Foundation, at three pounds each per annum, £30.

The Magistrates and Town Council are the Patrons.

Mitchell's Mortification.

MISS E. ORR, *Patroness.*

In 1729, Mr. William Mitchell, a merchant in London, and a native of this City, mortified the sum of two thousand pounds, the interest to be divided by his heirs among decayed Burgesses or their families; £100.

Tennent's Mortification.

ROBERT CARRICK, Esq. *President.*

In 1741, Mr. Robert Tennent, a Tobacconist in this City, made certain bequests and mortifications; among others, he gave Plate and Napiery to the then six Churches of the City, and mortified 21,000 merks Scots, to be applied as follows, *viz.* 5,000 towards the support of two Charity Schools, 6,000 for the maintenance of three Widows, relicts of such as have been Ministers, Merchants, or Tradesmen, within the City; and 10,000 to be lent out in small sums, for five years at a time, free of interest, to certain descriptions of persons carrying on business in the City. As the state of society, and other circumstances, therewith connected, have rendered the lending of small sums of money free of interest inexpedient, the Managers have expended the net proceeds of the capital, in 1815, as follows, *viz.*

For 96 Pairs of Shoes, to the Children in two of the Charity Schools, under the immediate management of the General Session,.....	£18	8	0
— 96 Pairs of Stockings, for do.....	6	8	0
— 96 Pairs of Shoes mended,.....	8	0	0
To 3 Widows, 80 Merks (or £4 8*s.* 10⅔) each,.....	13	6	8
Total,	£46	2	8

Wilson's Charity.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM MUIR, *President.*

In 1778, Mr. George Wilson, a Merchant in London, and a native of this City, mortified £3,000, for Clothing and Educating a specified number of Boys. By the deed of mortification, Mr. Wilson nominated the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, *ex officiis*, and certain of his personal friends and others, to be the first Patrons*, with power to elect their successors. The original sum mortified, has been partially increased by subsequent dona-

* The Patrons of Wilson's Charity in 1817, are the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, *ex officiis*, the Ministers of the City, and the following Gentlemen, who are elected for life, *viz.* Professor Jardine, *(Secretary.)* John M'Call, Robert Carrick, John Buchanan, Henry Glassford, James Black, John Alston, Daniel

tions; among others, may be mentioned one hundred pounds which Mrs. Mary Mitchell, relict of Mr. Donald Baine, Excise Officer, gave on the 6th of June 1785; and the money which is collected at the Church doors, when an annual sermon is preached before the Governors and children of the several Charities of the City, is given to this Institution. At present there are 48 Boys on the Foundation; the qualifications are, that they be not under seven years of age, nor above eight, on the 1st of March following their application; a certificate of their having been six months at an English School, and that they are free from infectious disorders, must be produced. They receive four years instruction in Reading, Writing, and Church Music. In April, each Boy receives a complete suit of Clothes: in October, a Shirt, and a pair of Shoes and Stockings; on leaving the School, they are presented with a Bible; and, on being bound Apprentices, a gratis Indenture. In 1653, Sir John Scott, of Scotstarvet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, mortified the lands of Puckie and Puckiemill, lying in the Parish of St. Leonard's, and Sheriffdom of Fife, for the purpose of appointing apprentice-fees, " For Scotch Bairns within the Burgh of Glasgow, in preference to any in Edinburgh." These lands having been placed under the management of the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, were let on lease, in 1799, for 19 years, at a rent to advance in certain proportions to £90, per annum. The improved state of trade and manufactures having rendered fees to masters, for teaching apprentices, unnecessary, the Magistrates and Council, and the Representative of Scotstarvet, in 1797, agreed, that in lieu of apprentice-fees, twelve Boys should be placed in Hutchisons' School; and, by a subsequent arrangement, they have been placed in Wilson's, where they enjoy the same privileges as the Boys on that establishment. Scotstarvet Patronage is vested jointly in the Magistrates and Council, and in his Grace the Duke of Portland, as representing his Duchess, formerly Miss Scott, the Patroness.

By the deed of mortification, it is enjoined, that the Governors and Boys do attend divine service on one day of the year; which

M'Kenzie, Nicol Brown, Andrew Wilson, David Connell, James Oswald, James M'Kenzie, and Walter Ferguson, Esquires. In whole 30 persons; *viz.* 8 Magistrates, 8 Ministers*, and 14 other Patrons.

* The Ministers are *elective* not *ex officiis*.

the Governors have fixed for the 26th of April, being the anniversary of the Founder's death, except that day should happen to fall on a Saturday or Sunday; in either case, the meeting is to be put off till the following Monday. Upon this occasion the Governors and children of the other Charities, also go in procession to attend divine service.

The expenditure of Wilson's and Scotstarvet's establishment in 1815, amounted to £214 1*s.* 7*d.*

The Boys attend Divine Service on Sundays, in St. Andrew's Church.

Coulter's Mortification.

Hon. JAMES BLACK, Lord Provost, *President.*

In 1788, Mr. James Coulter, late Merchant in this City, exclusive of £400, which he gave towards the erection of a Bridewell, and of £200, its interest, or a medal of same value, to be given yearly to any Mechanic, Manufacturer, or Merchant, living in or within ten miles of Glasgow, who shall invent or improve any Machine by which trade may be benefited, the Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, three Members from the Merchants, and three from the Trades' Houses, to be judges whether the Machine be prize-worthy, and also, exclusive of £500, which he gave, in conjunction with his brother, towards the formation of a Humane Society in this City, mortified the sum of £1200, the interest to be paid to worthy and deserving persons in indigent circumstances, in life-pensions of not less than £4, nor more than £10 per annum.

The patronage is vested in the Ministers of the Established Church in the City, and an equal number delegated from the Town Council. The Lord Provost, or, in his absence, the senior Magistrate, to be President; the relations of the Mortifier and his wife, to be preferred to the Charity, and then the name of Coulter and Peddie, in this order, provided they be of good character, and otherwise qualified *.

Amount of pensions, per annum, £60.

* It is not necessary that applicants for pensions or education from St. Nicholas' Hospital, Blair's, Wilson's, Coulter's, or Millar's Charities, be Burgesses, or the sons or daughters of Burgesses.

TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

DAVID CRAWFORD, Esq. *Preceptor.*

(Vacant.) *Vice-Preceptor.*

ROBERT THOMSON, Jun. Esq. *Treasurer.*

This Institution, which commenced its operations in 1733, is supported by fixed contributions, from the Town Council, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and General Session, but chiefly from an assessment on the inhabitants, made by fifteen of their fellow-citizens not connected with the Town Council; these Assessors are annually elected by the Magistrates and Council, and are sworn to assess the lieges faithfully and impartially. The mode now sanctioned by practice, is, to assess every person within the Burgh, who is supposed, from his property or business, to be worth £300; if the feudal holder neither lives, nor is connected in any business carried on, within the Burgh, he is exempted from the tax, however great the value of his property may be. The general affairs of the Hospital are managed by the Preceptor, Vice-Preceptor, Treasurer, and forty-eight Managers chosen annually, *viz.* twelve from the Town Council, of whom the Magistrates form a part; twelve from the Merchants' House, of whom the Dean must be one; twelve from the Trades' House, including the Convener; and twelve from the General Session, of whom four Ministers, in rotation, are a part. These Managers hold stated quarterly meetings in the Hospital, and elect all the office-bearers. When the business of the meeting is over, the whole of the house-pensioners, men, women, and children, who are able, appear before the Managers, and join in family worship, performed by one of the Clergymen. A Committee of eight persons, *viz.* two from each body, is elected annually from the Managers, who, with the Preceptor and Vice-Preceptor, form the weekly Committee, whose duty is to conduct the particular arrangements of the Hospital; a minute statement of their transactions is regularly laid before the Managers at the quarterly meetings. In the year ending 9th August 1816, there were 504 persons in the Hospital; 517 out-door pensioners, who received money; 596 out-pensioners, who received meal from the Hospital: making a total of 1617 persons on the funds. The average cost of each person in the Hospital, during the year 1816, was £9 3*s.* 3¼*d.*; the quantity of meal used in the same period, was 1865

bolls and 8 pecks; the price of meal per boll, 16*s.* 7¾*d.* The rate of assessment on every £100 of supposed property and profits arising from business within the Burgh, for that year, was 2*s.* 7*d.* valuation £7,016,900.

Amount of Assessment, in 1817,				£10,535	2 0
Sum contributed by the Town Council,				220	0 0
Do. by the Merchants' House,				110	0 0
Do. by the Trades' House,				120	0 0
Do. by the General Session,				300	0 0
Profit resulting from general Work performed in the Hospital,	£ 93	13	6		
Profit from the Manufacture of Thread Lace,	171	0	9		
Profit from Sale of Ashes, &c.	69	0	0		
				333	14 3
The several banks, whose partners do not reside in the City, are assessed according to their business, the amount rising or falling with the rate, excepting one Chartered Bank, which gives an Annual Gift of				70	0 0
Total Fund for the Support of the Hospital in 1817, supposing the Profits from Work and the Sale of Ashes to be the same as in the preceding year,				£1,688	16 3

It must be observed, that the valuation of the Assessors for the maintenance of the Poor is not to be taken as a just criterion of the value of property within the Burgh, as a number of properties are under the value of £300, and there is a great number of proprietors who neither live nor carry on business in the Town, and are, therefore, (conformable to established practice,) not assessable for the maintenance of the poor. On the other hand, there is a number of persons who have not property equal to the sum they are assessed for.

Every person in the Hospital capable of work, is employed; the young make Bobbin Lace and fill in Fleece Cards; the old Spin, Weave, make Clothes, Shoes, tease oakum, &c. The Children, accompanied by the Chaplain, attend Divine Service on Sundays, in the College Church; and are instructed during the week in Reading, Writing, and Church Music.

The number of out-door Pensioners on nursing wages and meal, in 1816, was 1208

Of whom there belonged to the		Brought Forward,	1161
Established Church,	998	Episcopal Church,	23
Roman Catholics,	58	Reformed Congregation,	6
Church of Relief,	44	Baptists,	5
Burghers,	32	Antiburghers,	6
Methodists,	29	Independents,	4
		No Religious Profession,	3
Carried Forward,	1161		1208

Exclusive of the foregoing sum of £11,688 16*s.* 3*d.* which has been distributed to Paupers, the distresses of the labouring part of the Community, were so great during the latter part of 1816, and the beginning of 1817, that a voluntary subscription was entered into, for the temporary relief of those persons who could not procure employment, and for other necessitous persons in the City and Barony Parish. The Subscribers appointed a Committee to manage the fund, consisting of a number of Gentlemen eminently distinguished for active talents, and indefatigable perseverance; Robert Dalgleish, Esq. was appointed Convener, and Andrew Templeton, Esq. Treasurer. The Committee, fortified with the opinion and assistance of the Clergymen of the City, and the Members of their respective Sessions, and local Committees, commenced their labours. As they were desirous, above all things, to keep up that spirit of independence, so conspicuous in the lower classes of this Community, they made great exertions by premiums and otherwise, to procure work for the unemployed. As work, however, suited to the various applicants could not be found, the Committee employed a number of them in knapping stones, in the whinstone quarries for the roads; at one period, there were 447 persons engaged at this work, at the rate of one shilling per diem. They also contracted with the Magistrates and Council, for levelling and returfing the upper part of the High Green. The other applicants, who were increased by a great influx from Ireland, received, through the medium of their Elders, a daily allowance in money, conformable to a regulated scale suited to the wants of their families.

On 29th March, 1817, the subscriptions amounted to the very liberal sum of £12,871 1*s.* 7*d.* At the same period, there were 5140 families on the books, who received supply; supposing each family to consist of five souls, the number receiving assistance from this fund, would amount to 25,700. It is unnecessary to say, that on this, as on former cases of emergency, the liberality of the citizens has been fully equal to the exigency. The Houses of the Chief Magistrate and of the two Gentlemen who immediately preceded him in office, subscribed £700, and the liberality of all classes, who could afford to give any thing, was very great.

A GENERAL

Of the Numbers on the Town's Hospital, Children upon Nursing and at what price; the Rate of Assessment per £100, the total from 9th August 1781 to 9th August 1816.

Period to which the annexed Table refers.	Numb in the Hospit.	Numb. upon Nursing Wages.	Families on Meal.	Total on the Funds of the Hospit.
Statement for the Year ending 9th August 1782,	278	114	165	557
Do. do. do. 1783,	287	125	182	592
Do. do. do. 1784,	299	105	125	529
Do. do. do. 1785,	292	99	136	527
Do. do. do. 1786,	288	106	136	530
Do. do. do. 1787,	303	90	118	511
Do. do. do. 1788,	280	93	128	501
Do. do. do. 1789,	289	107	135	531
Do. do. do. 1790,	319	105	171	595
Do. do. do. 1791,	314	115	207	636
Do. do. do. 1792,	355	111	205	671
Do. do. do. 1793,	373	107	223	703
Do. do. do. 1794,	375	132	260	767
Do. do. do. 1795,	352	290	573	1215
Do. do. do. 1796,	352	290	706	1348
Do. do. do. 1797,	365	217	451	1033
Do. do. do. 1798,	397	234	425	1056
Do. do. do. 1799,	385	266	387	1038
Do. do. do. 1800,	412	270	367	1049
Do. do. do. 1801,	410	412	488	1310
Do. do. do. 1802,	407	487	725	1619
Do. do. do. 1803,	322	334	423	1079
Do. do. do. 1804,	353	330	367	1050
Do. do. do. 1805,	384	390	433	1207
Do. do. do. 1806,	365	306	410	1081
Do. do. do. 1807,	353	334	387	1074
Do. do. do. 1808,	377	402	404	1183
Do. do. do. 1809,	389	410	454	1253
Do. do. do. 1810,	410	412	406	1228
Do. do. do. 1811,	420	453	479	1352
Do. do. do. 1812,	443	565	596	1604
Do. do. do. 1813,	484	795	738	2017
Do. do. do. 1814,	479	630	689	1798
Do. do. do. 1815,	436	540	668	1644
Do. do. do. 1816,	504	517	596	1617
Do. do. do. 1817,	516	575	566	1657

Meal is sold in Glasgow by Dutch weight, consisting of 17 ounces and 7 drams, - - boll; and 2 bolls 1 load; 16 bolls or 8 loads, 1 chalder. The blanks in 1817, - -

* Meal on the 1st of April 1817, was sold at 40s. per boll, or 2s. 6d. per peck.

LIST

Wages, Families on Meal, with the quantities distributed Weekly,
Valuation, with the Amount raised by Assessment for each year,

Cost of each in the House.	Quantity of Meal given Weekly.	Price of Meal per Boll.	Rate per £100.	Valuation.	Amount of Assessment.
£ s. d.	bls. pks. lbs.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£	£ s. d.
4 16 0	8 15 2	0 12 6			1,057 0 0
4 16 0	9 7 2	0 15 0			1,200 0 0
4 16 0	5 5 0	0 15 0			1,055 0 0
4 16 0	6 0 4	0 18 8	1 2½	2,096,600	1,092 0 0
4 16 0	6 14 4	0 14 8	1 0½	2,010,200	1,047 0 0
4 16 0	5 1 6	0 14 8	1 1	2,030,800	1,204 0 0
4 16 0	5 6 2	0 17 4	1 0½	1,980,600	1,081 0 0
5 5 0	5 15 2	0 15 0	1 2	2,094,200	1,220 0 0
5 0 0	7 11 6	0 14 0	1 4	2,103,700	1,420 0 0
5 0 0	9 3 4	0 16 0	1 4	2,192,600	1,480 0 0
5 0 0	9 0 0	0 16 0	1 5	2,359,700	1,673 0 0
4 10 0	9 11 4	0 16 0	1 3½	2,341,000	1,610 0 0
5 0 0	12 0 6	0 16 0	1 7	2,518,000	1,993 0 0
5 10 7½	27 12 6	0 17 4	2 8	2,540,200	3,387 0 0
5 13 5½	33 14 2	0 16 0	3 0½	2,538,740	3,861 0 0
6 10 0	29 2 6	0 16 0	3 0	2,652,000	3,978 0 0
7 0 0	27 1 2	0 18 0	3 0	2,803,333	4,205 0 0
6 10 0	24 5 2	0 18 0	2 8	2,940,000	3,920 0 0
6 14 4½	23 2 0	1 5 0	3 0	3,022,666	4,534 0 0
8 6 2½	30 3 2	1 17 4	4 3	3,690,575	7,205 0 0
9 2 2	42 4 6	1 8 0	4 6	3,535,555	7,955 0 0
7 7 6	23 11 2	0 17 0	2 1	3,782,400	3,940 0 0
7 9 10	21 3 0	1 0 0	2 2	4,015,400	4,350 0 0
7 11 9	25 15 4	1 2 0	2 5	4,357,250	5,265 0 0
8 1 0	24 4 2	1 4 0	2 0½	4,765,733	4,865 0 0
6 17 5	22 3 6	1 4 0	2 0	4,815,000	4,815 0 0
8 1 4	23 2 6	1 4 0	2 0	5,200,000	5,220 0 0
8 5 8	26 7 4	1 4 0	2 1½	5,647,066	6,000 0 0
8 4 11	27 2 0	1 4 0	1 11	6,121,600	5,866 10 8
8 2 6	28 14 0	1 4 0	1 11	5,989,600	5,740 0 0
8 0 0	35 13 2	1 5 0	2 7	5,875,800	7,589 11 6
9 15 0	44 6 6	1 12 0	3 6	5,850,700	10,275 14 6
9 16 0	45 12 0	1 4 9½	3 6	6,119,800	10,709 15 0
9 3 0	42 2 0	1 0 6	3 1	6,447,900	9,940 10 3
9 3 3½	35 14 0	1 16 7½	2 7	7,016,900	9,063 9 11
~ ~ ~	~ ~ ~	~ ~ ~	3 0	7,023,450	10,535 2 6

Avoirdupois, to the pound; 8 pounds make 1 peck; 4 pecks, 1 firlot; 4 firlots, 1

cannot be filled up till the 9th of August.

Millar's Charity.

Rev. Dr. THOMAS CHALMERS, *President.*

In 1790, Mr. Andrew Millar, a merchant in this City, mortified his whole estate, amounting to £7,074 10*s.* 6*d.* for the purpose of Clothing and Educating a certain number of indigent Girls, and vested the management in the Principal of the College, the Professor of Divinity, the Ministers of the City, and one elder from each of the Kirk Sessions; the qualifications are, that the Girls be eight years of age complete, and not nine, on the first of March following their application; a certificate of their having been six months at a school, and that they are free from infectious diseases, must be produced. At present there are 60 Girls in the School, who receive Clothing and Instruction, during three years, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, Knitting, Sewing, Church Music, and in the principles of Religion.

The expenditure in 1815, amounted to £264 4*s.* 2*d.*

The Girls attend Divine Service on Sundays, in the North-West Church.

Buchanan's Society.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq. (Dowanhill) *President.*

This Society was instituted in 1725, for the relief of persons of the name of Buchanan, and those who have sprung from, or are connected with, their clan, *viz.* M'Aslan, Risk, and Leney. This Institution has been very fortunate, in consequence of its Managers having early vested a considerable part of their funds in heritable property.

The Society, in 1815, enacted, that the Managers should in future, present a Student of Philosophy, connected with their clan, to a bursary of twenty-five pounds per annum, in the University of Glasgow, for four years. Master Thomas Buchanan, son of Mr. John Buchanan, farmer in Trean of Leney, parish of Calender, is the first bursar.

The funds arise from £5 paid by each Member at entrance, and from the rental of houses and shops.

Highland Society.

WILLIAM JAMIESON, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1727, by a few Gentlemen, natives of the Highlands, for the purpose of Clothing, Educating, and putting to Trades, a certain number of Boys, whose parents belonged to the Highlands of Scotland, and are in indigent circumstances. At present, there are 60 Boys on the funds of the Society, who are apprenticed to any suitable trade they may make choice of; they receive Clothing, a free Indenture, and instruction in Reading, Writing, and Church Music, after working hours, during the period of three years. Twenty of the senior Boys leave the School, yearly, when they receive the present of a Bible, and a wholesome advice from the Managers; and all those who have conducted themselves attentively, diligently, and irreproachably at School, and during their apprenticeships, and who have thereby merited the approbation of the Managers, during their regular diets of visitation at the Schools and Workshops, receive a Silver Medal, with the following inscription, *viz.* " Badge of Merit, from the Highland Society of Glasgow, to A. B. in testimony of his good behaviour and exemplary conduct during his education and apprenticeship." Prizes of books are distributed at the annual examination, in the Society's Hall, Black Bull Inn Buildings.

The Boys attend Divine Service on Sundays, in the Ingram-Street Gælic Chapel.

The Funds of this Institution arise from two guineas, paid by each Member at admission, and from the rent of the Bull Inn and Buildings connected with it.' As the debt, which was necessarily contracted when these Buildings were lately enlarged, is regularly diminishing, the Society will have it in their power, in a few years, to extend their sphere of usefulness. This Institution has hitherto been very fortunate in being placed under the patronage of persons of influence, zealous for its success. To Mr. James Graham, and a few of his friends, the Society owed its existence and support, till it was taken under the protection of the late George M'Intosh of Dunchattan, Esquire, whose unwearied and successful exertions for the Society, have rendered his memory dear to all those who have the education and best interests of poor Highlanders at heart.

Since Mr. M'Intosh's death, which happened at Moffat, on the 22d July 1807, the Society has found other able and zealous patrons.

Disbursement, in 1815, for Educating and Clothing the Boys, £375 0*s.* 7*d.*

Graham's Society.

JAMES BAIRD, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted for the relief of indigent persons of the name of Graham, or of their wife's name; the funds arise from five guineas, which each stranger pays at admission. The Society have laid out a considerable part of their funds in the purchase of heritable property; and distributed, in 1815, to decayed Members, £164 6*s.* 1*d.*

Humane Society.

JOSHUA HEYWOOD, Esq. *President.*

This Society was instituted in 1790, for restoring Animation suspended by Drowning. The late Messrs. Coulters, of this City, gave a donation of £500, to this Institution, and the residue of the funds has been raised by subscription. The expenditure in 1815, for premiums to those who have hazarded their lives to save fellow-creatures from a watery grave, repair of apparatus, &c. amounted to £49 19*s.*

Exclusive of the house which the Society erected on the north bank of the Clyde, in the High Green, where they have a complete set of apparatus, steam-bath, boats, drags, hand carriages, &c. under the immediate management of Mr. Robert Duncan, their resident Operator, they have placed sets of apparatus, drags, hand carriages, mattresses, blankets, rubbing cloths, &c. at the following stations; viz. at the Broomielaw, in the house of Mr. James Cooper, Vintner; at Meikle Govan, in the house of Mr. John Shaw, Weaver; at Port-Dundas, in the house of Mr. Robert Orrock, Vintner; and at Rutherglen Bridge, in the house of Mr. John Campbell, Chandler.

As every person ought to have some knowledge of the very simple means for reviving the apparently drowned, recommended by the Humane Societies of London and Glasgow, the following is submitted for general information.

1. The body never to be inverted, rolled, or roughly used.

2. To be conveyed speedily to a house, with the head raised; to be stripped and dried, the mouth and the nostrils carefully cleared.

3. To be laid on a bed; and, if taken out from ice, not at first in a warm room; to be gradually rubbed with flannel, heated; sprinkled with spirits; and, by degrees, brought near a fire. The immediate application of heat, when the body has become frigid with cold, would probably destroy life. In summer, lay the body in the sun; let two or three people undertake the rubbing of the body, first gently, and then more smartly. Never with salt.

4. The breast to be fomented with cloths dipped in warm spirits.

5. A heated warming-pan, or bottle of hot water, rolled in a piece of flannel, to be often moved lightly over the back and spine. Warm bricks to be put to the hands and feet.

6. Warm water to be injected.

7. All the time of the above exertions, two persons must be employed in endeavouring to inflate the lungs. One holds the mouth and one nostril, while another, having inserted the nozzle of a pair of bellows into the other nostril, blows till the chest is filled, then letting go both mouth and nostril, gently presses the breast and ribs to empty the lungs. Repeat this operation, and continue the rubbing for some hours, without despairing; by no means blow air from the mouth of the operator into the lungs of the person.

8. If no bellows are to be had, press, with the hands, the breast and ribs, so as to expel air from the cells of the lungs; and repeat the pressure often, so as to imitate breathing.

9. On signs of returning respiration, give a tea-spoonful of water; and if the person can swallow, give a small quantity of warm wine or diluted spirits.

10. Put the person into a warm bed, between two other persons, and after sleep he awakes quite restored.

N. B. No bleeding or opening of the wind-pipe without medical aid.

The friends of humanity are deeply indebted to Dr. John Nimmo, the Society's Secretary, alike for his disinterested, professional, and general services. From a Report which he has lately made to the Society, it appears, that from its commencement to 16th February 1816, there have been 156 persons saved from a watery grave, by aid of the Institution; of that number, 26 were saved during 1815. Mr. Duncan, the Society's Operator, has been very successful in saving

ROYAL INFIRMARY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

The Hon. JAMES BLACK, *Lord Provost, Preses of the Managers and the General Court of Directors.*

JAMES SYM, Esq. *Treasurer.*

The affairs of the Infirmary, are, by its charter, placed under the management of twenty-five Directors, *viz.* the Lord Provost, the Member of Parliament for the City, the Dean of Guild, the Convener of the Trades' House, the Professor of Medicine, the Professor of Anatomy, one Member from the Town Council, one from the Merchants' House, one from the Trades' House, one from the College, three from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, one from the Ministers, and ten chosen by ballot from the General Court, who meet on the first Monday of January, yearly. The Office-Bearers are chosen by the Managers, they consist of two Physicians, four Surgeons, Treasurer, Secretary, and Clerk, an Apothecary, Chaplain, Surgeon's Clerk, two Physicians' Clerks, Matron and Porter.

The Physicians and Surgeons in the Infirmary executed the arduous duties of their office, during a period of twelve years, without any remuneration. In 1806, the Managers enacted, that, in future, Physicians who had discharged the duties for two years, gratis, should have a salary during the time they are in office, of fifty pounds per annum; and Surgeons, so circumstanced, twenty pounds per annum. The Surgeons' and Physicians' Clerk live in the house, and have bed, board, and washing: the Secretary,

bathers, by the use of Daniel's Life Preserver, which is a kind of Leathern Bag, simply thrown over the shoulders, and then inflated with air, from the wearer's mouth, similar to the bagpipe, by which, in the space of one minute, he may safely throw himself into the deep, and relieve those who may be in danger of drowning, although he cannot swim. For the information of such as may wish to purchase a machine so useful, address to the successors of the late Mr. Daniel, Grove Cottage, Mile-end Green, London; the charge of the Life Preserver fitted for a boy, is two guineas, and for an adult, three guineas.

Dr. Balmanno, whose valuable and disinterested services during a period of eight years, while Secretary to this Institution, merited the warmest approbation of the Community, has recently presented the Society with a Life Preserver, made of thin Block Tin.

Clerk, Chaplain, Apothecary, Matron, and Porter, have each salaries.

Contributors are entitled to recommend, as follows:

Donation of	£10	or annual subscription of	£1 1*s.*	one Patient.
Do.	£20	or do.	£2 2*s.*	two do.
Do.	£50	or do.	£3 3*s.*	four do.
Do.	£100	or do.	£5 5*s.*	six do.

Incorporation, or Societies whose Representatives are permanent.

Donation of	£50	or annual subscription of	£3 3*s.*	two Patients.
Do.	£100	or do.	£5 5*s.*	four do.

In case of the death of a Patient, the Recommender engages either to remove the body from the Infirmary, or pay 13*s.* as the expense of the coffin and funeral charges.

In the course of the year 1815, there was 1,492 patients in the house, 56 operations were performed, many of them of a difficult and delicate nature. Since the opening of the Infirmary, in 1794, 16,396 Patients have been received; 11,104 of whom have been cured, and a large number of the residue relieved. During the period of 21 years, more than 40,000 out-door Patients have received gratuitous advice.

Ordinary Expenses of the House, for the year ending 31st December 1815,.....			£3593 4 7
Annual Subscriptions, in 1815,.....	£1832 15 6		
Contributions and Collections,.....	481 18 0		
Legacies, Benefits, and Fines,.....	897 10 6		
Fees from Students for leave to attend the Infirmary, at the rate of Three Guineas each, and Ten Guineas additional for leave to attend the Drug Shop connected with it,.....	376 11 3		
	£3528 15 3		
Residue taken from interest of Capital,.....	64 9 4		
Total,.....	£3593 4 7		

General State of the Funds.

1815.				
Dec. 30,	Five thousand, 3 per Cent. Consols, (cost)	£3248	17	4
	Heritable Bond for.....	2000	0	0
	City of Glasgow's Bond,.....	7500	0	0
	Do. Bill for.....	50	0	0
	Half of a House and Steading at Port-Dundas, left to the Hospital by Mr. Snow,.....	53	10	0
	Cash advanced to the Contractors, on account of the New Buildings,.....	1970	0	0
	Due by Thistle Bank, in account,.....	1640	0	0
	Cash in the hands of the Treasurer,.....	3	14	3
	Total of Stock,.....	£16,466	1	7

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

President.

Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth.

Treasurer.

John Thornton, Esq.

This Society was instituted in London, on 7th March 1804, under the auspices of a number of persons of the first rank and consideration in the Kingdom. The fundamental laws and regulations of the Society, are as follows, *viz.* The sole object of the Institution is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment: the only copies in the languages of the United Kingdom, to be circulated by the Society, shall be the authorised version. The Society shall not only circulate the Scriptures throughout the British dominions, but shall also, according to its ability, extend its influence to other countries, whether Christian, Mahometan, or Pagan. The business shall be conducted by a Committee of thirty-six Laymen; six of whom shall be Foreigners, resident in London, or its vicinity; half the remainder shall be Members of the Church of England; and the other half, Members

of other denominations of Christians. Twenty-seven of the above Members, who shall have most frequently attended, shall be eligible for re-election for the ensuing year.

The organization of the Society in London was scarcely completed, when the benevolent and active mind of the late David Dale, Esq. of this City, engaged warmly in its interests; delighted with the simplicity of the system and grandeur of the scale, he embarked in it with his whole soul, and his example proved most powerful, for many of his fellow-citizens, of every religious denomination, became immediate members of the Society.

In 1805, the Rev. Presbytery of Glasgow enacted, and its Ministers recommended from their pulpits, and by other modes of communication, that in future, Annual Collections should be made, in all the Churches and Chapels within the bounds, in aid of the Society. The result of this enactment has been so beneficial to the Parent institution, that its Managers have uniformly voted their thanks to the Rev. Presbytery: at their meeting in 1815, "On a motion by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich, one of the Vice-Presidents, it was resolved unanimously, That the cordial thanks of the General Meeting of the Society, be presented to the Rev. the Presbytery of Glasgow, for the continuance of their liberal Annual Collections, on behalf of the Society, and for the interest they have taken in behalf of this Institution, and they are hereby requested to accept such thanks."

Mr. Dale commenced his remittances in aid of the Society, on 6th July 1804, and continued to act as Treasurer and Agent for Glasgow, till his lamented death; on which occasion, the friends of the distribution of the Scriptures, recognized in the person of the late William Muir, Esq. that zeal, fidelity, and active benevolence, which eminently fitted him to be the successor of Mr. Dale. Mr. Muir cheerfully accepted the office, and faithfully discharged its duties till his death.

On 1st September 1811, Archibald Newbigging, Esq. an able, vigilant, and disinterested citizen, succeeded Mr. Muir in the important and honourable offices, of Treasurer and general Agent, for the British and Foreign Bible Society in Glasgow, &c.

Sums Remitted to London.

Remitted by David Dale, Esq. for the year ending 1st May 1805 *,	£384	18	1	
Do. do. 7th May 1806,	668	4	0	
			£1053	2 1
By Rev. Dr. William Taylor, Moderator of Glasgow Presbytery, 1806,			888	1 6
By William Muir, Esq. 6th May 1807, including the sums collected by the Presbytery of Glasgow, and Congregations of Dissenters,			2026	2 10
By do. 4th May 1808, do.			2194	8 9
By do. 21st April 1809, -10, -11,			4633	17 7
By Archibald Newbigging, Esq. from 1st Sept. 1811, to 26th Dec. 1812,			1182	12 8
By do. 31st March to 28th Dec. 1813,			998	0 7
By do. 28th March to 31st Dec. 1814,			1381	1 3
By do. 28th March to 30th Dec. 1815,			1330	8 7
Total sum remitted from Glasgow and its neighbourhood, from 6th July 1804 till 30th December 1815,			£15,687	15 10

From the liberality of the Society, authorising the Agent to order Bibles at prime cost, to the amount of one-half of the subscriptions, a Depository, on an extensive scale, has been establish-

* The remittance for the year ending 1st May 1805, was made up as follows, viz.

Collection at the Independent Meeting-House, Greyfriars-Wynd, of which David Dale, Esq. was a distinguished Member; at the Tabernacle, Rev. Greville Ewing; and at Albion-Street Independent Chapel, Rev. Ralph Wardlaw,	£321	12	1
David Dale, Esq.	50	0	0
J. Cuthbertson, Esq. of Lyon Cross, near Glasgow, a Legacy to be paid annually,	5	0	0
Rev. Greville Ewing and Friends,	8	6	0
	£384	18	1

Although Mr. Dale died before the Third Report of the Society was drawn up, on 6th May 1807, it appears from the subsequent Reports, that his Executors continue to pay his Annual Donation of £50, and that his family are on the list of Annual Subscribers.

In 1815, Mr. Dale's Heirs presented the Society with 500 Arabic Bibles, value £375,

ed in Glasgow, where the Scriptures are sold to the poor at a cheap rate, or given away gratis, according to existing circumstances. From this arrangement, the Agent has been enabled to supply a number of the Paupers and Prisoners, within the District, with copies of the Scriptures, gratis.

Issues of Bibles and Testaments by the Society.

	Bibles.	*Test.*	*Total.*
From March 7th 1804, to September 17th 1805; none issued, the Universities not having completed their Stereotype editions.			
From 17th September 1805, to 15th June 1808, (2¾ years,) when the present Depository was established,	32,336	74,124	106,460
From 15th June 1808, to 25th March 1809, (about 9 months,)	21,387	28,820	50,207
From 25th March 1809, to 16th February 1810, (nearly 11 months,)	18,662	45,806	64,468
From 16th February 1810, to 25th March 1811, (13 months,)	33,609	69,009	102,618
From 25th March 1811, to 21st February 1812, (about 11 months,)	35,690	70,733	106,423
From 21st February to 21st December 1812, (10 months,)	81,319	121,261	202,580
From 31st December 1812, to 31st December 1813, (one year,)	141,941	159,453	301,394
From 31st December 1813, to 31st March 1815, (15 months,)	151,535	149,572	301,107
Total issued in Great Britain, in 9¼ years,	516,479	718,778	1,235,257
Purchased and issued for the Society, on the Continent of Europe,	23,835	40,190	64,025
Total issued on account of the Society,	540,314	758,968	1,299,282
Printed and Printing on the Continent of Europe, by Bible Societies, aided by Donations from the British and Foreign Bible Society	95,000	103,600	198,600

N. B. In addition to the above, the Society has expended £2240 for the distribution, by Societies and confidential Agents in various parts of the Continent, of Bibles and Testaments, in the French, German, Swedish, and Danish languages, the exact number of which cannot be ascertained.

Grants of Money, and Value of Bibles and Testaments given away by the Society.				*Expenditure.*			
First year,	£ 366	2	10	First year,	£ 691	10	2
Second year,	800	6	10	Second year,	1,637	17	5½
Third year,	3,816	14	4	Third year,	5,053	18	3
Fourth year,	4,028	9	0	Fourth year,	12,206	10	3¼
Fifth year,	9,749	17	0	Fifth year,	14,565	19	7¼
Sixth year,	4,955	14	0	Sixth year,	18,543	17	1
Seventh year,	14,587	8	7	Seventh year,	28,302	13	7
Eighth year,	10,232	5	1	Eighth year,	32,419	19	7½
Ninth year,	17,976	15	2	Ninth year,	69,496	13	8
Tenth year,	13,050	2	7	Tenth year,	84,652	1	5
Eleventh year,	28,703	13	0	Eleventh year,	81,021	12	5
	£108,247	8	5		£348,592	13	6¾

	Bibles.	*Test.*
Copies of the Scriptures issued from 31st March 1814, to 31st March 1815,	126,156	123,776
Bibles and Testaments printed or purchased on the Continent of Europe, and sent to various parts for cheap sale, or gift,	23,835	40,190

Editions of the Scriptures Printed for the Society, previously to March, 31st 1815.

	Bibles.	*Test.*		*Bibles.*	*Test.*
English, various editions by Stereotype,	429,768	481,340	Danish,	500	10,000
Welsh, Stereotype,	46,242	75,963	German,	8,000	13,000
Gaelic,	20,000	20,000	Greek, ancient and modern, in parallel columns,	———	5,000
Irish, Stereotype,	———	5,000	Greek, modern,	———	10,000
Manks, do.	———	2,000	Arabic,	1,439	———
French, do.	13,000	79,000	Esquimaux, the four Gospels,	———	1,000
Spanish,	———	20,000	Mohawk version of St. John's Gospel,	———	2,000
Portuguese,	———	20,000	Ethiopic Psalter,	2,100	———
Italian, (now by Stereotype,)	———	11,000			
Dutch,	5,000	15,000			

* Although it is said, that the whole of the Bible was translated into the Anglo-Saxon language, by Bede, about the year 701, the first English Bible we read of, was translated by J. Wickliffe, in 1360; this however was never printed.

The first printed Bible, in our Language, was that translated by William Tindal, assisted by Miles Coverdale, printed abroad in 1526; this contained only the Books of the New Testament:—most of the Copies were bought up, and burnt, by Bishop Tunstal and Sir Thomas More, on pretence that the prologues and pre-

The British and Foreign Bible Society has printed, or aided the printing or circulation of the Scriptures, in part or in whole, in *Fifty-Five* different languages or dialects.

There are forty Bible Societies established in Foreign parts, in Europe, encouraged by pecuniary aid from the British and Foreign Bible Society, or by its example, also editions of the Scriptures printed or printing by them in various languages and dialects, aided by donations from the same Society; these Societies have distributed 95,000 Bibles, and 103,600 Testaments. In Asia, there are four Bible Societies; in Africa, two; on the Continent of America, eighty-one; in the United States of America, seventy; in Quebec, one; in Pictou, one; in Jamaica, one; (People of Colour;) and in Antigua, one.

N. B. 40,000 German Testaments have been printed by the Catholic Bible Society in Ratisbon, without the aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

GLASGOW AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Office-Bearers in 1815.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, *President.*
William Muir, Esq. *Treasurer.*
Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, *Sec.* Andrew Mitchell, Esq. *Clerk.*

A number of the citizens of Glasgow, genuine friends to the British and Foreign Bible Society, conceiving that the views of the

faces contained reflections on the Bishops and Clergymen. In 1532, Tindal and his associates finished the whole Bible, except the Apocrypha, and printed it abroad; but, while he was preparing for another edition, he was taken up, and burnt for heresy, in Flanders.

The first Bible printed by Authority, in England, and publicly set up in the Churches, was the same as Tindal's version, revised and compared with the Hebrew, and many places amended, by Miles Coverdale, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, and examined after him by Archbishop Cranmer, who added a preface to it. This edition was called Cranmer's Bible. It was printed by Grafton from the largest volume, published in 1540, and, by a Royal proclamation, every parish was obliged to place one of the Copies in their Church, under the penalty of forty shillings a month; yet, in two years after this, the Popish Bishops obtained its

Parent Institution would be promoted by an Auxiliary in Glasgow. calculated to comprehend the neighbouring districts, met on 30th January, 1812, and formed an Auxiliary Bible Society; wherein it was enacted, among other Regulations, that the Members of the Society should consist of persons of every religious denomination, who had in view the grand object of disseminating the Sacred Scriptures. Mr. Newbigging, who has, with so much honour to himself and advantage to the Parent Society, acted as its Treasurer and general Agent in Glasgow, accepted the additional office of Treasurer to the Auxiliary Society, and faithfully discharged its duties till, in 1815, the pressure of public matters, and his connection with other benevolent Institutions, rendered it necessary for him to retire; when William Muir, Esq. one of the Magistrates of the City, was appointed to the important and honourable office. The affairs of the Society are managed by a President, ten Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and Clerk, and a Committee of twenty-four persons.

The following Branch Institutions, in aid of this Society, have been formed during the years 1813, -14, -15:—1st, Strathblane; 2d. Balfron; 3d, Anderston; 4th, Glassford-Street, Glasgow; 5th, Kirkintilloch; 6th, Kilpatrick; 7th, Glasgow Youths'; 8th, Bridgeton; 9th, Saltcoats Female Association; 10th, Alexandria Association; 11th, Associate Congregation Glasgow; 12th, Parkhead; 13th, Glasgow N. E. District; 14th, N. W. District; 15th, S. E. District; 16th, S. W. District; 17th, Barony of Gorbals; 18th, Calton; 19th, Camlachie; 20th, Glasgow Penny-a-week Society; 21st, Cumbernauld; 22d, Dalry Female Association, &c.

suppression, by King Henry VIII. It was restored, however, under his Son Edward VI; suppressed again under Edward's sister, Queen Mary, and restored again in the first year of Elizabeth's reign, and a new edition of it given in 1562; and, by the blessing of God, the Bible has remained in the Church ever since. King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, appointed fifty-four learned and pious men to revise the Bible, not, as his letter to the Archbishop expresses it, to make a new Bible, nor to make a good out of a bad one, but to make a good one better. This Bible, which was published in 1613, was termed King James' Bible; and is now used by authority in all the Churches of the United Kingdom.

The Bible consists of the old and New Testaments.—The Apocrypha is not received in the Protestant churches as canonical.

In addition to the above Branch Institutions, there are numerous Bible Associations, consisting chiefly of Subscribers of One Penny or Twopence per week, connected with Auxiliary Societies; which Associations have, in some instances, produced thrice the amount of the subscriptions to the Auxiliary, within whose district they are comprised. Their beneficial effect upon the morals of the people, is already considerable. The Glasgow Auxiliary, have distributed the Scriptures gratis, or at low rates, from their Depository*, to all such as were in want of them, particularly to the Soldiers in the Barracks and City Guard-House; the Sunday and Charity Schools; the Prisoners in the Gaol and Bridewell; the Patients in the Infirmary, Magdalene, and Lock Hospitals; the Lying-in Ward; the Town's Hospital; and to the Pensioners of other Benevolent Societies in the City. Since the commencement of the Auxiliary, the following sums have been remitted to the Parent Institution; *viz.*

By Archibald Newbigging, Esq. for the year ending 31st December,.....1812,	£971	7	8	
By do. do.....1813,	560	0	0	
By do. do.....1814,	1172	13	7	
By William Muir, Esq. do. 24th April 1816,	1745	0	0	
Total remitted by the Auxiliary Society,.....	£4449	1	3	
Do. by the Presbytery of Glasgow, and other Religious Bodies, from 1805 to 1816,.....	15,687	15	10	
Total Sum remitted from Glasgow, ...	£20,136	17	1	

In the Old there are Books 39——In the New 27——Total 66——Apocrypha. Chapters 929——260——1,189——Books 14 Verses 23,214——7,959——31,173——Chapters 172 Words 592,439——181,253——773,682——Verses 6081 Letters 2,728,100——838,380——3,566,480 Words 152,185

The middle Chapter, and the least in the Bible, is Psalm 117th. The middle Verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm. The middle time is the 2nd of Chronicles, 4th chap. 16th verse. The word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times. The word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times. The 21st verse of the 7th Chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the Alphabet. The 19th Chapter of 2nd Kings, and the 37th of Isaiah are very nearly alike.

* Messrs. Steven and Frazer's, 140, Trongate.

Note. The remittances are henceforth to be made on or before the 24th April, yearly, to meet the balance of the Parent Society.

In conformity with the Regulations of the Parent Society, the Members of Auxiliary Societies, whose Subscriptions amount to One Guinea or upwards, at one time, may purchase Bibles and Testaments from the Depository of the Auxiliary Society, at reduced prices. Each Annual Subscriber of One Guinea, has the privilege of purchasing Bibles and Testaments, within the year, to the amount of Five Guineas; and in like proportion for every Guinea subscribed. A Benefactor of Ten Guineas, may purchase to the same amount as an Annual Subscriber of One Guinea. A Benefactor of Fifty Pounds, as an Annual Subscriber of Five Guineas.

GENERAL SESSION.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER RANKEN, *Moderator.*

The funds of this Institution arise from the Collections at the doors of the eight Parish Churches and the College Chapel, during the Session; from two-thirds of what is collected at the Canon-Street Chapel; £16 per annum from the Gaelic Chapel in Ingram-Street; and £30 from the Gaelic Chapel in Duke-Street; from Fees at Funerals; Proclamations of Marriages, and Donations.

Amount of Collections at the doors of the eight Churches and College Chapel, and two-thirds of the Canon-Street Chapel Collection.

1815.					
January,	do.	do.....	£147	0	2
February,	do.	do.....	114	0	11¼
March,	do.	do.....	114	5	9
April,	do.	do.*.....	339	8	9
May,	do.	do.....	111	7	9
June,	do.	do.....	87	6	4½
		Carried forward,.....	£913	9	8½

* After deducting the average of the ordinary Collections from the sums collected on the Sacrament Sundays, it appears, that the extra sum of £362 13s 2d. was collected at the Spring and Winter Sacraments, in 1815.

	Brought forward,.....	£913	9	8½		
July,	do. do.....	120	18	4¾		
August,	do. do.....	112	8	3¾		
September,	do. do.....	107	15	5		
October,	do. do.....	165	16	9		
November,	do. do.....	293	7	2¾		
December,	do. do.....	145	14	9		
Two Gaelic Chapels,.....		46	0	9		
					£1,905	6 3¾

Amount of Fees for Proclamations of Marriages.

The proportion of Fees which came to the share of the General Session, in 1815, was as follows:

January,.....	£11	11	0
February,.....	6	16	6
March,.....	5	15	6
April,.....	15	4	6
May,.....	8	18	6
June,.....	25	14	6
July,.....	17	11	0
August,.....	11	0	0
September,.....	13	13	6
October,.....	22	11	6
November,.....	13	2	6
December,.....	12	1	6
		£164	0 6

Donations for Tolling Church-Bells at Funerals.*

3	Donations at	£ 5	0	0.....	£ 15	0	0
27	do. at.....	5	5	0.....	141	15	0
1	do. at.....	6	6	0.....	6	6	0
4	do. at.....	10	10	0.....	42	0	0
2	do. at.. ...	25	0	0.....	50	0	0

37	Total Funerals for which Money was paid for Tolling Church-Bells in 1815,.....	£255	1	0	
	Carried forward,.....	£255	1	0	£2069 6 9¾

* The smallest sum which can be taken is Five Pounds.

Brought forward,.....		£2,069	6 9¾
Brought forward,.....	£255 1 0		
Deduct Charges for Tolling seven Turret-Bells, and inserting the Name, Age, and Designation of the Deceased, and amount of Donation, on a Tablet, in the Hall of the General Session,.....	£29 12 0		
		£225 9 0	
Total.....		£2,294 15 9¾	

From the above sum, of £2294 15*s.* 9¾*d.* the Kirk Treasurer pays £48 per annum, to each of six Teachers of Charity-Schools; £300 to the Town Hospital; and then divides the residue, in certain proportions, among the Treasurers of the eight Sessions, for the maintenance of their enrolled poor.

Rate of Fees for Proclamations of Marriages, and Registrations of Baptisms.

For every proposal of Marriage where the Banns are to be proclaimed once in three several Sundays *,.....	£0	8	0
Do. three times in two Sundays,.....	1	1	0
Do. three times in one Sunday †,.....	1	11	6

In each of the above cases, the eight Church Beadles receive 4*s.* among them, as their share of the Fees. When the Banns have been proclaimed in two Sundays, 10*s.* 6*d.* goes to the funds of the General Session; and when they have been proclaimed three times in one day, the Session receive 21*s.*, as their share of the Fees.

The Fee for Registration of Baptisms of every description, is 1*s.* of which the eight Beadles receive 6*d.*, as their share. The residue of those Fees goes to the Session Clerk, and would form but a small recompense for his labour and responsibility, were it not that persons above the labouring class usually increase the Fee on such joyous occasions.

* The Banns are only proclaimed (cried) in the following Churches; *viz.* the Inner and Outer High, the Blackfriars, North-West, and Tron.

† The extra charge for behoof of the poor of the General Session, when the Banns are proclaimed three times in one day, is uniformly exacted, except in the case of soldiers and sailors in his Majesty's service, who only pay the lowest rate.

GLASGOW SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

Rev. Dr. DUNCAN M'FARLAN, Drymen, *President.*

In 1790, a number of gentlemen, sons of Ministers of the Church of Scotland, formed themselves into a Society; and, in the same year, they received a Seal of Cause from the Magistrates and Council, incorporating them for the purpose of rendering pecuniary aid to Children of Clergymen, who might be reduced to indigent circumstances. The funds arise from £5 5*s.* which each Member pays at entrance, from donations, and from the Collection at the Church doors, when an annual sermon is preached for behoof of the Society. At their meeting in March 1816, the Managers distributed the sum of £228.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

JOSHUA HEYWOOD, Esq. *President.*

These Schools were established in 1794, by the late John Muir, Esq.; they are now placed under the patronage of the General Session, and supported by Donations and Voluntary subscriptions. At present, the Establishment consists of twelve Schools, in which there are 12 Teachers, 2 Gaelic Readers, and 600 Scholars. The expense, during 1815, was £80.

FEMALE SOCIETY.

Mrs. DEAKIN, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

This Society was instituted in 1799, by a number of Ladies in this City, for the purpose of relieving the wants, and allaying the distresses of poor and indigent Women; the great proportion of those relieved are Widows and Orphans, of whom, the Society, since its commencement, have, on an average, relieved 250 yearly. The funds of the Society are raised by the Members paying 5*s.* quarterly, by Subscriptions, and by a Collection at the Church-doors, when an Annual Sermon is preached in aid of the Society. Among other regulations, the Managers give no pecuniary aid, till a Committee visit the applicant, and are satisfied with the case. The Ladies in the management, visit all the enrolled poor once every four weeks, by which they have an opportunity of observing the varying state of the families, of urging upon their pensioners the necessity and benefit of cleanliness, industry, and economy, of

recommending the perusal of the Sacred Scripture, the attendance on divine worship on the Sabbath days, and a proper regard to the education of their children, and particularly of stating to them the advantages to be derived from the Sabbath Evening Schools. In 1815, the Society distributed in small pensions, £467 16*s*. 3*d*.

GLASGOW SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Rev. Dr. JOHN LOCKHART, *President.*

These Schools were established for the instruction of such Children of the poor, as are chiefly employed at the public works. At present, there are six Schools under the superintendence of the Association, attended by about 1300 Children of the above description, who are taught to Read and Spell, and instructed in the leading principles and duties of Religion, free of all expense. To each School a Library is attached, consisting of books calculated to inform the mind, and improve the heart, of the youthful reader. Towards the maintenance and increase of these Libraries, such of the Children or their Parents as are able and inclined, subscribe a penny a-month; The number of Books belonging to the different Libraries, at present, is about 1100. In these Schools, the Managers, Teachers, and Monitors, devote their time without any pecuniary reward.

MAGDALENE ASYLUM.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

Office-Bearers in 1815.

JOHN MORE, Esq. *President.*

Rev. Professor M'GILL, *Secretary.*

BENJAMIN MATHIE, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Mrs. HESTER M'GILL, *Matron.*

For some time, previous to 1801, the streets of the City were so much infested with idle Boys, and Women of dissolute characters, as to become offensive to every moral feeling. To remedy this evil as far as possible, a number of Gentlemen formed themselves into a Society, for the benevolent purpose of Apprenticing, and taking charge of, while at Trades, vagrant Boys, from Bridewell; and others deprived of the protection of guardians; and for providing an Asylum for dissolute women, who might have a desire to return

to the paths of virtue. The Society persevered in their laudable pursuits for several years, with varying success. In 1804, they purchased ground, in a retired situation, behind the High Church, for the erection of an Asylum; but unforeseen difficulties occurring, all thoughts of building were laid aside, till 1812, when the want of such an Institution becoming still more apparent, the Society purchased other ground in a better situation, and built a spacious and very commodious Asylum, which, after an appropriate Sermon preached in St. George's Church, by the Society's Secretary, and a liberal Collection made for the benefit of the Institution, was opened 9th February 1815; the Lord Provost and Magistrates, with the Directors and Members of the Society, proceeding from the Church to the Asylum, and, being assembled in the Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Robert Balfour, a distinguished and warm friend of the Institution, offered up thanks to the Most High, and supplicated his presence and blessing, on the important purpose for which the House was dedicated. The apartments and accommodations were then surveyed, and the Lord Provost, in his own name, and in the name of the Magistrates, expressed the highest satisfaction, both with the object of the Institution and the means which were employed to render it successful. There are now 30 Penitents in the Asylum. After having used the hot or cold bath, at admission, they receive a uniform dress, and are then employed in making Clothes for the Institution, Sewing, Tambouring, Knitting, Washing, Dressing, &c. Several of the Women, at their admission, had every thing to learn, and had not only been idle, but ignorant of useful employment, and they were often in a state of health which rendered them incapable of much exertion. Such of them as cannot read, have a portion of every day assigned for their instruction. The Penitents are all carefully instructed in the principles and duties of religion; and when they can read, receive a Bible. They are assembled morning and evening to hear the Scriptures read, and to join the exercise of thanksgiving and prayer. Books are provided which may convey some amusement with instruction, and every attention is paid to promote their comfort, along with their improvement. Clergymen of the Establishment, and Dissenters friendly to the Institution, have had the goodness to perform Divine Service in the Chapel of the Asylum, since its opening, and several of them have communicated religious instruction to the Penitents, the Society

not being as yet in a situation to appoint a Chaplain. The expenditure of this Institution in 1815–16, amounted to £525 7*s.* 9*d.*

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Hon. JAMES BLACK, Lord Provost, *President, ex officio.*

ROBERT CLEGHORN, M. D. *Physician to the Asylum.*

The Patients in this Institution are not admitted gratis, as is the case in the Infirmary and similar Institutions, a board being charged for all the inmates, according to their rank in society, and the accommodation furnished. For Paupers belonging to Glasgow, or to the Towns or Parishes which have contributed £50 to the Asylum for every 1500 inhabitants they contain, the board is 8*s.* per week; while others who are not so circumstanced, are charged 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, for similar accommodation. The board charged for the middle and higher classes, is from 15*s.* to 63*s.* per week, for which the lodgers receive suitable accommodation, attendance, and aliment.

Abstract Statement of Patients Admitted and Dismissed in 1815.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
In the Asylum, 1st January 1815,..	21	19	40
Admitted in 1815,.....	39	37	76
	60	56	116
Dismissed Cured, in 1815,.....	16	16	32
Do. Relieved, do.....	2	6	8
Do. as Idiots, do.....	2	...	2
Died,.....	1	...	1
	21	22	43
Remained in Asylum, 1st January 1816,.	39	34	73
	60	56	116

Of those remaining in the Asylum,

35 were maintained as Paupers, at 8*s.* per week.

16 do. at 10*s.* 6*d.* do.

16	maintained at 13*s.*	now raised to 15*s.*		per week.
4	do.	do.	at 21*s.*	do.
2	do.	do.	at 31*s.* 6*d.*	do.
73				

General State of Receipts and Disbursements, from the Commencement of the Institution till 31st May 1816.

RECEIPTS.

Total amount of Subscriptions,.....	£18,932	2	6½		
Cash found in Charity-Box,.....	126	19	4½		
				19,059	1 11
Board of Patients for year ending 27th Dec. 1815,				1,713	1 9½
Royal Bank, borrowed from it on the Credit of the Managers, per Bond,.....				2,000	0 0
Cash advanced by the Secretary,.....				443	5 0½
				£23,215	8 9

DISBURSEMENTS.

Buildings, Ground, Road, &c.....	£18,359	14	2½	
Furniture,.....	1,664	9	10	
House expense for year ending 27th Dec. 1815,....	1,843	7	1	
House expense from date, till 31st May 1816.....	791	1	8	
Charges for Salaries incurred prior to opening the House, Interest of Bank Loan, Printing, Advertisements, and other incidental Expenses,.....	556	14	11½	
Total,.....	£23,215	7	9	

State of Debts due by the Hospital at date.

To the Royal Bank,.....	£2,000	0	0
Secretary, for Cash advanced,.....	443	5	0½
Sundries for Furniture, Plumber-Work, and Small Accounts owing, about.....	556	14	11½
Total Debt,.....	£3,000	0	0

In 1815, the disbursements exceeded the receipts £443 5*s.* ½*d.*

LOCK HOSPITAL.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

JAMES MURDOCH, Esq. *President.*

This Institution was formed in 1805, for the cure of unfortunate Females.

On 31st December 1814, there were in the Hospital.....		9 Patients.
During 1815, there were admitted.....		139 do.
	148	do.
Of these, there were cured.....	126	do.
Remained in the Hospital for cure, on 31st December 1815,.....	22	do.
	148	do.

During 1815, there was no death in the Hospital, nor any dismissal for bad conduct, or irregularity. Since the opening of the Magdalene Asylum, in February 1815, nine Patients, after being restored to health, have been received from the Lock, and others have expressed a desire to be admitted into that Institution. The expenses of the Lock Hospital, for the year ending 31st Dec. 1815, amounted to £451 1*d.*

M'ALPINE'S MORTIFICATION.

On 28th February 1811, Mrs. Helen M'Alpine, spouse of Mr. Archibald Brodlie, late Deacon of the Incorporation of Tailors, in Glasgow, disponed and conveyed her whole property, real and personal, in trust, to James Cleland, Esquire, Convener of the Trades' House, to Walter Ferguson and Robert Ferrie, Esquires, Trades' Baillies, and to the Rev. the eight Ministers of the Gospel, in the City, and their successors in office, for the special purposes of her will, as follows, *viz.* to her relations she gave certain legacies and annuities, to the poor of the Incorporation of Tailors, £20, and to the Tron Church Session, £10. The residue of her estate she directed to be vested in heritable security; and the whole proceeds to be laid out by her Trustees, in the Maintenance and support of Men and Women of good characters, in poor and indigent circumstances; the Men to receive life-pensions, of £10 yearly, provided they have been Burgesses of Glasgow for ten years, and resided

there three years, previous to application; the Women to receive life-pensions of £5 yearly, provided they be forty years of age, and have been resident in Glasgow for 20 years, previous to application. The Relations of the Mortifier to be preferred without any of the above qualifications. Although it is not necessary that female applicants be the daughters, wives, or widows of Burgesses, it is stipulated that the daughters of Burgesses, of the names of M'Alpine, Brown, and Buchanan, in this order, shall be preferred. In 1815, the mortified Fund, was so far realized, as to enable the Managers to nominate nine persons to the following pensions, *viz.*

Five men at £10 each,	£50
Four women at £5 each,	20
	£70

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

ARCHIBALD NEWBIGGING, Esq. *President.*

This Society was instituted in June 1810, for the purpose of Educating and Instructing Children of the lower classes of the community, at a cheap rate, or gratis, to those who could not afford a fee. The Society having engaged two respectable Teachers, sent them to visit Mr. Lancaster's Institution in London, and the principal Seminaries in England, where the new system had been adopted; and, in the meantime, erected three extensive Buildings, *viz.* one in Calton, another on Anderston-Walk, and a third in Gorbals, at an expense of £5434, calculated to contain in whole, 1800 Children. Since the commencement of the Schools, the rate of education, to those who could pay a fee, has varied from one penny to threepence per week. As the fees have not amounted to a sufficient sum to remunerate the Teachers, the Society have made up the difference, which, during the period of five years, has amounted to £681 17*s.* 6*d.*, being at the rate of £136 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum. As the Managers stand pledged to the Royal Bank, for a considerable sum laid out on the Buildings, they resolved, in July 1816, that unless the Schools, in future, support themselves without assistance, other than the use of the School Houses, they will be given up.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPORT OF GAELIC SCHOOLS.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

GEORGE OSWALD, Esq. *President.*

The object of this Auxiliary, instituted in 1812, is to assist the Parent Society in Edinburgh, with funds and advice, and to establish Schools in this City and Suburbs, for the instruction of those persons from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, who cannot read. The Auxiliary has already established fourteen Schools, in which persons of both sexes, from 14 to 70 years of age, are taught to read the sacred Scriptures in English. At the formation of the Schools, a number of the scholars were taught to read in the Gaelic language; but this being found inexpedient, has been given up. The expense of these Schools, in 1815, amounted to £218 12*s.*

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE TRANSLATION OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES INTO THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Mrs. JAMES ELLIOT HENDERSON, *Treasurer.*

Mrs. GREVILLE EWING, *Secretary.*

This Association was formed in 1811, for the purpose of giving the lower classes of society an opportunity of contributing in aid of the Translation of the Scriptures. The funds are raised by each Member paying one penny per week. The affairs of the Society are managed by eight Ladies, exclusive of a Treasurer and Secretary. The Committee appoints one out of every twelve of their Members to collect the money. In 1815, the Association remitted to the Parent Society in London, £160.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

WILLIAM M'GAVIN, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in March 1803, for the purpose of Printing and Circulating Religious, and other useful Tracts, for the benefit of society in general. During 1815, the Society published and distributed 116,000 copies of Tracts, at the expense of £161 9*s.* 5½*d.*

OLD MAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Rev. Dr. STEVENSON M'GILL, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, *President.*

This Society was instituted in 1814, for the relief of Poor Men, labouring under the infirmities of old age. The funds arise from the quarterly subscriptions of the Members, from donations, and from an annual collection at the Church doors, when a sermon is preached in aid of the Society: 147 Old Men have been relieved during 1815, of whom 137 are still on the funds. The expenditure during that period was £314 19*s.*

AGED WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

Mrs. ROUTLEDGE, *Governess.*

This Institution was established in 1811, for the relief of Aged Poor Women. At its formation, the Board of Trade in Edinburgh made the Society a present of a number of spinning-wheels, and the Managers provide the Old Women with work, clothes, and pecuniary aid. The Ladies who constitute the Members of this Society, contribute 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, which, with an annual collection received at the Church doors, when a sermon was preached in aid of the funds, enabled them, in 1815, to distribute £219 12*s.*

SICK AND DESTITUTE STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esq. *President.*

This Institution was established in 1803, for the purpose of visiting and relieving Sick and Destitute Strangers, at their respective habitations. Since the formation of this Institution, no less than 4,250 persons have been visited and relieved. The expenditure of the Society, in 1815, was £155 12*s.* 6*d.*

SOCIETY FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.

President.

His Grace the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH and QUEENSBERRY.

In the year 1810, an Institution was established in Edinburgh, for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children. In 1816, there

were 49 Pupils in this Institution, under the care and management of Mr. Robert Kinniburgh, who, by perseverance and uncommon abilities, has been successful in communicating instruction, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and even Recitation, in a style of articulation which has given universal approbation. Of the 49 Pupils in the Establishment, 28 are supported from the funds, at the rate of £18 per annum, for each; the friends of the others pay the full board, and a reasonable sum for tuition.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY IN GLASGOW,

(To the Edinburgh Institution.)

KIRKMAN FINLAY, Esq. M. P. *Preses.*

Rev. Dr. ROBERT BALFOUR, *Convener.*

The Auxiliary Society, instituted in 1814, have recommended and sent ten Children from Glasgow, and one from Paisley, to the Parent Institution. In November 1814, Mr. Kinniburgh and a number of his Pupils, came to Glasgow, and, on two different occasions, exhibited the progress the latter had made. After defraying the expense of the journey, &c. the nett proceeds of the collection at the Hall doors, amounting to £45 12*s.* 10*d.*, were paid into the funds of the Institution. Exclusive of Subscriptions, amounting to £239 14*s.*, which have been lodged in a Bank, the Auxiliary remitted to the Parent Society, in 1815, £500.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Rev. WILLIAM ROUTLEDGE, *President.*

This Society was instituted in 1808, for the relief of Indigent Persons. In 1814, the Society relieved 830 persons; of whom, 117 had no regular domicile or claim on the established Charities of the City. In 1815, the Society purchased 4,335 pecks of good Oatmeal, which they distributed to poor needy persons. The funds, which arise from the weekly subscriptions of the Members, and donations, amounted, in 1815, to £325 3*s.* 10*d.*

RUTH SOCIETY.

Miss SUSAN B. STIRLING, *Treasurer.*

Miss MARTHA MILLAR, *Secretary.*

This Society was instituted in 1809, for the aid of Poor and Destitute persons in the City and Suburbs; it is managed by Ladies, who regularly visit the objects of the Charity, before they relieve them. There are above 150 Members, who contribute one penny per week towards its support; from those contributions, and occasional donations, the Society distributed, in 1815, the sum of £73 7*s.* 11*d.* The Ladies, who are members of this Institution clothe 24 destitute Girls, in part, from the above sum, and instruct them in Reading, Sewing, and Church Music, at an expense of £20 additional.

STIRLINGSHIRE SOCIETY.

MICHAEL ROWAND, Esq. *Preses.*

The Members of this Society, instituted in 1809, pay Five Guineas in full of Admission-Money.

The Preses and Managers, are authorised, when the Stock shall have accumulated to £5000, to divide the interest of the capital among persons in need, or their children, who are natives of Stirlingshire, resident in Glasgow. Although the Stock of the Society is not completed, its Managers distributed, in extra charities, in 1815, £22.

GLASGOW DISPENSARY.

This Dispensary was instituted by James Watt, M. D. in 1801, and is still conducted by him. A Subscriber of One Guinea, is entitled to keep one Patient constantly, or a Family occasionally, on the Books, by which the Patients receive Medical aid during the course of one year. By the Report, 31st Dec. 1815, there had been 150 Patients admitted in the course of the year, of whom 120 were visited at their houses; the result was, that 80 persons were cured, 31 relieved, 8 died, 3 incurable, 5 sent to the Infirmary, 16 irregular, and 7 remained on the Dispensary, making a total of 150. The expense of this Institution, in 1815, was £31 10*s.*

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR CLOTHING THE POOR.

Miss J. WALLACE, *Treasurer.*

Miss J. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

This Society was established in 1812, as an Auxiliary to the Female Society. The funds are raised by its Members making quarterly payments of 1*s.* 6*d.*, and by contributions in Money, Old Clothes, or Materials for making new ones. A Committee of Sixteen Ladies, exclusive of the Treasurer and Secretary, convene in the Friends' Meeting-House, Portland-Street, every Tuesday, from 11 to 3 o'Clock, where they assist in making Clothes for the Poor. The other Members render themselves useful to the Society, by working in their own houses. After the objects of the Charity have been visited they receive Clothing, which is marked with the Society's Stamp, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the worthless from applying it to an improper use. The Members of the Society made and distributed to the Poor, during 1815,

100	Pairs of Blankets.	86	Pairs of Stockings.
3	Bed Rugs.	26	Flannel Shirts.
132	Flannel Shifts.	118	Cotton and Linen do.
302	Cotton and Linen do.	2	Great Coats.
28	Slips.	22	Flannel Jackets.
282	Blue and White Petticoats.	2	Leather Caps.
221	Bed Gowns.	16	Boys' Jackets.
22	Cloaks.	16	Pairs Trowsers.
52	Handkerchiefs.	30	Suits Boys' Clothes.
16	Aprons.	43	Babies' Caps.
17	Gowns.	55	Do. Shirts.
47	Frocks.	21	Do. Wrappers.
15	Flannel Caps.	17	Do. Petticoats.
48	Pairs of Carpet Shoes.	22	Yards Flannel.

In whole, 1761 separate Articles.

By which, assistance has been rendered to 380 families, among whom are 17 blind persons, many above 70, and several upwards of 80 years old. The sum expended during 1815, amounted to £340 13*s.* 10*d.*

SABBATH EVENING-SCHOOL SOCIETY.

(In connection with the Independent Churches in Nile and Albion Streets.)

WILLIAM WARDLAW, Esq. *President.*

The Schools in connection with this Society, were instituted in 1800. The object of the Society is the religious instruction of youth, on the Sabbath evenings. The Teachers, Managers, Office-Bearers, and Visitors, give their several services gratis. The leading doctrines of Christianity are instilled into the minds of the Children, without inculcating the peculiar tenets of any religious party. The Society has instituted a Juvenile Library, which, besides diffusing a spirit of inquiry, prevents the scholars from employing their vacant hours in the perusal of books, of an immoral or dangerous tendency; at present, there are above 1400 small volumes in the Library, at the disposal of the Managers. They have also found great benefit from the distribution of small Tickets, with a text of Scripture upon each, as rewards for attendance, good conduct, and diligence.

On 10th March, 1816, there were 35 Schools in connection with the Society: 16 of whom were within the Royalty, and 19 in the immediate vicinity. These Schools contained 1398 Boys, and 1425 Girls, in whole, 2823 Children. The expenditure in 1815, for the rent of Rooms, Coals, Candles, increase of Books to the Library, Reward Tickets, School and Hymn Books, &c. was £191 9*s.* 8½*d.* which is defrayed by annual subscriptions of the Members, donations, and collections received at the doors of the Nile-Street and Albion-Street Chapels, when an Annual Sermon is preached in aid of the Institution.

CHARITY SEWING SCHOOL.

Mrs. ROUTLEDGE, *Treasurer and Secretary.*

This School was established in 1812, for the purpose of teaching Girls, who are employed at the public works, to Sew, Knit, and Spin. The School meets for two hours, on three nights in the week, and is superintended by a Committee of Ladies. There are at present 120 Girls on the list, who pay each one penny per week, which, with £6 raised by contribution, covers the necessary expense.

SOCIETY OF TEACHERS.

Mr. ROBERT DOWIE, *President.*

This Institution was established in 1794, for the relief of such of the Members, their Widows or Children, as may be deprived of the means of supporting themselves. The expenditure, in 1815, was £21.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE SOCIETY.

Mr. JAMES SMITH, Jun. *Preses.*

The Members of this Society, instituted in 1792, pay 5*s.* entry-money, and 1*s.* quarterly. In 1815, the Society distributed to decayed Members £10.

GROCERS' SOCIETY.

Mr. DUNCAN M'DOUGALL, *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1789. The funds arise from each Member paying at entrance £7 10*s.* The Managers, in 1815, distributed to decayed Members £95 8*s.* 4*d.*

BADGE OF MERIT HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

Mr. DUGALD M'KELLAR, *Preses.*

The Society was instituted in 1797, under the auspices of the late George M'Intosh, Esq. of Dunchattan; it consists of persons who have received their education, and the silver medal, from the Glasgow Highland Society. The funds are laid out on heritable property; they arise from 10*s.* 6*d.* paid by each entrant for three years, 4*s.* annually of quarter accounts, and from donations which they receive, particularly from the Members of the Parent Society. The Members of the Badge of Merit, being all young and industrious, the distribution, in 1815, was only £12.

FLESHERS' FREE SCHOOL.

Deacon JAMES WATSON, *President.*

This Incorporation founded a Free School, in 1802, and endowed it with Funds arising from the Sale of Manure, collected in the Slaughter-House. The only qualification, is, that the Children belong to Freemen Fleshers of three years standing. The term of

Education is not limited; the course at present embraces Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography; in 1816, there were Sixty Children in the School. At that period, the annual expenditure was £120.

AYRSHIRE SOCIETY.

JOHN BROWN, Esq. Youngest, *Preses.*

This Society was instituted for the relief of persons connected with Ayrshire. The funds arise from an admission-fee of Two Guineas. In 1815, the Managers distributed £41 8*s.*

BROWNS' SOCIETY.

ALEXANDER BROWN, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1790, for the relief of indigent persons of the name of Brown. The funds arise from One Guinea of admission-money. In 1815, the Managers divided among decayed Members, £12.

WATSONS' SOCIETY.

ROBERT WATSON, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1790, for the relief of decayed Members. The entry-money is 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* annually. In 1815, the Managers distributed £24 7*s.*

STATIONERS' COMPANY.

JAMES LUMSDEN, Jun. Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was originally instituted in 1740, under the denomination of the Bookbinders' Society, for the support of such of its Members as might be reduced to necessitous circumstances. In 1815, it was renovated, under the name of the Stationers' Company. Each Member pays, at entrance, Two Guineas, and 6*s.* annually. The Managers at their first meeting, in 1815, distributed £4 4*s.*

THISTLE AND ROSE SOCIETY.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1807, for the support of its decayed Members. The entry-money is £2, and 6*s.* is paid annually. The Managers distributed, in 1815, £61 6*s.*

GLASGOW GALLOWAY BROTHERLY SOCIETY.

Mr. ANTHONY HANNAH, *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1791, Free Members pay £2 9*s.* 6*d.* at entrance, others pay 7*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 4*d.* yearly. In 1815, the Managers distributed to decayed Members, £49 10*s.*

SONS OF FREEMEN BAKERS' SOCIETY.

Mr. JOHN RONALD, *Preses.*

In 1793, the Sons of Freemen Bakers in the City, formed themselves into a Society, for the relief of such Members as may be ultimately placed in narrow circumstances. The terms of admission, is One Guinea and a Half, and 1*s.* annually. The capital of the Society, fixed at £700, being yet incomplete, the Managers have not distributed any part of the funds.

Abstract Statement of Monies Contributed in aid of the Public Institutions, and Public and Private Charities in Glasgow in 1815–16. *exclusive of Widows' and Annuity Societies.*

No.						
1.	Merchants' House,			£ 920	12	2
2.	Trades' House,			782	11	8
3.	Fourteen Incorporations,			2777	3	1
4.	Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons,			35	0	0
5.	Faculty of Procurators,			74	0	0
6.	Hutchisons' Hospital,			2580	2	11
7.	St. Nicholas' Hospital,			30	0	0
8.	Mitchell's Mortification,			100	0	0
9.	Tennent's Mortification,			46	2	8
10.	Wilson's Charity,			214	1	7
11.	Coulter's Mortification,			60	0	0
12.	Town's Hospital,	£11,688 16 8				
	Deduct contribution from the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, being included under their proper heads; do. Profit from work in Town's Hospital, together,	563 14 8		11,125	2	0
	Carried Forward,			£18,744	16	1

	Brought forward,.....			£18,744	16	1
No.						
13.	Millar's Charity,.....			264	4	2
14.	Buchanans' Society,.....			418	15	2
15.	Highland Society,.....			375	0	7
16.	Grahams' Society,.....			164	6	1
16.	Humane Society,.....			49	19	0
18.	Royal Infirmary,.....			3593	4	7
19.	British and Foreign Bible Society,	£1330	8 7			
	Deduct from do. that part which was collected without the Burgh,	578	16 1			
	Collected within the Burgh,.....			751	12	6
20.	Auxiliary Bible Society,.....	£1745	0 0			
	Deduct from do. that part which was collected without the Burgh, and beyond the period of 12 months,.....	545	10 8			
	Collected within the Burgh,.....			1,199	9	4
21.	General Session,.....	£2294	15 9¾			
	Deduct contribution to the Poor's House, it being included under the head of Town's Hospital,...	300	0 0			
				1,994	15	9¾
22.	Society of the Sons of the Clergy,.....			228	0	0
23.	Sunday Schools Society,.....			80	0	0
24.	Female Society,.....			467	16	3
25.	Glasgow Sabbath School Association,.....			93	16	6
26.	Magdalene Asylum,.....	£525	7 9			
	Deduct Cash received for work done in the Asylum,.....	40	0 0			
				485	7	9
27.	Lunatic Asylum,.....			443	5	0½
28.	Lock Hospital,.....			451	0	1
29.	M'Alpine's Mortification,.....			70	0	0
30.	Lancasterian School Society,.....			136	7	6
31.	Auxiliary Society for Gaelic Schools,.....			218	12	0
32.	Association for Translating the Sacred Scriptures,			160	0	0
	Carried forward,.....			£30,390	8	5½

	Brought forward,.....	£30,390	8	5½
No.				
33.	Religious Tract Society,.....	161	9	5½
34.	Old Man's Friend Society,.....	314	19	0
35.	Aged Women's Society,.....	219	12	0
36.	Sick and Destitute Stranger's Friend Society,.....	155	12	6
37.	Auxiliary do. for instructing the Deaf and Dumb,	500	0	0
38.	Benevolent Society,.....	325	3	10
39.	Ruth Society,.....	93	7	11
40.	Stirlingshire Society,.....	22	0	0
41.	Glasgow Dispensary,.....	31	10	0
42.	Benevolent Society for Clothing the Poor,.....	340	13	10
43.	Sabbath Evening School Society,.....	191	9	8¾
44.	Charity Sewing School,.....	6	0	0
45.	Teachers' Society,.....	21	0	0
46.	Dumfries-shire Society,.....	10	0	0
47.	Grocers' Society,.....	95	8	4
48.	Badge of Merit Highland Society,.....	12	0	0
49.	Fleshers' Free School,.....	120	0	0
50.	Ayrshire Society,.....	41	8	0
51.	Browns' Society,.....	12	0	0
52.	Watsons' Society,.....	24	7	0
53.	Stationers' Company,.....	4	4	0
54.	Thistle and Rose Society,.....	61	6	0
55.	Glasgow Galloway Brotherly Society,.....	49	10	0
	Total Charities where the amount is known,.....	£33,123	10	0½

Charities.

(The Amount being formed partly by Conjecture.)

	The following Religious Societies within the Burgh, unconnected with the Establishment, collect and distribute to their own Poor, *viz.* the English Episcopalians, three Congregations of Burghers, one of Antiburghers, three of Relief, three of Independents, two of Baptists, and two of Methodists, suppose on an average, £110 per annum,.....	1650	0	0
	Carried forward,.....	£34,773	10	0½

Brought forward,.....	£34,773	10	0½
Fourteen smaller Congregations, suppose on an average, £25 per annum,.....	350	0	0
There are a number of Benefit Societies, within the Burgh, which are of great use in relieving the wants of their Members, when overtaken by disease or poverty; although the number of these cannot be easily ascertained, it is believed there are at least one hundred and fifty Societies, who distribute on an average, £12 per annum,.....	1800	0	0
Total Charities where the amount is known, or formed partly by conjecture,.....	£36,923	10	0½

Private Charities.

Although there can be no method of ascertaining, with accuracy, the amount given in Private Charities within the Burgh, it is indisputably very great. The following is submitted as a moderate calculation.

Amount of Population within the Burgh,.....	63,635
Deduct from do. two-thirds; *viz.* one-third for persons who are under the usual age for giving Charity, and one-third for poor persons, and those Members of the Community who are not disposed to give any Charity,	42,423
Supposed number of Persons within the Burgh who give Charity,.....	21,212

2712 Persons suppose give One Penny per week in Charity,.....		£	587	12	0
2,500 Do. Twopence	do.		1083	6	8
2,500 Do. Fourpence	do.		2166	13	4
2,000 Do. Sixpence	do.		2600	0	0
2,000 Do. Ninepence	do.		3900	0	0
2,000 Do. One Shilling	do.		5200	0	0
1,500 Do. One Shilling and Sixpence	do.		5850	0	0
Carried forward,.....		£	21,387	12	0

	Brought forward,.....		£21,387	12	0
1,500	Do. Two Shillings	do.	7800	0	0
1,400	Do. Two Shillings and Sixpence	do.	9100	0	0
1,000	Do. Three Shillings	do.	7800	0	0
800	Do. Three Shillings and Sixpence	do.	7280	0	0
700	Do. Four Shillings	do.	7080	0	0
600	Do. Four Shillings and Sixpence	do.	7020	0	0
21,212	Total of Private Charities,.....		£67,467	12	0
	Public Charities brought forward,.....		36,923	10	0½
	Total of Public and Private Charities, within the Burgh, 1815–16.....		£104,391	2	0½

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The following account of some of the Friendly Societies in Glasgow and its Suburbs, was lately drawn up by the two worthy and respectable citizens, who formed and established the Glasgow Annuity Society, for a gentleman who intended publishing an account of similar Institutions, throughout the kingdom. As this work has been postponed, the following will give some idea of the Glasgow Friendly Societies, although it must be conceded, that there are several, who are not mentioned, and a few quoted who are evidently in a deep decline.

Queries and Answers.

Q. 1. How far back is it since the institution of the first Friendly Society in Glasgow, for the support of Members in sickness and old age, and for a provision to widows and orphans?

A. 1. Bell's Wynd Society, No. 11, instituted in 1746, was the first Friendly Society established in Glasgow, and once consisted of several hundred Members.—Old age and Orphans, seem to have been entirely neglected by almost every Society in Glasgow.

Q. 2. How many of these Societies have been set on foot from the first erection to the present time?

A. 2. It is impossible to find out the correct number—to say 280, is not beyond the truth.

Q. 3. How many of these have gone to ruin; how many appear to be in a flourishing, and how many in a doubtful condition?

A. 3. We cannot say with precision, how many have gone to ruin; we believe, however, that from 50 to 100 of them are entirely extinct, and the remainder, with a few exceptions, are all in a precarious or doubtful condition.

Q. 4. For how many years did the bankrupt ones generally exist; and were the payments to the funds found to fall greatly short of what was necessary to support the benefit promised by the schemes?

A. 4. In general they were consumptive ere they reached 15 or 20 years. After that period, they gradually dropped out of existence, unless when renovated with a new and better constitution. By this system of re-modeling, they have sometimes spun out their existence to 30, 40, and even 50 years. The contributions would, in general, require to be one-third, if not one-half more, to support the benefits promised, and to give to the Societies permanent stability.

Q. 5. How long have the Societies, seemingly in a flourishing condition, already existed; and are the principles on which they are founded, such as will ensure their permanent stability?

A. 5. See Answer to Query 4.

Q. 6. Are there any Societies still forming on the former erroneous principles, or have these recently established, adopted new and more efficacious principles; wherein does the difference between the present and former systems consist, and are the late ones formed from models recommended by political arithmeticians, versant in the doctrine of the probability of life?

A. 6. The Societies instituted of late, are founded on the former erroneous principles, with the exception of the Thistle and Rose, which is formed from models recommended by political arithmeticians, versant in the doctrines of the probability of life, and is the only Society in this City for the benefit of Members in sickness, worthy of imitation.

Q. 7. What are the principles, which, from experience, the inhabitants of Glasgow find to be most essential to the stability of the Society; and from what authority have they been derived?

A. 7. The principles on which Societies in this City, have been formed, (the Thistle and Rose excepted), are derived from no authority whatever; and in the formation of new Societies, the experience of the past has hitherto been but little attended to.

An account of the Principal Friendly Societies in Glasgow, established since the year 1746.

Nos.	NAMES OF THE SOCIETIES.	When Instituted.	Age Restricted.	Entry Money.	Quarterly Payments.	When Free in Years.	ALLOWANCE.					Number of Members.	Funds.
							Bedfast.	Walking.	Superan.	Funeral.	Widows per ann.		
				s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s.		£
1	Anderston United,	1791	40	6	1 1	2	5	4	2	20	20	850	850
2	Argyleshire,	1765	40	10 6	7¾	3	3 6	1 6	———	20	20	———	———
3	Anderston Old Journeymen Weavers'	1791	40	6	1 1	2	5	4	1 6	20	20	———	———
4	Anderston Brotherly,	———	45	7 6	1 1	1	5	3 6	———	40	20	200	600
5	Bridgegate,	1760	40	5	1 3	1	5	5	———	21	———	———	———
6	Bond of Friendship,	1797	40	5	1 1	1¼	5	3	1 6	40	———	80	75
7	Broomward,	1801	40	5	1 1	2	5	4	1 6	30	20	220	160
8	Bridgetown Thistle and Shamrock,	1801	40	2 6	1 6	1	6	5	1 6	40	20	100	90
9	Ballantine and Anderson's,	1749	40	10 6	9	———	3	2	———	30	———	———	———
10	Ballantine's,	1769	40	10 6	9	3	3	2	1 3	20	———	———	———
11	Bell's Wynd,	1746	40	5	3	Entry	3	1 3	———	20	———	50	———
12	Brotherly,	1784	40	5	1 6	2	6	3 6	1	25	———	90	90
13	Bricklayers',	———	40	———	1 3	3	5	3	1 3	40	———	95	150
14	Concord,	1795	40	7	1 1	1	5	4	———	40	———	70	150
15	Calton Genuine,	1802	40	5	1 1	1	6	3 6	———	30	———	160	90
16	Campbell Street,	1789	40	5	1	1	5	3	3	20	———	72	180
17	Calton Provident,	1805	35	10 6	1 7	1	6	5	3	40	———	70	30
18	Calton 2nd Journeymen Weavers',	1779	40	8	1	3	5	4	1 6	30	———	150	500
19	Calton 3d do. do.	1806	40	5	1 1	2	5	3	———	40	———	170	50
20	Calton King Street,	1790	45	5	1 1	1	5	4	1 6	30	———	150	140
21	Calton Kirk Street,	1792	40	5	1 1	2	5	3	1 6	30	20	160	340
22	Calton Taylors',	1790	45	10 6	1 1	3	7 6	5	1 6	40	30	300	180

Nos.	NAMES OF THE SOCIETIES.	When Instituted.	Age Restricted.	Entry Money.	Quarterly Payments.	When Free in Years.	ALLOWANCE.					Number of Members.	Funds.
							Bedfast.	Walking.	Superan.	Funeral.	Widows per ann.		
				s. d.	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s.*			£
23	Cameron's,	1807	40	5	1 6	2	6	4	~~~~	~~~	~~~~	50	~~~~
24	Cowfeeders',	~~~~	40	8 10	7½	3	3 6	2 6	1	20	10	~~~~	50
25	Cabinet-Makers',	1804	40	10 6	1 1	5	5	3 6	~~~~	20	30	500	~~~~
26	Clyde,	1791	45	15	4½	3	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	~~~	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~
27	Campbells',	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	7 6	5	~~~~	~~~	~~~~	70	~~~~
28	Camlachie,	1792	40	5	1	2	5	3	1 6	30	10	~~~~	~~~~
29	Calton Green-Street,	1802	35	5	1 1	1	5	3	1	42	~~~~	105	96
30	Caledonian Youths',	1802	50	7	1 1	3	5	3 6	2	70	~~~~	150	100
31	Carrick,	1806	45	10 6	1 3	1	5	3	~~~~	60	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~
32	Cloth-Lappers',	~~~~	45	10	4½	3	3	2	~~~~	20	10	~~~~	~~~~
33	Calton Journeymen's, 1st,	~~~~	40	~~~~	1	1	5	3	1 6	40	~~~~	~~~~	500
34	Calton Pleasance,	1789	40	5	1 1	1	5	4	1	30	~~~~	75	75
35	Caledonian,	~~~~	~~~~	8 6	1 6	Entry	7	5	~~~~	40	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~
36	Calico Printers', (Old)	1769	40	21	4	7	6	4	3	40	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~
37	Camlachie Old Trades',	~~~~	40	10 6	1 1	3	6	4	1	40	~~~~	~~~~	~~~~
38	Dumfermline,	1788	45	2	1 1	1	3	2	1	15	10	45	30
39	Deanside Brae,	1804	40	3 6	1 1	3	5	2 6	1 6	42	~~~~	60	35
40	Drygate,	1789	40	5 6	1 1	2	5	3	1 6	40	~~~~	60	38
41	Eight Northern Shires,	1780	45	6	1	3	5	3	1	35	20	150	150
42	English Brotherly,	1802	40	12	2 2	1	9	7	3	80	30	100	130
43	Fifeshire,	1759	40	10 6	6	3	3	2	~~~~	30	20	~~~~	~~~~
44	Fulton's,	1807	40	2	1 6	~~~~	5	4	2 6	~~~	~~~~	40	18

Friendly Societies.

Nos.	NAMES OF THE SOCIETIES.	When Instituted.	Age Restricted.	Entry Money.	Quarterly Payments.	When Free in Years.	ALLOWANCE.					Number of Members.	Funds.
							Bedfast.	Walking.	Superan.	Funeral.	Widows per ann.		
				s. d.	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s.*	*s.*		
45	Gallowgate,	~~~~	40	21	6	2	5	2 6	~~~~	30	10	40	140
46	Glasgow Royal,	1771	40	6	6	~~~~	3	2	~~~~	20	10	40	40
47	Glasgow Trades' Universal,	1808	40	2 8	1 6	1	7	5	~~~~	40	~~~~	200	20
48	Glasgow and Gorbals Universal,	1804	40	4 6	1 1	Entry	5	3 6		63	~~~~	300	30
49	Gorbals Universal,	1801	40	3	1	do.	5	3	2	20	~~~~	100	40
50	Galloway Brotherly,	1791	40	7 6	1 1	do.	5	3	2	21	~~~~	250	600
51	Glasgow Universal,	1799	40	5	1 1	do.	5	3 6	2	21	~~~~	70	60
52	Glasgow and Calton,	1780	40	2 6	1 1	1½	5	2 6	~~~~	30	~~~~		
53	Gallowgate Youth's,	~~~~	10	2 6	6	3	2 6	~~~~	~~~~	21	~~~~		
54	Glasgow British,	1808	40	8 6	1 6	Entry	7	5	5	40	~~~~		
55	Grahamston,	1805	45	5	1 1	2	5	3	~~~~	40	~~~~	60	30
56	Gorbals, (New)	1789	40	3	1 1	1	5	3	~~~~	80	10	450	200
57	Glasgow Humane,	1800	45	3 6	1 1	1	5	3	1 6	30	21	120	100
58	Glasgow Crown,	1806	40	2 6	1 1	1	5	4	1 6	21	~~~~	50	20
59	Goold's,	~~~~	40	~~~~~~	~~~~	~~~~	6	3	~~~~		~~~~	72	
60	Gibralter,	1789	42	5	9	2	4	3	1	30	~~~~	200	180
61	Grampian,	1808	35	5	1 6	½	6	4	~~~~	21	~~~~	100	50
62	Grand Antiquity,	1758	~~~~	10 6	3	~~~~	~~~~~~	~~~~	~~~~		~~~~	150	180
63	Gibson-Street Youths',	1803	15	1	4	Entry	3	1 6		20	~~~~		
64	Hutchison Town,	1798	40	5	1 6	1	5	5	1 6	30	~~~~	75	50
65	Hutchison's,	1802	40	10 6	9	5	3	2		30	~~~~		50
66	Humane Funeral,	1796	50	7*s.* & 4*s.*	1 3	½	~~~~~~	~~~~					

Nos.	NAMES OF THE SOCIETIES.	When Instituted.	Age Restricted.	Entry Money.	Quarterly Payments.	When Free in Years.	ALLOWANCE.					Number of Members,	Funds.
							Bedfast.	Walking.	Superan.	Funeral.	Widows per. ann.		
				s. d.	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s.*	*s.*		*£*
67	Heart and Hand, Tradestown,	1804	40	8 6	1 6	1	7	5	3	80	———	———	———
68	Hibernian,	1792	40	3 6	1 1	1	5	3	1	42	———	150	100
69	Journeymen Taylors' Thistle,	1767	any age	4	1	½	5	5	———	50	———	200	90
70	Journeymen do. Flints,	1804	do.	———	———	———	5	5	———	50	———	65	———
71	Journeymen Wrights', Centum,	1805	40	3	1	Entry	6	4	3	30	———	51	7
72	Journeymen Dyers',	1743	40	10 6	1 1	1	6	4	2	21	———	———	———
73	3d Journeymen Bridgetown,	1807	40	5	1 1	2	5	3	———	———	———	———	———
74	Journeymen Cooper's,	1772	40	8	1	3	5	3	———	40	———	———	———
75	Journeymen Cloth Lappers',	1794	45	5	4½	3	3	2	2	20	20	———	———
76	Lothian's,	1768	45	10 6	1	3	5	3	1 6	30	7	170	400
77	Lanarkshire,	1770	40	7 6	6	3	3	2	1	35	———	130	50
78	M'Farlane's,	1801	40	3	1 1	1	5	3	2 6	80	10	450	200
79	M'Arthur's,	1797	40	6	6	2	3	2	———	———	———	50	50
80	Methodist,	1794	40	4	1 1	2	5	3	1 3	30	———	———	———
81	Musicians',	———	40	20	3	2	4	3	———	40	———	———	———
82	M'Lachlan's,	1797	40	5	1	3	5	3	2 6	40	———	———	———
83	North British,	1806	———	———	1 1	———	———	———	———	———	———	12	———
84	New Stirlingshire,	1808	40	4	1	3	6	4	———	40	———	36	12
85	New Wynd,	1750	40	7 6	7½	3	3	2	1	30	———	100	110
86	North Country,	1788	40	5	1 1	2	5	3	1 6	42	———	———	———
87	North Lowland,	1800	40	5 6	1 1	2	5	3	1 6	25	10	75	75
88	Old Stirlingshire,	1768	45	7	6	3	3	2	1	20	———	50	25

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							Bedfast.	Walking	Superan.	Funeral.	Widows per ann.		
				s. d.	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s.*	*s.*		*£*
89	Old Soldiers',	1763	40	3 6	1 1	1	5	2 6	1 3	20	———	25	10
90	Old Taylors',	———	45	———	———	———	5	2 6	———	30	———	65	———
91	Old Club,	1789	45	———	———	———	5	5	———	———	———	———	———
92	Old Shepherds',	1758	———	10 6	3	———	———	———	———	———	———	150	200
93	Printers and Bookbinders',	1771	45	7 6	1	5	5	3	2	20	20	———	———
94	Paper Makers for W. of Scotland,	———	45	11	6	3	4	2 6	———	20	20	———	———
95	Porters',	1804	40	3	1 1	2	5	3	1	30	10	———	———
96	Paisley and Glasgow,	1801	40	4	1 1	1	5	3	———	20	20	100	75
97	Perthshire,	1772	45	7 6	1	3	4	2	1	60	10	100	200
98	Rottenrow,	1795	40	3 6	1 1	3	5	3	1	40	10	70	130
99	St. Hugh's,	1795	40	5	1 1	1	5	3	———	30	———	58	100
100	St. Crispin's,	1792	40	7 6	1 1	1	5	3	———	30	———	58	110
101	Saltmarket,	1775	40	5	1 1	1	5	3	1 6	30	———	52	65
102	St. Mungo's,	1770	36	7 6	3	5	3	2	———	20	10	200	300
103	St. James's,	1783	40	2 6	1 1	1½	5	2 6	1	30	———	64	50
104	Stable Green,	1772	35	10 6	1	3	6	4	2	60	———	160	400
105	Silver Craigs,	1791	40	5	1 1	1	5	2 6	———	30	———	———	———
106	Suburb Bakers',	1797	———	10 6	3	———	———	———	———	———	———	130	———
107	Staymakers',	———	45	———	———	———	7 6	5	———	40	———	65	———
108	Social Compact,	1792	40	2 6	1 4	2 weeks	5	4	2	40	20	60	50
109	St. Mungo's, Catholic,	1805	45	7 6	1 6	2	5	5	———	60	———	———	———
110	Trongate, (Old)	1772	40	10 8	1 1	1	5	3	———	30	———	72	150

Nos.	NAMES OF THE SOCIETIES.	When Instituted.	Age Restricted.	Entry Money.	Quarterly Payments.	When Free in Years.	ALLOWANCE.					Number of Members.	Funds.	
							Bedfast.	Walking.	Superan.	Funeral.	Widows per ann.			
				s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s.		£	
111	Thread Makers'	1781	40	7	4½	5	5	2			10			
112	Three Brothers,		45				5	5						
113	The Pin *.	1789	40	2	1	1	5	3 6				200	100	
114	Thomson's,			5	6	5	3	2			20	30		
115	United Cordiners',	1780	40	10 6	1 1	1	5	4			30	51	160	
116	Universal Philanthropic,	1815	40	4	2	2	10	7	3		40	140	150	
117	Unfeigned Friendship,	1779	40	4 6	1 1	1	4 6	3			30			
118	Universal Highland,	1787	40	10 6	9	5	3 6	2 6			30	20		
119	Volunteers',	1804	45	4 6	1 1	5	5	3	1 6		30	180	190	
120	Water of Endrick,	1771	45	6 6	1	5	3	2	1 3		21	105	500	
121	West Lothian,			4 6	1 3	2	5	5			21			
122	Warpers',		40	7 6	1	4	6	4			50	350	600	
123	Watsons',	1790	45	7 6	9	4	4	2 6			30	20	150	100
124	Widows' Fund,	1766	45	5	6	5								
125	Widows' Fund,†	1805	40	340	6	5					400	301	11060	
126	Young's,	1801	50	1	1 1		5	3			30			
127	Young Shepherds',		40	12 6	6	4	4	3	2		40	110	280	
128	Young North Quarter,	1770	40	7 6	1	5	4	2 6	1		35	100	110	
129	Young Sawyers',			4 6	1	2	5	3 6						

* The original instituters were children, who entered for a Pin: the Society is now very respectable.

† For the particulars of this Fund, see Widows' Fund Society.

CHAP. VI.

EDUCATION, &c.

THE attention which has been paid to the education of the lower orders of the Scottish nation has been proverbial over Europe for several centuries past.

In the year 1494, chap 54. of the Scotch Parliament, fines of £20 were enacted against all Barons and Freeholders "who do not put their sons to the schules, fra they be sex or nine yeires of age." From the Reformation in 1560 till 1620, numerous attempts were made by the Scotch Parliaments to encourage learning, and many privileges similar to benefit of Clergy granted to those who were considered scholars. In the Statute of 1579, chap. 74, for the punishment of strong and idle beggars, it was enacted concerning such persons that came under the penalty of the Act, between the ages of fourteen and seventy years, "that their eares may be nayled to the Trone, or to anither tree, and their eares cutted off, and banished the Countrie, and gif thereafter they be found againe, that they be hanged;" and, in a further part of the same Act, a description is given of those who are to be esteemed vagabonds, and idle beggars; from which it may be inferred, that even beggars attended the Universities. A student was rewarded, by a special permission, to beg, and privileged to ask alms; the words are, "all vagabond schollers of the Universities of Sant Andrew's, Glasgow, and Abirdine, not licensed by the Rector and Dean of Facultie of the Universitie, to ask alms." The value of this begging privilege, in those times, was very great, since a licence preserved a student from the punishment of death, which was to be inflicted on those found guilty of repeated begging.

Among other reasons which might be adduced for the early instruction of the Scottish nation, it may be remarked, that the Reformation from Popery, in almost all the countries which had embraced the Protestant faith, owed a great deal to the energies and exertions of their respective princes, while in Scotland, the Reformation principles emanated solely from the people, who had but just thrown off the Papal hierarchy, when James VI., and his Son and Grandson, Charles I. and II., showed an inveterate deter-

mination to compel their subjects in Scotland to accept of a form of Church government, contrary to the dictates of their consciences.

As Glasgow thus early became one of the chief theatres for religious discussion, and stood nobly out for the Presbyterian form of Church government, her sons gradually became adepts in religious controversy, and the knowledge of the Scriptures; and it is to these pursuits, and the knowledge of Divine Revelation, however much they may be now slighted as unimportant or unintelligible, that Scotland in general, and Glasgow in particular, have deservedly stood so high in the estimation of her neighbours for the general diffusion of knowledge among the various orders of the people. For, according as a father found himself enabled to defend the religious tenets which he had espoused, he felt an honest pride in contributing to the information of his sons; and when local and particular societies increased in numbers, by the unexampled progress of the manufactures, public institutions have not been wanting to infuse the principles of religious and useful information into the minds of juvenile incomers.

It is not necessary in an article of this nature, nor does the writer feel himself qualified, to refute all the illiberal arguments which have been brought against the principle of educating the lower orders of the people; the following, which has been taken from the work of a respectable writer on Political Science, late of this City, shall suffice.

" The opponents to the education of the poor assert, that even being able to read, renders the lower classes of the people impatient of labour, dissatisfied with their condition, turbulent in their dispositions, and apt to find fault with the religious and political establishments of the Country. The wants of society, say they, require that some be employed in the lowest and most degrading offices; and to what purpose will it be to improve the minds of those who can be happy only in proportion as their ideas are groveling and unrefined?

" In knowledge itself, there is surely nothing that can injure the human character. On the contrary, by its means the mind is led to those energies which contribute to usefulness here, and happiness hereafter. It is surely fallacy to imagine, that reading and writing, the ordinary accomplishments of even the poorer classes of the Scottish nation, should puff up weak minds with fancied consequence,

prepare the way for continued mortification, and render the ordinary affairs of life irksome. On the contrary, the people of Scotland, enjoying these benefits, may surely challenge a comparison for honesty, industry, and submission to the laws, with the more ignorant population of other nations."

UNIVERSITY.

To give a distinct account of the University of Glasgow, it is necessary to consider it during three periods, *viz.* before the reformation from Popery, that which succeeded it, and the present mode of conducting education, according to the improvements in literature and the state of society.

ORIGIN.—At the request of King James II., Pope Nicholas V. granted a Bull, constituting a University, to continue, in all time to come, in the City of Glasgow, it being a notable place, with good air, and plenty of provisions for human life; and by his apostolical authority, ordained, that its Doctors, Masters, Readers, and Students, should enjoy all the privileges, liberties, honours, exemptions, and immunities, as he had granted to the University of his City of Bononia; he likewise appointed William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, and his successors in that See, Chancellors of the University, and to have the same authority over the Doctors, Masters, Readers, and Scholars, as the Chancellors of the University of Bononia. This Bull is dated at Rome, 7th January 1450, in the 4th year of his pontificate.

ESTABLISHMENT.—By the care of the Bishop and his Chapter, a body of statutes were prepared, and a University established in the year 1451, consisting, besides the Chancellor, of a Rector and Masters of the four Faculties, who had taken their degrees in other Universities, and students, who, after a course of study, might be promoted to academical degrees. That this Institution might open with the greater celebrity, the Bishop had procured and published a Bull from the Pope, granting a universal indulgence to all faithful Christians who should visit the Cathedral Church of Glasgow in the year 1451. It appears, that David Cadzow, a Canon of Glasgow, was the first Rector, and that he was re-elected in 1452. He incorporated more than 100 Members during two years; most of them were secular or regular Clergy, Canons, Rectors, Vicars, Abbots, Priors, and Monks. Andrew Stuart, brother to King James II., was Sub-Dean in 1456.

EXEMPTIONS.—The Clergy were the more willing to attend the University, as the Bishop procured Royal Charters and Acts of Parliament, exempting them from all taxes and public burthens, and from their residence in their own cures.

ROYAL CHARTER.—King James II. granted a Royal Charter in 1453, in favour of the University, by which the Rectors, the Deans of the Faculties, the Procurators of the four nations, (afterwards explained,) the Masters, Regents, and Scholars, as well as the Beadles, Writers, Stationers, and Parchment-Makers, are exempted from all taxes, watchings, and wardings, weapon-schawing, &c.

PRIVILEGES AND POWERS.—The foregoing privileges were renewed by subsequent Acts of Parliament, and others added. We find, that when a tax of one-eighth part of all ecclesiastical livings were exacted for the defence of the nation against the English, that the Clergy in the University of Glasgow were exempted. The right of exemption from taxation was sustained by the Lords of the Court of Session, on the 20th of November 1633. The Bishop exempted the Members of the University from all toll or custom on the buying, selling, or transporting of provisions. He also obliged the Magistrates of Glasgow, upon their election, to swear that they should observe, and cause to be observed, the liberties, immunities, and statutes of the University.

CAPITAL TRIAL.—There is one instance of the Rector's Court trying a Student for murder. In 1670, Bartoure was tried before Mr. Archibald Fleming, Rector, and was acquitted by the Jury.

CONSTITUTION.—*Election of Office-bearers, &c.*—The whole incorporated Members, Students, as well as Doctors and Masters, were divided into four parts, called the Quatuor Nations, according to the place of their nativity. The whole realm of Scotland and the Isles was distinguished into four districts, under the names of Clydesdale, Teviotdale, Albany, and Rothsay. A meeting of the whole University was annually called on the next day after St. Crispin's day. This meeting was called the Congregatio Universitatis; and, being divided into four nations, each nation, by itself, chose a Procurator and an Intrant; and the Intrants meeting by themselves, made choice of a Rector and a Deputatus of each nation, who were assistants and assessors to the Rector.

FUNCTIONS.—The Rector and Deputati had several functions.

1*st*, They were Judges in all civil and criminal causes, wherein

any Member of the University was a party. Every Member who either sued or answered before any other Court, was guilty of perjury, and incurred the penalty of expulsion. The Ecclesiastics in the University, to whatever Diocese they belonged, could not be called before their rural Deans.

2*d*, All Members were incorporated by the Rector and Deputati, after taking an oath to obey the Rector and his Successors, to observe the statutes, and preserve the privileges of the University, and not to reveal its secrets to its prejudice, to whatever station they should arrive.

3*d*, The Rector and Deputati were the Council of the University, who deliberated upon, and digested all matters to be brought before the congregation of Doctors and Masters; and the determinations of the Doctors and Masters, in such cases, were accounted, in respect of authority, next to the statutes.

Two other office-bearers were chosen annually, on the morrow after St. Crispin's day; *viz.* a Bursarius, who kept the University purse, and accounted for what he had received and expended; and a Promoter, whose office was to see that the statutes were observed, and to bring delinquents before the Rector's Court, which had power to enforce the statutes, or to dispense with them in cases that were not declared to be indispensible.

Faculties.—A second division of the University, was into its different Faculties. The Pope's Bull mentions four by name; *viz.* Theology, Canon Law, Civil Law, and the Arts. All others are comprehended in a general clause, *et in quacunque licita facultate.* In the dark ages, the professions of theology, canon aud civil law, were called the three learned professions, as being the only professions in which learning was expected or thought necessary. They fitted men for the most honourable and lucrative employments, for the highest dignities in the Church, for the councils of Kings, for the offices of Judges at home, and of Ambassadors to foreign courts. To train men to eminence in these professions, was the first intention of Universities. The arts, under which was comprehended logic, physics, and morals, were considered as a necessary introduction to the learned professions, and, therefore, a necessary part of study in every University.

Their Plan.—The plan upon which Universities were incorporated by the Popes, was very like to that of incorporated towns

and burghs, and perhaps was borrowed from it. The University corresponds to the whole incorporation of the burgh; the different faculties to the different companies of the trades or crafts, into which the burgh is divided. A company is a smaller incorporaton, subordinate to that of the burgh; has the power of choosing its own head, or Deacon, and an authority over those who are in the course of being trained to the same craft. The companies, in the incorporated towns, were anciently called Collegia, or Colleges; and the whole incorporation, comprehending all the companies, was called the Universitas of that town. These names were, by analogy, applied to corporations of the learned professions, and at last appropriated to them. The word used in Pope Nicholas' Bull is not Universitas, but Studiam Generale; and the University of Bononia he calls Studium Bononiense; but, in the Charter of King James II. in 1453, we have—Alma Universitas Glasguensis, filia nostra dilecta.

Government.—The government of a Faculty was very similar to that of the University. Each Faculty had its own statutes, determining the time of study, and the exercises and examinations requisite for attaining degrees in that Faculty. Each chose annually its own Dean, its own Bursarius, and sometimes four Deputati as a Council to the Dean. We know very little of the three higher Faculties in this University, as there is no record extant, either of their statutes or transactions.

Degrees.—A third division, was according to the academical degree of every Member. The highest degree in Theology, Canon and Civil Law, was that of Doctor; and in the Arts, that of Master. In some Universities, Masters of Arts are called Doctors of Philosophy; but in most, they are distinguished by the name of Master, from those who have the highest degree in any of the higher Faculties. A Master, however, might be chosen to be Rector, or Deputatus, as well as Doctor. In all the Faculties, there were two degrees by which a man rose to the highest. These were Bachelor and Licentiate. The degree of Licentiate, as well as that of Doctor or Master, was conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. The requisites to all the degrees, was a certain time of study, and the having heard certain books prelected upon, and certain exercises and examinations. In Bachelors of the Arts fifteen years of age; and in Masters, twenty. It was forbidden.

under a heavy penalty, to give any man the title of Master, by word or writing, who had not attained that degree; and the penalty was still more heavy, if any man took it to himself before he had lawfully obtained it. Academical degrees were considered as of Divine institution, (probably because instituted by Popes, who were thought to be inspired by the Holy Ghost,) and, therefore, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor conferred degrees in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Teaching.—The last division we shall mention, is into Teachers and those who were taught. On this part of the constitution, the records that are extant leave us much in the dark. We know that four Faculties were established; because, in the oath taken by Masters of Arts, they swore to promote peace among the four Faculties, especially with the Faculty of Theology. A School of Canon Law is mentioned as being in disrepair, and to be repaired out of the University purse; and, it appears, that degrees were conferred both in that Faculty and in Theology. Andreas De Garlies, Doctor in Medicinis, was incorporated in 1469, but his name is never mentioned again, nor any thing else that relates to medicine. It is probable, therefore, that there was no Faculty of Medicine, nor any teaching of that science. Of the teaching in the Faculty of Arts, we have more full information from two manuscripts in parchment; one of which contains the statutes of the Faculty and its conclusions; and the other, the minutes of its meetings and transactions, from 1451 to 1509, and from 1535 to 1555. These manuscripts were transcribed, by order of the University, in 1769.

Pædagogium.—Some years after the University was founded, many of the Students were young men, to whom tuition, as well as teaching, was necessary; and, therefore, provision was made, that they should live and eat in one house, which was called Pædagogium, or the College of Arts, where they were taught and governed by certain Masters, who were called Regentes in Artibus. This College was at first on the south side of the Rottenrow, and probably was a part of the property of the Bishop and Chapter, but afterwards a tenement was bequeathed, by Lord Hamilton, for the College of Arts, where the College now stands.

Regents.—At first there were three Regents in the Arts, viz. Alexander Geddes, a Cistertian Monk, Duncan Bunch, and William

Arthurlie. Afterwards, we find sometimes two and sometimes but one. It seems to have been the most laborious and least coveted office in the University. Besides teaching and presiding in disputations, *omni die legibili*, they lived within the College, ate at a common table with the Students of Arts, visited the rooms of the Students before nine at night, when the gates were shut, and at five in the morning, and assisted in all examinations for degrees in Arts. In the beginning of every session, they proposed to the Faculty the books they intended to prelect upon, and had their permission. There was no salary for this office for many years, and the fees, paid by the hearers, were very small. Twice we find a Regent presented by the Chancellor, and one of these he turned off for insufficiency in two or three years. One the Faculty turned out for insufficiency, and put two in his place, with power to choose a third, with the consent of the Faculty, if they found it proper. All that had this office, excepting two, continued in it but a few years; and very often one who was not a Member of the Faculty was called to this office, and made a Regent immediately, upon being incorporated. From these particulars, it is probable that there was no competition, either for this office or for the patronage of it, but rather some difficulty to find persons qualified who were willing to take it.

Property.—It may appear strange, that this University was founded without any property in lands, houses, or rents. It came into the world as naked as every individual does. The Congregatio Universitatis was always held at the Cathedral. Sometimes the Doctors and Masters met at the Convent of the Dominicans, or Predicators, as they were called. All the lectures we find mentioned in Theology, Canon or Civil Law, were read there. There was a University purse, into which some perquisites paid at incorporation, and at examinations, and promotions to degrees, were put. From this purse, caps of ceremony were furnished after some years; but to defray the expense of a silver rod or mace, to be carried before the Rector at certain solemnities, it was found necessary to tax all the incorporated Members; and on that occasion, we are told, that David Cadzow, who was then Rector, gave twenty nobles.

Two or three Chaplainaries were bequeathed under the patronage of the University, by some of its first Members. The duty of the

Chaplain was to perform certain masses, at such an altar, for the souls of the founder and his friends, for which he had a small annuity. These Chaplainaries were commonly given to some of the Regents of the College of Arts; perhaps, because they were the poorest of the sacerdotal order in the University. This patronage and this purse, so far as appears, were all the property which the University ever possessed. Nor does it appear that the Faculties of Theology, Canon or Civil Law, ever had any property. The individuals had rich livings through all parts of the nation, Abbacies, Priories, Prebendaries, Rectories, and Vicarages; but the community had nothing. Its privileges were the inducement to bring rich Ecclesiastics into a Society, in which they lived at ease, free of all taxes, and subject to no authority but that of their own Rector.

The College of Arts, however, being perhaps thought the most useful part of the whole, and entitled to public favour, as entrusted with the education of youth, soon came to have some property. In the year 1459, James, Lord Hamilton*, bequeathed to Mr. Duncan Bunch, principal Regent of the College of Arts, and his successors, Regents, for the use of the said College, a tenement, with the pertinents, lying on the north side of the Church and Convent of the Predicators; together with four acres of land in the Dowhill.* From this time, we find the purse of the Faculty of Arts, which appears to have been heavier than that of the University, employed in repairing and adding to the buildings of the College, furnishing rooms for the Regents and Students, and things necessary for the kitchen and a common table.

In the year 1486, another tenement, adjoining to the College, was bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Arthurlie. By this time, many of the Students of Arts were the youth of the nation, whose good education was a matter of importance to the public. They were distinguished, according to their rank, into sons of noblemen, of gentlemen, and those of meaner rank, and, in the expense of their education, were taxed accordingly.

* When James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed the tenement, and the ground, which now forms a part of the College Garden, he required the Regents and Students every day after dinner and after supper, to stand up and pray for the souls of him, Lord James, of Euphemia, his Spouse, Countess of Douglas, of his ancestors and successors, and of all from whom he has received any benefit, for which he has not made a proper return.

Such, as far as we can learn, was the constitution of the University of Glasgow before the Reformation. There is reason to think, that when the zeal in favour of a new Institution began to cool, the three higher Faculties gradually declined into inactivity.

History after the Reformation.

The reformation in religion, established by Act of Parliament in the year 1560, brought the University of Glasgow almost to annihilation. The dignitaries of the Church and Convents, of whom its Doctors and Masters were composed, were no more. The Chancellor, James Beaton, fled to France, and carried with him the plate of the Cathedral, with the Bulls, Charter, and Rights, both of the see and of the University, which he deposited partly in the Convent of the Carthusians, and partly in the Scotch College at Paris, (where they lately were,) to be restored when Popery should be re-established. It ought to be observed to the honour of that College, that they have always been ready to give extracts from the originals deposited with them, as well as to gratify the curious by the inspection of them; the late Principal Gordon of that College, made a present to the University of Glasgow, of a copy of the Chartulary of the Chapter of Glasgow, notorially attested.

All that was now to be seen of the University, was that small part, called the College of Arts, or Pædagogium; the least in dignity, though, perhaps, not the least useful. This small part, with its small property, probably much impaired by the confusion of the times, and the loss of rights, remained as a relict of the ancient University, and the seed of a reformed University, dependent for its subsistence and growth on future benefactions. The rich fabric of the Popish hierarchy in Scotland, was pulled down with more zeal than prudence, by a fierce nation, long oppressed, and little accustomed to regular government. All who had power or interest scrambled for the wreck. The Crown, the Nobility, and the Cities, were enriched by it; some crumbs came, by second hand, to the Universities.

Queen Mary's Charter.—The first who had compassion on the University of Glasgow, in its depressed state, was the famous and the unfortunate Queen Mary. In a Charter granted by her, and to which her privy seal is appended, dated the 13th July 1560, there is the following narrative; "Forasmuch as, within the Citie

of Glasgow, ane Colledge and Universitie was devysit to be hade, &c. of the whilke Colledge, ane part of the scoles and chalmers being bigget, the rest thairof, alsweil dwellings, as provision for the poor Bursars and Maisters to teach, ceasit; swa that the samyn appearit rather to be the decay of ane Universitie, nor onie ways to be reckonit ane establishit foundation." Therefore, for the zeal she bore to letters, &c. she founds five poor children, Bursars within the said College, to be called in all times to come, Bursars of her foundation; and for their sustentation, she gives to the Masters of the said College and University, the Manse and Kirk of the Friars Predicatores, with thirteen acres of ground adjacent; and several other rent and annuities therein named, which had belonged to the said Friars.

Burgh Charter.—The next benefaction, made to this College, is contained in a Charter granted by Sir John Stuart of Minto, Provost, with the Baillies, Council, and Community, of the City of Glasgow, in the year 1572; and ratified by the Parliament the same year. They, considering, that besides other detriment their Town sustained, their Schools and Colleges were utterly ruined; and their youth, who were wont to be trained to probity and good morals, left to be corrupted by idleness and wantonness: and, being earnestly desirous to remedy so great an evil, by the exhortation, counsel, and aid of the most respectable Mr. Andrew Hay, Rector of the Church of Renfrew, and Vice-Superintendent, and Rector for the time, of their University of Glasgow, resolved to restore, renew, and give a new foundation, to the *Pædagogium*. For this purpose, they annex to the said College, and to the Regents and Students after named, residing within it, being fifteen persons in all, " for their honest and commodious sustentation, all and sundry the lands, tenements, houses, and biggings, kirks, chapels, yards, orchards, crofts, annual rents, fruits, duties, profits and emoluments, mails, obit-silver, and anniversaries whatsoever; which pertained to whatsoever chapels, altarages, prebendaries, founded in whatever kirk or college within the said City; or of the places of all the Friars of the same City, according to the gift made to them by the Queen, under the great seal, the 26th of March 1566." They likewise will and declare, " that the said College, the fifteen persons above mentioned, and all others who shall be Students in the same, and their servants, shall be exempted *ab omni jurisdictione ordinaria*,

*necnon ab omnibus customis, exactionibus pedariis, intra civitatem nostram impositis, vel imponendis**." It is understood to be in consequence of this Charter, that the Magistrates of Glasgow, or a deputation from them, still continue annually to inspect the accompts of the old revenue of the College, in which the particulars of the donation were comprehended, though the greatest part of it, which consisted of small ground-annuals, is now lost. One might think, that, when to the former revenue of the College were added these donations of Queen Mary, and of the City of Glasgow, it must have been completely endowed for the maintenance of fifteen persons; yet it was soon found necessary to increase the revenue, and to diminish the number of persons to be maintained by it. For although the property of the Dominican Friars in Glasgow, was certainly very considerable before the Reformation, yet all that the College could make effectual of that, and all their funds taken together, amounted only, by their rental, to £300 Scotch money.

A more effectual benefaction was made to this poor Society in the year 1577, by King James VI., in his minority, with the advice and consent of the Earl of Morton, Regent of the Kingdom. That was the Rectory and Vicarage of the Parish of Govan, of which the Incumbent was lately dead, and the value reckoned about twenty-four chalders. It was found, however, that the late Incumbent had, before his death, given a nineteen years' lease of the temporality to a friend, and that friend had transferred his right to a man in power. By this, and some other incumbrances, all that the College could draw from it, for about twenty-years, was only 300 merks yearly.

Modern Constitution.

New Royal Charter.—With this gift, King James gave a Charter of foundation to the College; which, in its most essential articles, has continued in force to this day. It is commonly called the *Nova Erectio.* The persons founded by this Charter are twelve; a Principal, three Regents, four Bursars, a Steward, a Cook, a Porter, and a Servant to the Principal.

Establishment.—The Principal was to teach Theology one day, and Hebrew and Syriac the next, alternately through the

* From all ordinary jurisdiction, from all customs and charges imposed, or to be imposed, within our City.

week; and to preach in the Church of Govan on Sunday. Of the Regents, one was to teach Greek and Rhetoric; another, Dialectics, Morals, and Politics, with the elements of Arithmetic and Geometry; and the third, who was also Sub-Principal, was to teach all the branches of Physiology and Geography, Chronology and Astrology. The Principal to be presented by the Crown. The Regents to be elected by the Rector, Dean of Faculty, and the Principal. The Regents were not, as was the custom of other Scotch Universities, to carry on their Students through the three years' course, but to keep by one profession; so that the Student had a new Regent every year. The Bursars were to be maintained for three years and a half within the College, that being the time required in the Scotch Universities for acquiring the degree of Master of Arts. The Steward was to collect the whole revenues, and to provide all necessaries for the College table, and to give an account every day, to the Principal and Regents, of his disbursements. The Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the Minister of Glasgow, are authorized to visit the College four times in the year; to examine and authenticate the public accounts; and to see that all things be carried on according to the intention of this foundation, and to correct what was not.

Privileges and Exemptions.—All donations formerly made to the College, by whatsoever person or persons, of whatsoever rank, are ratified. And the whole revenue, formerly belonging to, or now granted, the King declares and ordains, for him and his successors, shall be enjoyed by the same College, free from any taxation of a third part, or any other taxation whatsoever; any law, custom, act, or ordinance of Parliament, notwithstanding. *Finally*, he wills and declares, that the College and University of Glasgow shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities, by his ancestors, by him, or any other way, granted to any University in his Kingdom, as freely, peaceably, and quietly, as if it had enjoyed them from ancient times, before the memory of men. This Charter was ratified by the King after he came to the years of majority, and confirmed by Act of Parliament in the year 1587.

Government.—In Glasgow, the whole property and revenue pertaining to the University, is vested in the College; and is administrated by a meeting of the Principal and Professors, commonly called the College Meeting, and very often, though, perhaps,

with less propriety, the Faculty Meeting. The record of this meeting is visited and authenticated by the Rector, Dean of Faculty, and the Minister of the High Church of Glasgow. Other business of the University, besides matters of revenue, and the discipline of the Students, is managed in what is called an University meeting or senate; in which the Rector and Dean of Faculty sit, along with the Principal and Professors. Indeed, besides the College, all that remains of the University, is a Chancellor, Rector, and Dean. We see that the *Nova Erectio* supposes their existence, but makes no change with regard to their powers, except in giving to the two last, together with the Minister of Glasgow, a visitorial power over the College. The Rector and Dean are chosen annually, much in the same manner as they were from the first foundation of the University. The Rector always names the Principal and Professors to be his Assessors, and, with them occasionally forms a Court of Law, for judging in pecuniary questions, and less atrocious crimes, wherein any Member of the University is a party. The University has always maintained its exemption from all jurisdiction of the City Magistrates, but not of the Sheriff, or Court of Session.

This may suffice for a general view of the constitution of the University, since the reformation from Popery. As to the state of its revenues during that period, it has been much indebted both to our Princes and subjects. Its declension before the reign of James VI. was not more remarkable than its progress since that period.

From the small beginning, derived from the bounty of that Prince, it continued to prosper to the era of the Restoration; having, at that time, besides a Principal, eight Professors, a Librarian, with a tolerable library, the number of its Bursars increased, and an additional number of other Students of all ranks. A renewal of the fabric (which had been ruinous) was begun and carried on, with great enlargement, in an elegant manner for the time, but not finished.

Donations.

Soon after the new foundation, in 1581, the Archbishop gave to the College, the customs of the City of Glasgow, by which it was enabled to found a fourth Regent. A new body of statutes was formed about this time, which are extant. By them it appears that

the Principal and four Regents were put to very hard and constant labour, and the Students kept under very strict discipline. Of the Regents, the first and highest was Professor of Physiology, and Sub-Principal; the second was Professor of Moral Philosophy; the third, of Logic and Rhetoric; and the fourth, of Greek. Their salaries rose in gradation; and when any of the higher offices became vacant, those who were in the lower were commonly advanced a step, and the new chosen Regent had the profession of Greek for his department.

In this state, the College continued for a long time, excepting that, in the year 1621, by a meeting of the Visitors, in which the Archbishop was present, the Principal was freed from the duty of preaching in the Church of Govan. A Minister was appointed to have the pastoral charge of that Parish, to whom a stipend was provided out of the tiends of the Parish. The patronage of the Church being reserved to the University, and the Minister being obliged " to read some public lecture in the common Schools of the College, as shall be prescribed to him by the Officers of the University and Masters of the College." This change they were enabled to make, from having, by Act of Parliament, in the year 1617, been vested in the tithes of the Parishes of Kilbride and Renfrew; burdened with the payment of stipends to the Ministers of these two Parishes, which are modified by the Act; and likewise burdened with the life-rent of the persons who were at that time titulars of these tithes. In the year 1637, it appears, that a Master or Professor *Humaniorum Literarum*, commonly called Professor of Humanity, had been founded.

In the year 1641, Charles I, by his signature, gavé to the College the temporality of the Bishopric of Galloway, reserving to himself the power of burdening it with the sum of £100 sterling, to any person he should name. This gift was confirmed by Act of Parliament, the same year. The office of the Chancellor of the University becoming vacant, by the abolition of Episcopal government in the Church, James, Marquis of Hamilton, was chosen Chancellor, and was the first layman who bore that office. After him, William, Earl of Glencairn, was chosen, in the year 1660.

Although the greatest part of the Masters submitted to the government of Oliver Cromwell, they privately wished a restoration of the Monarchy, under proper limitations; the Principal, Mr. Patrick

Gillespie, who was a zealous republican, and a friend to Oliver, obtained valuable favours for the University. The Protector and his Council renewed all its immunities and privileges, adding that of printing Bibles, and books on particular sciences. He confirmed all former foundations, mortifications, and donations, made in its favour, particularly that of the Bishopric of Galloway, to which he added the vacant stipends of the Parishes which had been in the patronage of the Bishop of Galloway, for seven years to come; and also, in perpetuity, the revenues of the Deanry and Sub-Deanry of Glasgow. This last gift, however was accompanied with several limitations and restrictions, by which the College had not the possession of the subjects while his power lasted; and his acts being rescinded at the Restoration, it fell, of course, and had no effect.

The re-establishment of Episcopal government in the Church, after the restoration of Charles II., gave a severe check to the prosperity of the University, by depriving it at once of the best part of its revenue, viz. that of the Bishopric of Galloway. Before arrangements could be made, suited to this impoverished state, a great debt was contracted. Of the eight professions which had been established, three were sunk, and those that remained were reduced to a very short allowance. The College now consisted of a Principal, a Professor of Theology, and four Regents; a very scanty revenue, sunk in debt; and a large fabric unfinished.

A visitation of the Universities was appointed by Parliament in the year 1664. The Noblemen, Gentlemen and Clergy, who visited the College of Glasgow, after a strict examination of their revenue, reported, "That the sum of three thousand nine hundred and forty-one pounds Scotch, yearly, will be necessar to be speedily provided for unto the University, or otherwise it must quickly decay and ruine." Besides this, they found it had a great load of debt, and that many professions were wanting which it ought to have, but cannot for the present possibly have for want of revenue. In this report, the visitors were unanimous.

In this state, the University remained till after the Revolution. It is true, that, in this interval, it received considerable donations and mortifications; but these were all appropriated, by the donors, either to the carrying on of the building, or to the foundation of Bursars, and were faithfully applied to these purposes; so that it must have required great economy in the Professors, as well as

great lenity in their creditors, to preserve them from bankruptcy, during this long interval.

In the year 1693, each of the Scotch Universities obtained a gift of £300 a-year, out of the Bishops' rents in Scotland. The sum payable to the University of Glasgow, was allocated upon the Archbishopric of Glasgow, and soon after, as the bishopric of Galloway could not be recovered, the college obtained a lease of the whole rent of the Archbishopric for nineteen years; which lease has, from time to time, been renewed by the Crown.

The University now began to raise her head, after a long period of depression by debt and poverty, and by the diminution of her Professors. The exertions which were made about this time, were encouraged by the great number of her Students. Principal Stirling, in his Diary, says, "that in the year 1702, the Students of Theology, Greek, and Philosophy, amounted to upwards of 402." The great demand for Clergymen to fill the vacant benefices, immediately after the establishment of the Presbyterian government, occasioned the attendance of a greater number of Students about the beginning of this century, than at any former period.

In the year 1706, the profession of Humanity was revived, and Mr. Andrew Ross was appointed Professor.

In the year 1708, Her Majesty, Queen Anne, was pleased to grant the University £210 sterling, yearly, payable out of the Exchequer; one part of which was appropriated for salaries to a Professor of Anatomy and Botany, and to a Professor of Oriental Languages; and another part of it for augmenting the Salaries of the Principal and Professors, according to a scheme of division mentioned in the deed. This gift has been renewed by all the subsequent Sovereigns.

The gift of £300 per annum, by King William, was for some time directed to be applied for extinguishing the College debts and supporting four Bursars. By a subsequent deed of Queen Anne, in the year 1713, part of it was continued for the said purposes, and the remainder appropriated for salaries to a Professor of Civil Law, and a Professor of Medicine.

His Majesty, King George I. was pleased to grant, out of the rents of the Archbishopric, a new gift of £170 per annum, which was appropriated for a salary to a Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and for augmenting the smaller salaries of the other Professors. By

these royal donations, the whole of the rent paid by the College, for the lease of the Archbishopric is exhausted, and regular accounts thereof are transmitted to the Exchequer.

George II. added another profession to this University.

Alexander M'Farlane, Esq. of Jamaica, had erected an Astronomical Observatory in that Island for his own use. At his death, he bequeathed his astronomical apparatus to the College of Glasgow, on condition that they should build an Observatory, and appoint an Observer. The College very readily accepted the condition, and built an Observatory; and, in the year 1760, His Majesty was pleased to grant a presentation to Dr. Alexander Wilson, to be Professor of Practical Astronomy and Observer, with a salary of £50 yearly out of the Exchequer.

It will not be expected that we should enumerate the donations made by subjects, of books or prints to the public library, or money to purchase books; of money for prizes to the more deserving Students in the several classes; of money for carrying on the buildings; of money, or land, for the foundation of Bursars in Philosophy, in Theology, and in Medicine. The names of many of these benefactors are now little known, but in the annals of the University of Glasgow, where they will always be preserved. Some may be mentioned, whose attention to the interest of this Society does them honour; among these are, Anne, Duchess of Hamilton; Rabina, Countess of Forfar; William, Earl of Dundonald; the Duke of Chandos; the Duke of Montrose; Dr. J. Leighton, Archbishop of Glasgow; and Boulter, Bishop of Armagh. Of commoners, Mr. Snell, Dr. Williams, Dr. Walton, and the late Dr. William Hunter, are distinguished by the largeness of their donations.

Present State.

From the foregoing statement, it appears that the ancient constitution of the University of Glasgow, in the distribution of sciences and modes of teaching, as well as in the form of its government, was very similar to that of all the other Universities of Europe. The alterations which it has undergone in latter times, are such as might be expected, from the changes of opinion with respect to literary objects, and from other varying circumstances. The progress of knowledge, and the increasing demand for literature, have produced many additional departments of science, to those which were originally thought worthy of a particular teacher. What is

called the Curriculum, or ordinary course of public education, comprehends at present five branches, the Latin and Greek languages, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy. These branches are understood to require the study of five separate sessions.*

During their attendance upon these courses of Languages and Philosophy, and particularly before they enter the class of Natural Philosophy, the Students are expected to acquire a knowledge of Mathematics and Algebra, for which there is a separate Professor, and which is understood to be subservient to Natural Philosophy, and to many of the practical arts. There is also a Professor of Practical Astronomy, whose business is to make observations, for the improvement of that great branch of Physics. After the course of general education, above mentioned, a provision is made for what are called the three learned professions, Divinity, Law, and Medicine. For the peculiar education of Churchmen, there are four Professors; the Principal, who is *primarius* Professor of Theology, and has, besides, the superintendence of the whole University; and the respective Professors of Theology, of Oriental Languages, and of Church History. This last is also Lecturer in Civil History.

In Law there is only one Professor.

There are, by the constitution, no more than two Professors allotted to the Faculty of Medicine; *viz.* a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and a Professor of Anatomy and Botany.

Regius Professors of Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery, have recently been appointed by the Crown; and the University, out of its own funds, has made an annual provision for Lecturers in Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany. These Lecturers are not members of the University.

At present, the establishment consists of a Lord Chancellor, Lord Rector, Dean of Faculty, a Reverend Principal, a Reverend Professor of Divinity, Professors of Church History, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Greek, Humanity, Civil Law, Medicine, Anatomy, Practical Astronomy, and the Regius Professors of Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery. The Crown presents to the following Chairs, *viz.* the Principality, Church History, Civil Law, Medicine,

* The students attending these classes wear scarlet gowns, and are usually called the Gown Classes.

Anatomy, Astronomy, Natural History, Surgery, and Midwifery. The College elects the Chancellor, the Dean of Faculty, and the Professors of Divinity, Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Greek, and Humanity. The Rector and Dean of Faculty are chosen annually. In choosing the former, the mode of election is materially different from that of the other office-bearers. He is elected by what is called the Comitia; that is, a Court consisting of the Office-bearers and Professors, and all the Students who have matriculated, by enrolling their names, and stating the place where they were born, and the name of their father, and his designation, &c. This Court which in 1815, consisted of about 1,400 Members; is divided into what is called the Four Nations, *viz.* the Glottiana, Transforthiana, Loudoniana, and Rothseiana. The majority of the Members of each nation constituting one vote: in case of an equality, the Rector has the casting vote. It has been usual, for a considerable time past, to re-elect the Rector for one year only. The Regius Professors have no vote in the Faculty: they, however, vote in the Senate, when the Dean is elected, in other University business, and also in the Comitia, in common with the matriculated Members.

The late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, of London, formerly an Alumnus of this University, and, during the whole of his life, warmly attached to its interests, bequeathed to the University, at his death, the whole of his Museum, one of the most valuable collections in Europe, of natural history, paintings, medals, anatomical preparations, books, &c. And, for the purpose of building a house for the reception of this noble donation, and establishing such new professions in Medicine as the University should judge expedient, he also bequeathed £8000 sterling.

Salaries, &c.—From the state of the University funds, the Professors are allowed very moderate salaries, so as to depend chiefly for subsistence upon the honorariums, or fees of their students. This, it is believed, has greatly promoted their zeal and their diligence in their several professions. In seminaries of literature, possessed of rich endowments, and where there is access to large ecclesiastical benefices, by seniority, the business of lecturing has generally gone into disuse, or been reduced to a mere matter of form; as few persons are willing to labour, who, by doing little,

or by following their amusement, find themselves in easy and comfortable circumstances. The department of teaching is likely, in such a case, to be devolved upon the junior members of the society, who discharge the office of private tutors; and who, from the moment they enter upon their office, are ready to consider it as a passing state, and to look forward to that period when they shall, in their turn, be freed from the drudgery of teaching.

Time of Lecturing, &c.—The uniform assiduity of the Professors in the University of Glasgow, and the length of time which they employ in lecturing, will afford an illustration of these remarks. The annual session for teaching, in the University, begins in the ordinary curriculum, on the 10th of October, and ends, in some of the classes, about the middle of May, and in others, continues till the 10th of June. The lectures, in all the other branches, commence on the 1st of November, and end about the beginning of May. The class of Botany begins on the 1st of May.

During this period, the business of the College continues without interruption. The Professors of Humanity, or Latin, and of Greek, lecture and examine their Students, receive and correct exercises, three hours every, and four hours for two days every week; the Professors of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, two hours every day, and three hours during a part of the session, except on Saturdays, when, on account of a general meeting of the public Students, there is only one lecture given; the other Professors lecture, in general one hour every day; the Professor of Mathematics, two hours every day, excepting Saturdays; the Professor of Law, in his public department, two hours; the Professor of practical Astronomy gives no public lecture.

The distribution of science, and the course of lectures, formerly established in all the Universities of Europe, were almost exclusively adapted to the education of Churchmen, and proceeded upon a much more limited state of knowledge than that which obtains at present. To accommodate instruction, therefore to the purposes and views of the nation at large, and to render the academical course useful in every situation, it is frequently necessary, in those Universities where any part of the old plan is retained, that the Professors should now treat their respective subjects in a different manner, and that what is comprehended under particular branches should be greatly varied and extended.

LATIN.—In the University of Glasgow, the Students who attend the Humanity lectures are supposed to have acquired the elements of the Latin tongue in public or private schools, and the Professor is employed in reading, explaining, and prelecting upon such Roman authors, as are most suited to carry on their progress in that language. To a class of more advanced Students, the Professor reads a course of lectures on the peculiarities and beauties of the Roman language, on the principles of classical composition, and on Roman antiquities.

GREEK.—In the ancient state of the University, it was probably not usual for any person to study under the Professor of Greek, until he had acquired some previous knowledge of the Greek language. But, as Greek is now seldom regularly taught in public schools, the Professor is under the necessity of instructing a great number in the very elements of that language. To a second set, who have made some proficiency in that respect, he is employed in reading, explaining, and prelecting upon those classical authors, from an acquaintance with whom, his hearers are most likely to imbibe a knowledge of Greek, and, at the same time, to improve their taste in literary composition. To a still more advanced set of Students, he also delivers a course of lectures on the higher branches of Greek literature, introducing a variety of disquisitions on the general principles of Grammar, of which the regular structure of that language affords such copious illustration.

PHILOSOPHY.—In the threefold distribution of Philosophy, in the Academical course, Logic has, in general, preceded the other two in the order of teaching, and has been considered as a necessary preparation for them. Before the Student entered upon the subjects of Moral and Natural Philosophy, it was thought proper to instruct him in the art of reasoning and disputation; and the Syllogistic art, taken from the Analytics of Aristotle, was, for many ages, considered as the most effectual and infallible instrument for that purpose. It was supposed to afford a mechanical mode of reasoning, by which, in all cases, truth and falsehood might be accurately distinguished. But the change of opinions on the subjects of literature, and on the means of comprehending them, has occasioned a correspondent alteration in the manner of treating this part of the academical course. The present Professor, after a short analysis of the powers of the understanding, and an explanation of

the terms necessary to comprehend the subjects of his course, gives a historical view of the rise and progress of the art of reasoning, and particularly of the Syllogistic method, which is rendered a matter of curiosity by the universal influence, which, for a long time, it obtained over the learned world: and then dedicates the greater part of his time to an illustration of the various mental operations, as they are expressed by the several modifications of speech and writing; which leads him to deliver a system of lectures on general Grammar, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres. This course, accompanied with suitable exercises and specimens, on the part of the Students, is properly placed at the entrance to Philosophy: no subjects are likely to be more interesting to young minds, at a time when their taste and feelings are beginning to open, and have naturally disposed them to the reading of such authors as are necessary to supply them with facts and materials for beginning and carrying on the important habits of reflection and investigation.

Moral Philosophy.—The lectures in the Moral Philosophy class consist of three principal divisions. The first comprehends Natural Theology, or the knowledge, confirmed by human reason, concerning the being, perfections, and operations of God. The second comprehends Ethics, or inquiries concerning the active powers of man, and the regulation of them, both in the pursuit of happiness, and in the practice of virtue, and, consequently, those questions that have been agitated concerning good and evil, right and wrong. The third comprehends Natural Jurisprudence, or the general rules of justice, which are founded upon the rights and conditions of man, whether considered as an individual, or as a member of a family, or as a member of some of those various forms of government which have arisen from the social combinations of mankind.

Natural Philosophy.—The lectures in Natural Philosophy comprehend a system of Physics, and are calculated, in like manner, to keep pace with those leading improvements and discoveries, in that branch of science, by which the present age is so much distinguished. The theoretical and experimental parts make the subjects of two separate courses. The apparatus for conducting the latter, is believed not to be inferior to any in Europe.

Mathematics.—The Professor of Mathematics has three separate courses; the first comprehends the elements of Geometry

and Algebra; the second, the higher parts of those sciences; the third, the general principles of Geometry and Astronomy. To teach the application of the speculative doctrines to the various practical arts, makes a very important object in this useful department of education.

THEOLOGY.—In the Faculty of Theology, the respective Professors of Theology, Church History, and Oriental Languages, deliver a system of lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion, on the History of the Church, and on the Hebrew Language. In the Theological class, no honorarium, or fee, is paid by the Students. If this regulation had been extended to all the sciences, it would probably have been fatal to academical activity; but, being limited to a single class, it has been counteracted by the influence of the general industry and exertion which pervade the society. No deficiency, therefore, is imputable to the Professor in this department, either with respect to zeal in teaching, or with respect to those liberal and tolerating principles which are so conformable to the spirit and genius of Christianity.

LAW.—The improvement of Law, in this University, seems to have excited less attention from Government than that of the other sciences, as this profession was not established till a late period, and as no provision has hitherto been made for dividing this branch of education among separate Professors. The want of competition appears to have had the usual effects; and the custom of lecturing in Latin was longer retained in this, than in the other sciences. The predecessor of the present Professor, was the first who prelected on Justinian's Institutes, in English, and this example has, for many years, been followed in the prelections upon the Pandects. It may be mentioned, as a strong instance of prepossession in favour of ancient usages, that, upon this last innovation, the Faculty of Advocates made application to the University of Glasgow, requesting, "that the old practice of teaching the Civil Law in Latin, might be restored." The Professor of Law, besides lecturing regularly upon the Institutes and Pandects of Justinian, delivers annually a course of lectures on the principles of Civil Government, including a particular account of the British Constitution; and, every second year, a course of lectures on the Law of Scotland, and the English Law.

MEDICINE.—The Professors and Lecturers in the Medical de-

partment, it would appear, have been less limited than those in some of the other parts of literature, by the effect of old institutions and prejudices. They have been thus enabled to accommodate their lectures to the progress of knowledge and discovery, and to those high improvements, which have, of late years, been introduced into all the sciences connected with the art of Medicine. The progress of Botany and Natural History, and the wonderful discoveries in Chemistry, have now extended the sphere of those useful branches beyond the mere purposes of the Physician, and have rendered a competent knowledge of them highly interesting to every man of liberal education.

Weekly Meeting.—Every Saturday there is a general meeting of all the public or gowned Students, which is attended by the Principal and their respective Professors. A Latin oration is delivered by the higher Students, in their turns; after which, all smaller matters of discipline are discussed. By this weekly meeting, the whole of the Students are brought, in a more particular manner, under the inspection of their teachers; and a good opportunity is regularly afforded of mutual information, respecting the studies and deportment of their Scholars.

Bursaries.—Besides the salaries bestowed upon Professors, additional encouragement has been often given to Universities, by the mortification of certain funds for the maintenance of Students.

The foundation by Mr. Snell deserves particularly to be mentioned, as perhaps one of the largest and most liberal in Britain. That gentleman, in the year 1688, bequeathed a considerable estate in Warwickshire for the support of Scotch Students at Baliol College, Oxford, who had studied some years at the University of Glasgow. By the rise in the value of lands, and the improvements which have from time to time been made on that estate, that fund now affords about £120 per annum, for ten years, to each of ten exhibitioners*. Another foundation, at the same College, of £20 per annum, to each of four Students, though under a different patronage, is generally given to the Glasgow exhibitioners, so that four of them have a stipend of £140 per annum, continuing for ten years. The University have the sole nomination or appointment of these exhibitioners.

* The proceeds of this estate, in 1799, amounted only to £70 to each of the exhibitioners.

RULES FOR OBTAINING DEGREES.—The candidates for degrees in Arts, are, by express regulations, obliged to attend the hours of lecture, and the separate hours of examination, in the curriculum, or public course, already mentioned; and the laws of the Church oblige all Students to pass the curriculum, before they can be enrolled Students of Theology. But no such qualification is requisite for entering upon the study of Law or Medicine. Such Students, in short, as are not upon any public foundation, or who do not intend to qualify themselves for the Church, may attend any of the lectures which they think most suited to their views; though in case of their deviating from the curriculum, they have not the benefit of the regular examinations and exercises of the public Students, nor can they obtain any University degree.

The rules for conferring degrees, were formerly much the same in the University of Glasgow, as in the other ancient Universities. In those days, when the art of disputation was considered as the ultimate object of academical education, the candidates were obliged, after a certain standing, or residence at the University, to compose and print a thesis, and to defend it in a public syllogistic disputation. But experience discovered that mode of trial to be inadequate to the purpose for which it was intended. It, by degrees, degenerated into a mere matter of form and ceremony. The same subjects of disputation, the same arguments of attack and defence, were preserved and handed down among the Students; the public disputations were not attended, so that degrees became not the rewards of abilities and diligence, but merely the marks of standing, or residence at the University. These circumstances gave occasion for a material change in the rules for conferring degrees in the University of Glasgow. The composing and defending of a thesis, have now become optional, on the part of the candidate. The same standing is still required, and the candidates for degrees in Arts, are obliged to undergo a minute examination, in the Greek and Roman Classics, in the different branches of Philosophy which compose the curriculum, and by each of the Professors in their respective branches; an examination which, in the manner it is conducted, gives the best opportunity of judging of the proficiency and literature of the candidates.

DEGREES IN THEOLOGY AND LAW.—Degrees in Theology, having no particular privileges in the Church attached to them,

under the Presbyterian form of government, are, without any regard to standing in the University, conferred on Clergymen, respectable for their abilities and literature. Degrees in Law are either bestowed upon eminent men, as marks of respect, or upon Students of a certain standing, after a regular examination of the candidate. The University of Glasgow admits Students who have passed a part of their academical course in other Universities, *ad eundem*, as it is commonly called; that is, whatever part of their academical course is finished at any other University, upon proper certificates, is admitted as a part of their standing in the University of Glasgow; so that, without again beginning their course, they can pass forward to degrees, and be enrolled Students of Theology.

Medical Degrees.—Degrees in Medicine are conferred, after having finished their medical course, at the University; or, upon proper certificates of having finished it at some eminent school of Physic; but the candidates are obliged to undergo both a private and public examination, on all the different branches of Medicine, before they can receive that honour. It is very common also for them, though not absolutely required, to defend a thesis in the Common Hall.

Prizes.—The institution of prizes, or rewards of literary merit, either in books or medals, to Students, during the course of their education, has now been tried for many years, in the University of Glasgow, and has been attended with the best effects. Every effort has been made to correct the common defects and irregularities in the distribution of prizes, and to render the competition fair and equal. Subjects of competition are prescribed, calculated to give scope to every kind of genius, and accommodated to the standing of the different Students.

Library.—The University Library, to which all the Students have easy access, is a large and valuable collection of books, among which are many now become very scarce. As it was founded about two centuries ago, it is enriched with many early editions; and proper attention has been paid, from time to time, to supply it with the more elegant and improved productions of the press, particularly in the classical departments. The funds, which are destined for its support and increase, are considerable; and many private donations of books have been made to it from time to time. It has been of late greatly enriched, in the mathematical department, by the

library of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Simpson, Professor of Mathematics; by the ingenuity of the late Dr. Wilson & Sons, type-founders; and the care and accuracy of the late Messrs. Foulis, printers to the University. The Library contains some of the most elegant editions of many valuable books, and has been increased in all the different departments of science.

ANTIQUITIES.—The College is in possession of a number of mile-stones, altars, and other remains of antiquity, which have been discovered in the ancient Roman wall, between the Forth and the Clyde.

WORSHIP.—During the session, there is public worship every Sunday in the College Chapel. One of the Professors, who has been ordained, preaches; the Students and families of the Professors generally compose the congregation.

LANDED PROPERTY, &c.—The College, though in some measure surrounded by the houses in the Town, is possessed of more than 20 acres of ground adjacent to its buildings. Upon the more distant part of this ground, and upon a small eminence, is erected the Observatory, properly fitted up, and supplied with the most improved instruments for the purposes of the Professor of Practical Astronomy. The College buildings are handsome and commodious. The Principal and all the Professors possess convenient houses, contiguous to the other public buildings; these buildings are surrounded by a garden of about ten acres, appropriated to the use of the Members of the University, and some part of it for exercise to the younger classes of Students.

Conclusion.

Upon the whole, this University, after experiencing many revolutions and turns of fortune, has, by favourable conjunctures, and by the bounty of the Sovereign and of the public, been raised to prosperous circumstances; and has, as an academical foundation, become possessed of some conspicuous advantages: its local situation, in the neighbourhood of an industrious City, and at some distance from the Capital, by which it is not exposed to the dissipation arising from a number of amusements, nor too remote from the topics of speculation suggested by the progress of philosophy, and the interesting business of society; the state of its revenue, sufficient, with economy in the management of the Society, to pro-

mote useful improvements; but not so large as to be productive of idleness, and the luxury of learned indolence; its institutions and government, by which no sort of monopoly is created in favour of particular sects, or particular branches of science, but persons of all persuasions are at liberty to follow that course of study, which they find suited to their various pursuits and prospects; lastly, its moderate discipline, endeavouring to regulate the behaviour of the Students, by a regard to interest and reputation, more than by authority; and substituting the anxious watchfulness of a parent, in place of the troublesome and vexatious interpositions of a prying, and perhaps unpopular, Magistrate.

In 1799, a very able and luminous account of the University was drawn up by some of its distinguished Professors, and published in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland; and it is from this account, that the foregoing description has been chiefly abridged. Since that period, the princely collection, termed the Hunterian Museum, has been removed to Glasgow, and placed in an appropriate building. The medals alone, which are not surpassed by any in Europe, unless it be by the Parisian collection, are valued at £30,000 sterling.

Office-bearers, in 1816.

His Grace the Duke of Montrose, *Chancellor.*
The Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk, *Rector.*
Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood, *Dean of Faculty.*
William Taylor, D. D. *Principal.*

Professors.	*Professions.*
Stevenson Macgill, D. D.	*Divinity.*
Patrick Cummin, LL. D. and Gavin Gibb, D. D.	*Oriental Languages.*
Josiah Walker,	*Humanity.*
John Young,	*Greek.*
William M'Turk, D. D.	*Church History.*
George Jardine,	*Logic.*
James Jeffrey, M. D.	*Anatomy.*
James Miller,	*Mathematics.*
Robert Freer, M. D.	*Medicine.*
James Mylne,	*Moral Philosophy.*
William Meikleham, LL. D.	*Natural Philosophy.*

Robert Davidson,..... *Civil Law.*
James Couper, D. D..... *Practical Astronomy.*
Lockhart Muirhead, R. P..... *Natural History.*
John Burns,* R. P..... *Surgery.*
James Towers, R. P..... *Midwifery.*

Lecturers.

Robert Cleghorn, M. D..... *Chemistry.*
Richard Millar, M. D..... *Materia Medica.*
Robert Graham, M. D..... *Botany.*†
Andrew & James Duncan, *Printers to the University.*

ANDERSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Office-bearers for 1816.

James Ewing, Esq. *President.*
James Laird, Esq. *Secretary.*
John Geddes, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Dr. Ure, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. &c.
Dr. Cummin, Professor of Botany.

This Institution, established in pursuance of the will of the late Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, dated 7th of May 1795, and endowed by him with a valuable Philosophical Apparatus, Museum, and Library, was incorporated by a Charter from the Magistrates of this City, on the 9th of June 1796. The Institution is continued under the inspection and control of the Lord Provost, and other honourable official persons, as ordinary visitors, and placed under the immediate superintendence of eighty-one Trustees, who are elected by ballot, and remain in office for life. These Trustees consist of nine classes of citizens, *viz.* the first class are Tradesmen; the second Agricul-

* The offices of Regius Professor of Surgery and Midwifery, were created in 1815.

† There being no Botanical Garden attached to the College, the citizens of Glasgow, have on the 9th of April 1817, (the very day this article went to press,) resolved to form a Botanical Garden in the vicinity of the City, in shares of Ten Guineas, the expence it is supposed will amount to £10,000. The establishment of this Garden, has been greatly owing to the exertions of Thomas Hopkirk, Esquire, Younger, of Dalbeth, who has distinguished himself, by the production of two very valuable treatises on Botany.

turists; the third Artists; the fourth Manufacturers; the fifth, Physicians and Surgeons; the sixth, Lawyers; the seventh, Divines; the eighth, Philosophers; the ninth, Kinsmen or Namesakes of the Donor. The Trustees elect annually by ballot, nine of their number to be Managers, to whom the principal affairs of the Institution are entrusted. These Managers, at their first meeting, elect by ballot, from their number, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The Professors are elected by the eighty-one Trustees.

The views of the venerable and justly celebrated Founder, embraced a complete circle of liberal education, adapted to the present improved state of society; circumstances, however, have hitherto limited the plan to Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Mathematics, and Geography. Popular and scientific lectures, from its commencement, were delivered to both sexes by Dr. Garnet, with great approbation, till in 1799, he received an appointment to be Professor of experimental Philosophy, Mechanics, and Chemistry, in the Royal Institution of London, which had been formed on the model of this primary institution.

Dr. Garnet was succeeded by Dr. Birkbeck, who, in addition to the branches taught by his predecessor, introduced a familiar system of Philosophical and Mechanical information to 500 operative mechanics, free of all expense. The experiments have been illustrated ever since, by an extensive and valuable apparatus, and the models for illustration, have never failed to be productive of the best effects on this useful class of the community. Dr. Ure succeeded Dr. Birkbeck in 1804; Mr. Robert Lothian, having resigned the Professorship of Mathematics and Geography, was succeeded in 1811, by Mr. John Cross. The Profession of Botany was not established till 1816.

The Managers of the Institution, have recently become proprietors of the extensive and commodious buildings, which they formerly rented in John-Street. To the original stock of apparatus, very considerable additions have lately been made; and the library has been enlarged by a valuable addition of the most approved Treatises on the science of Mechanics and Chemistry, &c. by the unremitting exertions of Dr. Ure.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

This Seminary is of very remote antiquity; it was organized long before the formation of the University in 1450, and is probably coeval with the erection of the Cathedral in Glasgow. From the Reformation in 1560 till the Revolution, this School was very respectable;* and since the latter period, it has uniformly maintained a pre-eminent character. On the 28th of October 1595, the Presbytery, or the exercise, as it was then called, ordained the Regents in the College to try the Irish Scholars in the Grammar-School "twiching" the heads of religion. At that period, the School met at five o'clock in the morning.

On the 3d of January 1598, the Students, who had become very numerous, were ordered to assemble together in the Hie Kirk, during divine service, the Master of the Grammar-School was at that time *ex officio*, a member of the Presbytery of Glasgow. The School buildings in Grey Friar's Wynd having become very old, and gone into decay, the Exercise, which had been formerly held there, was, on the 11th of March 1601, ordered to meet in the Hie Kirk, during the time of bigging the Grammar-School. In 1615, Mr. John Blackburn, the Master of the Grammar-School, went to be Minister of the Barony Church; on the 29th of December in the same year, Provost Hamilton requested the Presbytery to assist him in looking out for a fit person to fill the place of Mr. John, who had for a long time acquitted himself with great ability. In 1620 the system by which the school had been conducted, underwent a material alteration, the Committee of Management directed that the following regulations should be strictly attended to, *viz.*

"*The way how the Morning is to be imployed.*

"1. Fra six till sevin, all the Schollars learn the repetitions out of the Grammar.

"2. Let that repetition be examined before aught hours.

"3. The first three classes, let them have twa repetitions. The fourt and fyft, let them also have twa repetitions.

"4. The Lessouns will requyr more nor ane hour to be taught to the three superior classes.

* In the years 1592 and 1594, the Teacher of the Grammar-School was Rector of the University.

" 5. Let the Lessouns be taught to the inferior classes within the tyme.

" 6. Let all the classes together, after the lessouns ar taught, expon till nyn hours.

" *The Fore and Afternoon.*

" So sune as the Schollars return fra Breakfast, let ane hour be imployed in exponing thair lessouns, and in getting the parts thairof.

" 2. Let them have a theme every oyr day, that is, on Monday and Wednesday; the Monday theme being corrected that day shall of new be made again be the Schollars upon Tuesday, and wtall corrected, that day at qlk tyme the latin sall be givin them, out of the Author out of the qlk theme is taught.

" 3. Let ane hour be allotted evere day to correct the themes.

" 4. Let them have ane hour and ane halfe, in the day, to get thair lessouns perqueir.

" 5. Let ane hour and ane halfe be imployed in heiring the lessouns perquier, and examining thairof; qrof only halfe ane hour is allotted for saying perquier.

" *The course for Friday.*

" 1. Fra sax till aught in the morning let them get thair repetition in the Gramer, and say it, qlk sall be the Gramer of that same ouke. Let that same Gramer be examined from eight till nyne.

" 2. Fra that tyme till three, afternoon, (excepting the tyme betwixt ten and twelf, quhen they make thair theme and verse,) let them get thair repetition of the Author, with thair pairts thairof.

" 3. Fra three, afternoon, till fyve, let them say perqueir thair repetition of the Author, and be examined of the pairts yrof.

" 4. Fra fyve till sax let them be prepairing for thair Sattarday's disputs.

Sattarday.

" 1. Disput till nyne in the morning.

" 2. Writt betwixt ten and twelf in the forenoon.

" 3. Let a pairt of Ursine's Catechism be taught in the afternoon to the three superior classes, and a pairt of the Inglish Catechise to the laighest classes.

The Sabbath.

" Let the Catechise be explained on the Sabbath in the morning, and examined in the afternoon. Let the lessouns prescrybed out of

the Catechise, on Sattarday's afternoon, be said perqueir on Monday, in the morning.

" The ordoure yat is followed in teaching the Gramer Schoole is, in every point, conform to the formentionet directions, except in the subsequent particulars, quhich maks the former directione mor perfyte.

" 1. In the Fryday morning, after the repetitions in the Gramer ar hearkened, the Master of the Schoole taks ane accompt of the Consours betwixt aught and nyne hours, yt discipline may be keeped up, and the Schollars restrained from looseness and disorder

" 2. Upon Sattarday, in the forenoon, a little after eleven hours, the Theames ar examined qlk war taught yem on the Fryday, and ye correct yrof out of the print booke given into yem, qlk they wryt in yr Libellis, and gets them perqueir: qlk is the order followed by the Master on all occasions.

" 3. The two superior classes gets Buchanan's Psal. dictate unto them: Ursine, his Catechisme, is taught to the fourte classe, and dialogi sacri to the third, upon the Sattarday afternoone.

" 4. Upon the Sabbath, in the morning, above fourtie or fiftie of the Schollars conveens not, the Seats in the Kirk not being able to conteane them, and yrfor the Catechisme is explained and examined at four hours, after both sermons is endit, the whole Schollars being public convened; and upon the Monday morning, after they have repeated yr sacred lessouns in the Psal. Dialog. and Ursine: ane accompt is taken of yr diligence in hearing the Sermons.

" (Signed.) A. KINCAID."

It seems to be very probable, that the School was conducted agreeable to the foregoing regulations till 1685; on the 6th of August, in that year, the Magistrates desired the Ministers of the City, and the Regents of the College, to inspect and consider the state of the School, and to report their opinion; these bodies having met, and chosen Principal Fall * to be their convener, gave in the following report, or advice:

* The advice of the Professors and Ministers, were inclosed in a letter from Principal Fall, to Provost Johnston, of which the following is a copy.

College of Glasgow, Oct. 17, 1685.

" MY LORD,

" I send your Lordship here enclosed, the result of that meeting, the Masters of the College, and the Ministers of this City had together, at your

" Advice of the Principall and Masters of the Colledge, with the Ministers of the Citty for ordering the Gramer School thereof, October 12th, 1685.

" *Att the Colledge of Glasgow, the* 12 *day of Octob.* 85.

" The qlk day, the Provest and rest of the Magistrats of the Burgh of Glasgow, Masters of the Colledge, and Ministers of the sd towne, being mett in the Gramer School for visiteing thereof, and having had Leall conferences amoung themselves, and with the Masters of the sd School, concerning its order, discipline, and method of teaching. The Magistrats foresd desyred of the Masters of the Colledge, yt they, together with the Ministers, would meet at their conveniency, and give their opinions in the matter foresaid.

" Who, being accordingly mett, and takeing into their serious consideration, the concern and flourisheing of the Gramer School, and, in order thereto the necessity of ane good correspondence betwixt it and the Humanity Class, think it fitt to propose their thoughts in the articles following:

" 1o. That the Schollars who first enter the Gramer-School, to learne Latine, shall continue in the same for fyve years, corresponding to qch there shall be fyve classes in the said school; the first, and highest, of which, after they have compleated their fyft year, shall be received in the Colledge to the Humanity Class, allenarly; and shall not *per saltum* ascend to any other superior class within the Colledge. This also is to be expressly understood concerning the present high class, qch is fit to enter the Humanity Class only, for this yeir.

" 2do. That the Masters of the Colledge will partly take care, that the meetings and vacancy of the Humanity Class be so ordered yt the Schollars, who enter from the Gramer-School to it, shall thereby receive no detriment.

" 3io. That the Schollars in the Gramer School, the first yier of

Lordship's and the Bailiff's desires, on Monday last. It contains one joynt opinion, what we judge fit to raise both the reputation of your Gramer School, and make your children distinguishable for their proficiency, from those who are educated at Country Schools.

" But because there is one article in this advice, relateing to the good understanding we wish may be betwixt our Humanity Classe, and your Gramer School, which I am informed, is misconstructed by some of your number, and others of the Town; it is therefore my very humble request, that your Lordship and Town Council, take no more notice of that article, except to cause to be remembered

their entry to the fyfth, and lowest, class, shall be taught the common Rudiments of Latin, including the Vocables, dicta sapientium, Sulpitii, &c. as they are pretly taught in the sd School.

" 4to. That the 2d yeir they ascend to the 4th class, wherein, after haveing repeated over the Rudiments, they are to learn the large halfe of the first part of Despauter's Gramer, together with Corderii, Erasmi minora colloquia, some select Epistles of Cicero and Cato.

" 5to. That the third yeir they advance to the 3d class, in qch is to be taught the other halfe of the first part of the Gramer, and a little piece of the second, as far as Regimen Genitivi; for authors, they are to have Ovid's Epistles, his Book of ——— and deposito Buchanan's Psalms, such of them especially as are written in Elegiac or Sapphic verses, with themes and versions out of the best authors, and especially Cicero.

" 6to. That the fourth yeir, being promoted to the second class, they learn the rest of the Syntax, from Regimen Genitivi, (not neglecting the repetition of the former parts) together with Cæsar's Commentaries, Justin's History, Ovid's Metamorphoses, and Virgil.

" 7mo. That the 5th, and last, yeir, being come up to the first, and highest, class, they perfect the 3d and 4th parts of the Latin Gramer, and therewith learn Buchanan's Epigrams, his Jephtas and Baptistes, some select parts of Horace and Juvenal, with their exercises in prosody, themes, and versions.

" 8vo. That on Sunday morning all the Schollars convene in the School, at the 2d bell, and from thence goe togither to the Kirk, in order with the Masters, forenoon and afternoon; and that, after

that such an overture has been made by us, which we in our consciences think so much for the improvement of learning, and the good education of your posterity. And that from henceforth, we are free from the abusses that may follow, upon the posting of children through that part of their learning, which they should be best founded in, and is the ground work of all the other improvements of their life. As it was my zeal for the trew interests of this good Town, which made me at first make this friendly proposall, so I hope, I shall have the charity from you all, to think me sincere and disinterested in it. Recommending your Lordship, and the Honourable Council, to the wise direction and protection of the Almighty, I remain in all zeal, dewty, and affection, to this good Town.

Your Lordships,

And its Most humble faithfull Friend and Servant,

JA: FALL.

both sermons are ended, they meet again about 4 o'clock, that they may give ane accompt of the sermons, and be instructed and examined in the Shorter Catechisme and the Confession of Faith, in English.

" 9mo. That speciall care be taken that the schollars, not only to their Masters, but among themselves, in all places, speak nothing but latin.

" 10mo. That the Doctors be affixed to particular classes, for whose proficiency they shall be answerable."

Soon after the Revolution, it would appear, that at least some of the Teachers had been changed, for, on the 30th of July 1690, Provost Anderson of Dowhill ordered the testimonials for the Rectors and Doctors of the Grammar-School to be laid before the Committee for visiting Schools and Colleges. Soon after that period the ordinary course of education seems to have been reduced to four years, and the business of the School conducted by a Rector and three Masters; the former having the superintendance over the latter. The Rector taught the fourth year's course, and sometimes joined it with a fifth, when the Parents or Guardians of the Pupils required it; the other three Masters began a rudiment class, in rotation, and handed over their Pupils to the Rector, at the end of the third year, and began anew.

Although the greater part of the regulations laid down in Principal Falls report, had been acted upon with considerable success for nearly a century, it occurred to the Magistrates that the change of the times, and the great improvement that had taken place in the mode of conducting the education of youth, required a corresponding alteration in the regulations of the Schools, accordingly the Magistrates and Council, on 7th March 1782, appointed the following Gentlemen a Committee, *viz.* Alexander Brown, Gilbert Hamilton, John Campbell, Walter Stirling, William Coats, and John Campbell, Jun. Esquires, to consider the present state of the various Schools in Glasgow, and to report their opinion with regard to what plan they would recommend for their farther improvement. In obedience thereto, the Committee on the 13th of May, thereafter, reported to the Council, that, among other matters they had taken into their serious consideration the state of the Grammar-School, and having consulted several of the Ministers and Professors, and other persons of learning, on the subject, they were unanimously of opinion,

1*st*, that it would be for the interest of the School, that the office of Rector should be discontinued, and that the business should be conducted by four Masters, of equal rank, authority, and salaries, each of whom should, in his turn, begin a Rudiment Class on the 10th of October, and carry it forward for four years.

2*d*, That the business of the Rector, *viz.* of presiding in the Common-Hall, directing the discipline of the School, and regulating the method of study, should in future be conducted as follows; the Master of the old class to preside in the Common-Hall; the rules and acts of discipline, which respect the good order of the whole, to be under the management of the four Masters; the Master of the oldest class for the time being, having the casting voice.

3*d*, A Committee of Council to be appointed annually to superintend the concerns of the School, and to visit it along with other persons of learning once every month.

4*th*, That as the present School-House in the Grey Friar's Wynd has neither free air nor good light, and has no place connected with it, fitted for the innocent diversions of the Boys, recommend that a new School-House be erected in a convenient situation, with the necessary requisites.

5*th*, That the wages, which were four shillings, be raised to five shillings per quarter, that the Candlemas offering be continued: but that the words "*Vivat**," "*Floriat*, "*Gloriat*," be discontinued.

6*th*, That the Masters wear gowns in their classes.

7*th*, That the whole classes, in future, shall only assemble together at the morning meetings in the Common Hall, when prayers shall be said by the Master of the oldest class.

8*th*, That each Boy shall pay Sixpence per quarter, for Coals; and that the Master of the oldest class shall be responsible that the Janitor do his duty.

9*th*, That the hours of attendance be, in Winter, from nine till

* The customs of cheering the boys, according to the extent of their offering, was of very old standing. When a boy gave a moderate offering, the whole School shouted out, "*Vivat*," *let him live*, and gave one ruff with their feet; when a larger sum was presented, the word, "*Floriat*," *let him flourish*, was vociferated, and two ruffs given; and when a still larger present was given, the word "*Gloriat*," *let him be glorious*, was sounded with great applause, amidst the thunders of three ruffs.

eleven, and from twelve till two o'clock; in Summer, from seven till nine, from ten till twelve, and from one till three.

10th, The vacation to be only four weeks, and to commence on the first of July, and the following play-days allowed through the year; *viz.* at the time of the Spring and Winter Sacraments, from Wednesday afternoon till Tuesday morning; Christmas-day; New-year's day; last Friday of January; Candlemas-day; first day of May; King's Birth-day; Deacons' choosing, and two or three days after the annual examination, as the Lord Provost may direct; to have only one meeting on the Saturdays during Winter, and none in Summer, and to have no vacation on the Wednesday afternoons, as formerly.

The Magistrates and Council on the 26th of June 1782, having taken the above Report into their serious consideration, unanimously agreed thereto, enacted and ordained the whole Regulations therein contained, to be carried into effect; and appointed Alexander Brown, Esq. to be Convener of the Committee for the current year.

As these regulations, in so far as they fixed the course of study to four years, were by no means universally approven of, a revisal of them was frequently in contemplation; on the 3d of September 1807, the Committee recommended to the Magistrates and Council, that, as the course of four years was now very generally considered to be too short for obtaining a sufficient Grammar-School Education, and that, as the Pupils often left the School at an age too young for receiving suitable benefit from the more advanced instructions from the Professor of Humanity in the University, that the course should be extended to five years, and that the School-wages, which had been some time ago raised from Six Shillings, to Seven and Sixpence, should now, from various considerations, be increased to Ten Shillings and Sixpence per quarter. The Magistrates and Council having considered this Report, ordained the wages to be raised to Ten Shillings and Sixpence; but delayed the consideration of the fifth class to a future meeting.

On the 30th of May 1815, a very material alteration took place in the mode of conducting this Seminary; at that period the Magistrates and Council, on the recommendation of their Committee, resumed consideration of the Report of 3d September 1807, and being well and ripely advised, enacted and ordained, that, in

future, the course of education should be extended to five years, and that there should be a Rector's class, in addition to the four others, where, besides the Latin language, the elements of Greek and Geography should be taught. The Magistrates and Council thereafter unanimously appointed Mr. William Chrystal, one of the Masters of the Grammar-School, to be Rector, but to have no charge, superintendence, or control over the other Teachers; the four Masters therefore, carry on their classes for four years, in the same manner as was done before the appointment of the Rector; and it is from the oldest class that the Rector's is chiefly made up.

The business of the School is now conducted under the immediate management and controul of the joint committee, after mentioned.

The hours of attendance are from ten till twelve o'clock noon, and from one till three o'clock afternoon, every lawful day, excepting the afternoons of Saturdays, the vacation, and play-days.

The vacation commences on the 4th of June, and continues till the Tuesday after the fair of Glasgow in July, which is usually about six weeks and a half. The play-days are, at the time of the Spring and Winter Sacraments, from Wednesday afternoon till Tuesday morning, Christmas-day, New-Year's-day, last Friday of January*, Candlemas-day, May-day, Deacons' Choosing, and two or three days after the annual examination, as the Lord Provost may direct: when any of the play days happen to fall on a Friday, there is no meeting on the following day.

Prayers are said by each of the Masters in their own class-rooms at the commencement of the morning meetings. The Committee of Council appointed by the 3d article of the regulation of 1782, assisted by four of the Ministers, who take it in rotation, and an equal number of Professors of the University, examine the School eight

* It has been customary, from a very remote period, for one student from each of the four nations in the Natural Philosophy class in the College, to repair to the Grammar-School, towards the end of January, and to request a play-day for each of the classes, on the last Friday of that month; this deputation, it is needless to observe, is received with every possible mark of approbation and applause.

In return for this compliment, four of the boys of the oldest class in the Grammar-School, (which will now fall to be from the Rector's class,) repair to the College in the last week of January, and having first pronounced a Latin oration to the Principal, they boldly enter the several halls, and in the Latin language request a holiday, from the Professors, on Candlemas-day, for the Students. These juvenile Orators are politely received, and their request granted.

times in the year: as there is no intimation given when the examinations are to take place, the Teachers and the taught are always on the alert. At these examinations, the place which each Boy holds in the class, is faithfully marked; and, at the end of the last examination, the Boy who has been nearest the top of the class during the average of the eight examinations, is entitled to the dux or first prize, and so downwards; by this arrangement, the Boy of superior merit receives his due reward, although it may happen that he is not at the top of the class at the last, nor even some of the former, examinations; and that every shadow of preference to favourite Boys may be done away, the whole Scholars cast lots for places thrice in the year, *viz.* at the commencement of the session in October, and immediately after the examinations in February, and in July.

At the close of the session, which is usually in the last week of September, or the first of October, the Lord Provost, in his full Court-dress, the Magistrates, the joint Committee, and the Parents and Guardians of Pupils, meet in the Common Hall of the School-buildings, (elsewhere described,) when his Lordship distributes prizes of Latin books, elegantly bound, to such Boys as, from general eminence in the School, are entitled to this distinction, according to a graduated scale, descending usually to about one-fourth of the class; prizes in English books are also given for good attendance, to those who have not been absent from one meeting during the year; and similar prizes are given at the end of the session to such as have not been absent from one meeting during the course, (formerly four) now five years. These prizes are at the expense of the Magistrates and Council, and usually cost about one hundred guineas.

The Boys in the highest of the four ordinary classes do not return after the distribution of prizes. The Rector's new class, which is made up, from the oldest ordinary class, from those students of his own class who choose to remain for another year, and from those who have left private schools, meet in two or three days after the distribution of prizes, along with the other three classes. The Rudiment class does not meet till the 10th of October.

The Teachers' salaries are all paid from the Corporation funds. The Rector receives one hundred pounds per annum; the Master who teaches the oldest of the other four classes, thirty-five pounds; and the others, twenty-five pounds each. The fee to the Rector's class is fifteen shillings; and to the other classes, ten shillings and

sixpence per quarter. The Scholars give all a gratuity at Candlemas, which is supposed to average at least a quarter's fee; they also give two shillings and sixpence for coals; and two shillings per annum to the Janitor, who keeps the common hall, the teaching rooms, courts, play-grounds, water-pipes and closets, in order.

The books fixed to be used for the first year, are the Rudiments, and a little of Cordery; second year, more of Cordery, Nepos, part of Grammatical Exercises, or Mair's Introduction; third year, more of Mair, (or the Exercises,) with Cæsar and Ovid; fourth year, Sallust, Virgil, and part of Horace, continuing, these last years, such parts of Ruddiman's Grammar, &c. as may appear needful; Phædrus' Fables, and Buchanan's Psalms have occasionally been introduced. Prosody has been of late much more attended to than formerly; one meeting a-week is generally devoted to reading the Scriptures, and another to some abridged History of Scotland, England, Rome, or Greece, according to the stage which the class may have attained to in its course.

In the Rector's class, the higher Latin Classics are read one meeting a-day; the other meeting is appropriated to the Greek language, taking the Grammar and the ordinary elementary books, according to the previous attainments of the Pupils. In order to overtake Geography, Antiquities, Mythology, &c. which the Rector is expected to teach, he holds an extra daily meeting with his class before breakfast, during the summer months.

The libraries, which originated with the Magistrates and Council in 1782, have been subsequently supported by the present Teachers and their Scholars, so that each class has now a separate collection of useful and entertaining books, which are lent out to the Scholars, free of charge. A complete set of globes and maps have been provided for the respective classes, at the expense of the City.

On the 1st October 1816, James Ewing, Esquire, was appointed Convener of the Committee for conducting the affairs of the School; and on the 19th November thereafter, the Magistrates and Council resolved to revive an academy for writing, and arithmetic, in the Institution, for the convenience of the students attending the Grammar School, and they then unanimously elected Mr. Adam Stevenson to be the teacher. Mr. Stevenson attends in a separate hall of the building, from 12 till 1 o'clock, P. M. and from 3 till 4 in the afternoon. Terms, 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, for one hour per day, and 12*s.* 6*d.* for two hours.

Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.

From the renovation of the School, in 1782. till 1816.

Year.	*Classes and Masters.*	*Duxes.*	*Son of*	*No. in Class.*	*No. in School*	*Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date*
1782	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	The Duxes for this session were ascertained, and the Prizes distributed on 25th September 1783.		21		
.....	2d do. Mr John Dow.			82		
.....	3d do. Mr. William Bald*.			43		
... ..	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.			106		
					252	Alexander Brown, Esq.
1783	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	Duncan M'Farlane,	Mr. Malcolm, Aberfoyle.	22		
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dow	Robert Marshall,	Mr. Robert, Glas. Tanwork.	66		
.. ...	3d do. Mr. William Bald.	John Coats,	Mr. William, merchant.	39		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Alexander Brown,	Mr. Alexander, merchant.	97		
					224	Alexander Brown, Esq.
1784	1st Class, Mr. John Dow.	John M'Dowal,	Mr. John, merchant.	60		
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Coats,	Mr. William, merchant.	37		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Alexander M'Aslan,	Mr. John, seedsman.	93		
.....	4th do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	Colin Dunlop,	Mr. James, merchant.	63		
					253	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1785	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	Laurence Dinwiddie,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	31		
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Alexander M'Aslan,	Mr. John, seedsman	82		
.....	3d do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	George Alston,	Mr. John, Jun. merchant.	44		
... ..	4th do. Mr. John Dow.	Colin Donald,	Mr. Thomas, merchant.	90		
					247	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1786	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Alexander Brown,	Mr. Alexander, merchant.	69		
.....	2d do. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.	George Alston,	Mr. John, Jun. merchant.	30		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Dow.	Colin Donald,	Mr. Thomas, merchant.	88		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	John Jardine,	Professor Jardine.	59		
					246	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

* In this School, so justly celebrated, a very considerable number of young men have been educated, who have afterwards filled honourable and important places in Church and State. Mr. David Boyle, second son of the Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Sheewalton, in Ayrshire, who received prizes in Mr. Bald's class, is now the Lord Justice Clerk in the High Court of Justiciary, and Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, &c.

Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.

Year.	*Classes and Masters.*	*Duxes.*	*Son of*	*No. in Class.*	*No. in School*	*Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date*
1787	1st Class, Mr. Alexander Bradfute	George Alston,	Mr. John, Jun. merchant.	23		
... ..	2d do. Mr. John Dow.	Thomas Wallace,	Mr. John, Halifax.	81		
... ..	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	William Irvine,	Professor Irvine.	62		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	George Parker,	Mr. Robert, Butterbiggings.	88		
					254	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1788	1st Class, Mr. John Dow.	Colin Donald,	Mr. Thomas, merchant.	65		
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	George Dunlop,	Mr. James, merchant.	61		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John Muirhead,	Mr. Alexander, maltman.	69		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	Douglas Alston,	Mr. John, Jun. merchant.	52		
					247	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1789	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	William Irvine,	Professor Irvine.	51		
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John Muirhead,	Mr. Alexander, maltman.	64		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.	Douglas Alston,	Mr. John, Jun. merchant.	50		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Dow.	David Paterson,	Mr. Arch. candle-maker.	73		
					238	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1790	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John Muirhead,	Mr. Alexander, maltman.	63		
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.	George Blackwell,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	45		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Dow.	David Paterson,	Mr. Arch candle-maker.	82		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	John Nimmo,	Mr. William, surgeon.	96		
					286	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1791	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	William Cowan,	Mr Robert, merchant.	68		
.....	2d do. Mr. John Dow.	David Paterson,	Mr. Arch. candle-maker.	89		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Nimmo,	Mr. William, surgeon.	114		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John James,	Mr. John, planter, Jamaica.	120		
					391	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.

Year.	*Classes and Masters.*	*Duxes.*	*Son of*	*No. in Class.*	*No. in School*	*Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date*
1792	1st Class, Mr. John Dow.	David Paterson,	Mr. Arch. candle-maker.	82		
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison,	John Nimmo,	Mr. William, Surgeon.	110		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John James,	Mr. John, planter, Jamaica.	108		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	William Cowan,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	68		
					368	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1793	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	John Nimmo,	Mr. William, surgeon.	75		
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	John James,	Mr. John, planter, Jamaica.	98		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.	William Cowan,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	62		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Dow.	John Riddell,	Mr. John, merchant.	82		
					315	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1794	1st Class, Mr, Daniel M'Arthur.	John James,	Mr. John, planter, Jamaica.	95		
.....	2d do. Mr John Wilson.	William Cowan,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	60		
.....	3d do Mr. John Dow.	John Riddell,	Mr. John, merchant.	79		
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	Robert Findlay,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	70		
					304	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1795	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	Patrick Tennent,	Mr. Robert, brewer.	113		
.....	2d do. Mr. James Gibson†.	Donald Cuthbertson,	Mr. William, merchant.	75		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	Enoch Dixon,	Mr. John, Knightwood Col.	68		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Carrick,	Mr. James, N. Kilpatrick.	88		
					344	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1796	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson,	William D. Blair,	Mr. John, hatter.	84		
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	Robert Findlay,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	66		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Colin Dunlop,	Mr. John, merchant.	86		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	Archibald Robertson,	Mr. Wm. timber-merchant	109		
					345	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

† Mr. Gibson succeeded Mr. Dow, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.

Year.	*Classes and Masters.*	*Duxes.*	*Son of*	*No in Class.*	*No. in School*	*Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date*
1797	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	Robert Findlay,	Mr. Robert, merchant.	92		
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Andrew Carrick,	Rev. James, N. Kilpatrick.	83		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson,	John M'Call,	Mr. John, merchant.	102		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson,	James Watson,	Mr. Ebenezer, merchant.	80		
					357	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1798	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	George Blair,	Mr. Robert, spirit-dealer.	77		
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.	John M'Call,	Mr. John, merchant.	94		
.....	3d do. Mr. James Gibson.	James Watson,	Mr. Ebenezer, merchant.	75		
.. ..	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	Robert Brown,	Mr. James, colourman.	88		
					334	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
1799	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	John M'Call,	Mr. John, merchant.	117		
.....	2d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Hugh Stewart,	Mr. Hugh, merchant.	73		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Hopkirk,	Mr. James, merchant.	77		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Murray,	Mr. Francis, merchant.	88		
					355	William Wardlaw, Esq.
1800	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	Hugh Stewart*,	Mr. Hugh, merchant.	56		
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Hopkirk,	Mr. James, merchant.	57		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	Nicol Tweedie,	Mr. James, leather-mercht.	99		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	Patrick Blaikie,	Mr. Patrick, mill-wright.	68		
					280	William Wardlaw, Esq.
1801	1st Class, Mr. D. Allison.	Thomas G. Sandeman,	Mr. John Glas, merchant.	54		
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Edington,	Mr. Tho. Clyde Iron Works.	55		
.....	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.	William Hamilton,	Mr. John, wine-merchant.	89		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	Hugh Cogan,	Mr. Hugh, excise.	56		
					254	William Wardlaw, Esq.

* Hugh Stewart, and Patrick, son of Mr. James Gordon, merchant, being of equal standing in the class, they drew lots, when Hugh Stewart got the Dux prize.

Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.

Year.	*Classes and Masters.*	*Duxes.*	*Son of*	*No. in Class.*	*No. in School*	*Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date*
1802	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Perston,	Mr. John, accountant.	44		
.....	2d do. Mr. John Wilson.	William Hamilton,	Mr. John, wine-merchant.	75		
.....	3d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Hamilton Garden,	Mr. Francis, merchant.	57		
.. ...	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	John Towers,	Professor Towers.	120		
					296	William Wardlaw, Esq.
1803	1st Class, Mr. John Wilson.	William Hamilton,	Mr. John, wine-merchant.	74		
.....	2d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Hugh Cogan,	Mr. Hugh, Excise.	54		
.....	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	George Glas Sandeman,	Mr. John Glas, merchant.	116		
.....	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Robertson,	Mr. William, manufacturer.	120		
					564	John Lowrie, Esq.
1804	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	William Gibson,	Mr. James, Gram. School.	50		
.....	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	John Towers,	Professor Towers.	116		
.....	3d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Finlayson,	Mr. John, merchant.	131		
.....	4th do. Mr. John Wilson.	James Grieve,	Mr. John, surgeon.	109		
					406	John Hamilton, Esq.
1805	1st Class, Mr. David Allison.	John Towers,	Professor Towers.	104		
.....	2d do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Finlayson,	Mr. John, merchant.	114		
... ..	3d do. Mr. John Wilson.	John Couper,	Mr. William, surgeon.	106		
.....	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	David Gibson,	Mr. John, surgeon.	124		
					448	Laurence Craigie, Esq.
1806	1st Class, Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	William Weir,	Mr John, teacher of music			
.....	2d do. Mr. William Chrystal.*	Alexander Lochore,	Mr. Robert, cordiner.			
.....	3d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Archibald Ferguson,	Mr. Peter, slater.			
.....	4th do. Mr. David Allison.	James Duncan†, and Jacob Dixon,	Mr. Andrew, bookseller. / Mr. Jacob, Dumbarton Glass-Works.			
					510	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

* Mr. Chrystal succeeded Mr. Wilson, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

† Mr. Allison's class was so unusually large, that the Committee formed it into two divisions, so that there were two duxes in it of equal honour.

Masters, Duxes, and Conveners

Year.	*Classes and Masters.*	*Duxes.*	*Son of*	*No. in School*	*Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date*
1807	1st Class, Mr. William Chrystal.	Alexander Lochore,	Mr. Robert, cordiner.		
——	2d do. Mr. James Gibson.	Robert Rodger,	Mr. William, timber-mer.		
——	3d do. Mr. David Allison.	G. Glas Sandeman and David Inglis,	Mr. John Glas, merch. Mr. David, Campsie.		
——	4th do. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.	James Johnston,	Mr. James, tanner.		
1808	1st Class, Mr. James Gibson.	Robert Rodger,	Mr. William, timber-mer.	479	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.
——	2d do. Mr. David Allison.	David Inglis and James Duncan,	Mr. David, Campsie, Mr. Andrew, bookseller.		
——	3d do. Mr. John Dymock *.	William Paterson,	Mr. John, spirit-dealer.		
——	4th do. Mr. William Chrystal.	John Cowan,	Mr. Robert, surgeon.		
1809	1st Class, Mr. Robert Douie ‡.	G. Glas Sandeman and Robert Cowan,	Mr. John Glas §, merch. Mr. Robert, surgeon.	495	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq†.
——	2d do. Mr. John Dymock.	William Paterson,	Mr. John, silversmith.		
——	3d do. Mr. William Chrystal.	John Cowan,	Mr. Robert, surgeon.		
——	4th do. Mr. James Gibson.	James Muir,	Mr. John, manufacturer.	430	George Rutherford, Esq.

* Mr. Dymock succeeded Mr. M'Arthur, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

† By Mr. Hamilton's death, the School lost one of its most useful and enlightened Patrons; to his unremitting, judicious, and unprecedented exertions, this Seminary lies under the deepest obligations.

‡ Mr. Douie succeeded Mr. Allison, and carried on his class till the end of the course.

§ Mr. John Glas Sandeman having some religious scruples against drawing lots for places, his son was put at the bottom of the class three times during each session.

Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.

Year.	*Masters.*	*Duxes.*	*Son of*	*No. in School*	*Conveners of the Committee, elected in Oct. preceding date.*
1810	Mr. John Dymock.	Gavin Blackburn,	Mr. William, manufacturer.		
——	Mr. William Chrystal.	John Cowan,	Mr. Robert, surgeon, Glasgow.		
——	Mr. James Gibson.	James Muir,	Mr. John, manufacturer, Glasgow.		
——	Mr. Robert Douie.	James Mylne,	Professor Mylne. Moral Philosophy.		
				372	George Rutherfurd, Esq.
1811	Mr. William Chrystal.	Andrew Kerr,	Mr. William, manufacturer.		
——	Mr. James Gibson.	James Muir,	Mr. John, manufacturer.		
——	Mr. Robert Douie.	James Mylne,	Professor Mylne, Moral Philosophy.		
——	Mr. John Dymock.	Joseph Yair,	Mr. David, writer.		
				423	George Rutherfurd, Esq.
1812	Mr. James Gibson.	James Muir,	Mr. John, manufacturer.		
——	Mr. Robert Douie.	Charles S. Parker,	Mr. Charles S. merchant.		
——	Mr. John Dymock.	John Wilson,	Mr. Thomas, builder.		
——	Mr. William Chrystal.	George Reid,	Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier.		
				451	John Guthrie, Esq.
1813	Mr. Robert Douie.	Charles S. Parker,	Mr. Charles S. merchant.		
——	Mr. John Dymock.	Charles Rowatt,	Mr. Muir, Kilkwan.		
——	Mr. William Chrystal.	Alexander Dunlop,	Mr. Alexander, bookseller.		
——	Mr. James Gibson.	Robert Towers,	Professor James Towers.		
				468	Samuel Hunter, Esq.
1814	Mr. John Dymock.	William Reid,	Mr. William, bookseller.		
——	Mr. William Chrystal.	George Reid,	Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier.		
——	Mr. James Gibson.	William Strang,	Mr. Robert, wine-merchant.		
——	Mr. Robert Douie.	Robert Boyd,	Mr. James, merchant.		
				492	Charles S. Parker, Esq.

Masters, Duxes, and Conveners.

Year.	*Masters.*	*Duxes.*	*Son of*	*No. in School*	*Conveners of the Committee elected in Oct. preceding date.*
1815	Mr. William Chrystal.	George Reid,	Mr. William, editor of Glas. Courier.		
.....	Mr. James Gibson.	John Ramsay,	Mr. John, hammerman, Gorbals.		
.....	Mr. Robert Doule.	Robert Boyd,	Mr. James, merchant.		
.....	Mr. John Dymock.	James Steven,	Mr. James, manufacturer.		
1816	RECTOR'S CLASS. Dr. William Chrystal*.	Gavin Lochore.	Mr. Robert, cordiner.	472	Charles S. Parker, Esq.
.....	Mr. James Gibson.	William Crawford,	Mr. David, gardener.		
.....	Mr. Robert Doule.	John Wingate,	Mr. John, merchant.		
.....	Mr. John Dymock.	Robert Wilson,	Mr. Thomas, builder.		
.....	Mr. William Lorrain.	Mungo M'Callum,	Mr. Duncan, Sen. measurer.	505	Charles S. Parker, Esq.

* The Senate of the University of Glasgow, on the 12th of April 1816, conferred the degree of Doctor in Laws, on William Chrystal, A. M. Rector of the Grammar-School.

Notwithstanding every desire to make the foregoing Lists correct, a few of the classes are transposed, and, it is very possible, that, owing to the great difficulty in finding out a number of the parties, the Christian names and designations of some of the Parents of the Duxes in the early classes, may be incorrect.

The following Gentlemen were Duxes throughout their respective courses.

In Mr. M'Arthur's Class, 1791, Mr. James, planter, Jamaica.
In Mr. Dow's Class, 1792, Mr. David Paterson, candle-maker, Glasgow.
In Mr. Allison's Class, 1793, Dr. John Nimmo, Glasgow.
In Mr. Wilson's Class, 1794, Mr. William Cowan, (died young.)
In Mr. Gibson's Class, 1812, Mr. James Muir, (died young.)

Distribution of Prizes.

For Merit and eminence in the School.

In 1813, 125; in 1814, 135; 1815, 132; in 1816, 149. } Average, 135 prizes.

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent at any meeting during the Year.

In 1813, 257; in 1814, 292; 1815, 253; in 1816, 294. } Average, 274 prizes.

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent at any meeting during Four Years.

In 1813, 16; in 1814, 30; 1815, 41. } Average, 29 prizes.

For Good Attendance, where the Student had not been absent at any meeting during Five Years.

In 1816, 17 prizes.

An Inscription, of which the following is the form, was first attached to the Prize Books, in 1783.

Translation.

Ingenuus et optimæ spei puer A. B. in classe..... Scholæ Grammaticæ Glasguensis auditor, hunc librum, diligentiæ et virtutis præmium, solennibus discipulorum probationibus, coram Magistratibus honoratissimis, Jac. Black, Consule, Gul. Leckie, J. Heywood, Rob. Haddow, Rob. Jamieson, J. Machen, Prætoribus; Jac. Ewing, Ædile; Rob. Ferrie, Collegii Opificum Magistro; et A. Newbigging, Quæstore, merito consecutus est. In cujus rei fidem subscripsit Glasguæ, prid. Kal. Oct. MDCCCXVI.

This Prize is awarded to A. B., a youth of good dispositions, and most promising hopes, attending class in the Grammar-School of Glasgow, as a reward of his industry and superior scholarship at the usual examinations before the honourable Magistrates, James Black, Lord Provost; William Leckie, Joshua Heywood, Robert Haddow, Robert Jamieson, John Machen, Baillies; James Ewing, Dean of Guild; Robert Ferrie, Convener of the Trades' House; and Archibald Newbigging, Treasurer.

The inscription is dated and signed by the Students' Master.

As the annual prizes given in public, have been productive of great emulation and much good in this School, it is fondly hoped that some of its numerous friends will set apart such a sum, as the interest will purchase a gold medal to the dux in the Rector's class. Were a measure of this kind adopted, the name of the Scholar, in gold letters, placed on a tablet in the Common Hall, would act as a lasting stimulus to the Students in succeeding classes. A donation of this nature would also show an approbation of a seminary, for which the Magistrates and Council contribute the liberal annual sum of at least five hundred pounds, including the rent of the buildings and play-grounds.

Masters of the Grammar School.

1. Mr. Alexander Bradfute.
2. Mr. John Dow.
3. Mr. William Bald.
4. Mr. Daniel M'Arthur.

} In office in 1782.

5. Mr. David Allison; he succeeded Mr. Bald on the 1st of April 1783.
6. Mr. John Wilson; he succeeded Mr. Bradfute, and commenced his first class on the 10th of October 1791.
7. Mr. James Gibson*; he succeeded Mr. Dow on the 3d of February 1794.
8. Mr. William Chrystal*; he succeeded Mr. Wilson on the 10th of October 1805.
9. Mr. John Dymock*; he succeeded Mr. M'Arthur on the 12th of April 1808.
10. Mr. Robert Douie*; he succeeded Mr. Allison on the 17th of January 1809.
11. Mr. William Lorrain*; he succeeded Mr. Chrystal on the 10th of October 1815.

Rector on the New Establishment.

1. Doctor William Chrystal*; he was appointed on the 30th day of May 1815.

Writing Master on the New Establishment.

1. Mr. Adam Stevenson*; he was appointed on the 19th day of November 1816.

* In office in 1816.

Table, exhibiting the number of Seminaries within the Royalty of Glasgow, the names of the Teachers, the leading branches of Education taught by each, and the average number of Scholars.

The heads of those columns in which are inserted black lines (—), intimate the particular branches taught by the person whose name stands opposite.

Those marked thus (*), are Boarding-Schools.

	Teachers' Names, &c.	English.	Writing & Arith.	French, &c.	Latin & Greek.	Mathematics.	Drawing & Paint.	Instrum. Music.	Vocal Music.	Geography.	Elocution.	Sewing & Knit.	Dancing.
	University†, 1400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Andersonian Institution‡, 570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grammar-School, 505	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
	British New System of Education §, Anderston Walk, Mr. William Boyd, Teacher, 320	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2795												
	Aitken, Mr. James, Gallowgate,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	*Alexander, Mrs. W. Miller-Street,	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Algie, Mr. Charles, Shuttle-Street,	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allan, Mr. Ebenezer, sen. Trongate,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
5	Anderson, Mr. James, Brunswick-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Anderson, Mr. John, George-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Angus, Mr. William, Ingram-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barclay, Mr. John, High-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barr, Mr. James, Glassford-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...

† For Professions, see page 278.

† The Rev. Dr. M'Gill, now Professor of Divinity in the University, states, in his work, entitled, "Qualifications of the Teachers of Youth," that, in 1813, the number of students in the University was nearly 1400, of whom 802 were gown students, enrolled in the Philosophy, Greek, and Latin classes; and in the following year, the number was considerably increased. As it may be expected on the return of peace, that several of the classes may be somewhat reduced, the amount has been taken for 1815 at 1400, which, from the best information, must be very near the truth. In this University there are sixty-five bursaries, from five to thirty pounds each, to assist students who are not in affluent circumstances.

‡ This number includes the Mechanics' Class. For Professions, see page 279.

§ The British New System is very little different from the Lancasterian mode. Mr. Boyd's terms for reading and writing, are three shillings per quarter. In two years, children of an ordinary capacity can read and write, so as to fit them for the ordinary avocations of life.

Seminaries within the Royalty.

	Teachers' Names, &c.	English.	Writing & Arith.	French, &c.	Latin & Greek.	Mathematics.	Drawing & Paint.	Instrum. Music.	Vocal Music.	Geography.	Elocution.	Sewing & Knitt.	Dancing.
10	Baynes, Mr. S. Glasford-Street,												
	*Beagrie, Miss, Great Hamilton-Street,												
	Bell, Mr. James, Virginia-Street,												
	Biggs, Miss, High-Street,												
	Black, Mr. Daniel, Candlerigg-Street,												
15	Brard, Mr. George-Street,												
	Breakenridge, Mr. Daniel, George-Street,												
	Brown, Mr. George, Bell-Street,												
	Brown, Mrs. William, Union Place,												
	Buchanan, Mr. David, Brunswick-Street,												
20	Cameron, Rev. Robert, Deanside-Lane,												
	Campbell, Mr. John, Miller-Street,												
	*Candlish, Mrs. Virginia-Street,												
	Carrick, Mr. Robert, Claythorn-Street,												
	Chalmers, Mr. York-Street,												
25	Chalmers, Mr. Charles, Charlotte-Street,												
	Chalmers, Mr. John, Gallowgate,												
	Chapman, Rev. James, Richmond-Street,												
	Clugston, Mess. W. & W. St. And.'s Square,												
	Clydesdale, Mr. W. Saltmarket,												
30	Collins, Mr. William, Campbell-Street,												
	Connell, Mr. Robert, Balmanno-Street,												
	Cowan, Rev. William, Argyle-Street,												
	Cross, Mr. John, John-Street,												
	Crouch, Mr. John, Candlerigg-Street,												
35	Cumming, Mr. John, Wilson-Street,												
	Cunningham, Mr. Wm. Argyle-Street,												
	De Bois, Mr. Charles, Hutcheson-Street,												
	De Monti, Mr. C. J. Argyle-Street,												
	Denholm, Mr. James, Dunlop-Street,												
40	Dewar, Mr. William Glassford Street,												
	Dick, Miss, Trongate,												
	Dinsdale, Mr. John, Shuttle-Street,												
	Dobbie, Mr. John, Trongate,												
	Donaldson, Mr. John, George's Place,												
45	Dowielet, Mr. John, Queen-Street,												
	Eadie, Mr. John, Gallowgate,												
	Easton, Rev. A. College-Street,												

Seminaries within the Royalty.

	Teacher's Names, &c.	English.	Writing & Arith.	French, &c.	Latin & Greek.	Mathematics.	Drawing & Paint.	Instrum. Music.	Vocal Music.	Geography.	Elocution.	Sewing & Knit.	Dancing.
	Fergus, Mr. John, sen. Argyle-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
	Fergus, Mr. John, jun. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
50	Fyfe, Mr. James, Ingram-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Giles, Mr. P. Wilson-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gillies, Mr. John, Duke-Street,	—	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goold, Miss, Hutchison-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
	Gray, Mr. Christian, Prince's Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Greenland, Mr. Peter, Bridgegate-Street.	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Halley, Mr. Christoph. Hutchison-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hamilton, Mr. Henry, Ingram-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Hamilton, Mr. Robert, Argyle-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
	Harmand, Mr. J. Hutcheson-Street,	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Henneker, Miss, Argyle-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
	Hepburn, Mr. John, Miller-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	*Hill, Miss, Charlotte-Street,	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Houston, Mr. Allan, Trongate,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Johnston, Mr. John, Dunlop-Street,	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Johnston, Mr. Robert, High-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Johnston, Mr. Thomas, Saltmarket,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerr, Mr. George, Saltmarket,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Keith, Mr. Malcolm, Trongate,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
	*Keltie, Misses, Hanover-Street,	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	Kidston, Mr. James, Balmanno-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kirkland, Mr. James, Black Quarry,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kirkwood, Mr. Andrew, Virginia-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kirkwood, Mr. Robert, George-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Knox, Mr. William, Candleriggs-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	*Lapslie, Miss, John-Street,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Latta, Mr. James, Dunlop-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Legget, Mr. John, Saltmarket,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liddel, Mr. William, Nelson-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lochty, Mr. Robert, Havannah-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Marshall, Mr. Charles, Argyle-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Martin, Mr. Robert, Trongate,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	May, M. J. A. Glassford-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
	Miller, Mr. Alexander, Taylor-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miller, Mr. A. George-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Miller, Mr. Gabriel, Hutchison-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mitchell, Mr. Archibald, Back Wynd,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Seminaries within the Royalty.

	Teacher's Names.	*English.*	*Writing & Arith.*	*French, &c.*	*Latin & Greek.*	*Mathematics.*	*Drawing & Paint.*	*Instrum. Music.*	*Vocal Music.*	*Geography.*	*Elocution.*	*Sewing & Knit.*	*Dancing.*
	Mitchell, Mr. J. Brunswick Place,	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morrison, Mr. George, George-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morrison, Mr. James, Albion-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Murray, Mr. A. Black Quarry,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M'Arthur, Mr. James, Prince's Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	*M'Arthur, Miss, Brunswick-Street,	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M'Callum, Mr. Alex. Stirling-Square,	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M'Farlane, Mr. Andrew, Trongate,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	M'Fee, Mr. George, Tureen-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M'Gibbon, Mr. Charles, Virginia-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M'Goun, Mr. Robert, Brunswick-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M'Indoe, Mr. Thomas, Glassford-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	M'Intyre, Mr. James, New Wynd,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	M'Kay, Mr. William, Deanside Lane,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M'Laren, Mr. Arch. Charlotte Lane,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M'Naught, Mr. J. High-Street,	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M'Nee, Mr. John, Hutchison-Street,	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M'Quarry, Mr. Hector, Stormont-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Neil, Mr. James, High-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orr, Mr. Charles, Ingram-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Phillips, Rev. James, Cochrane-Street,	—	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranken, Mr. James, Ingram-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Rankin, Mr. John, Ingram-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
110	*Reid, Mrs. Dunlop-Street,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rennie, Mr. Thomas, Albion-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Robertson, Mr. John, Trongate,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Rogers, Mr. Upper John-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
	Roger & Lowe, Messrs. Ingram-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
115	Ruthven, Mr. George, High-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Sanderson, Mr. John, Virginia-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scott, Mr. Robert, Argyle-Street,	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	—	...	...	...
	Seyer, Mr. Nicolas, Trongate,	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Smith, Mr. A. Great Hamilton-Street,	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	Sommerville, Mrs. Gallowgate,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
	Stevenson, Mr. Adam, Nelson-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stobo, Miss, Ingram-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
	Syme, Mr. William, St. Andrew's Square	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taylor, Mr. Andrew, Hutchison-Street,	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	Thomson, Mr. Andrew, Virginia-Street,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...

Seminaries within the Royalty.

	Teachers' Names, &c.		English.	Writing & Arith.	French, &c.	Latin & Greek.	Mathematics.	Drawing & Paint.	Instrum. Music.	Vocal Music.	Geography.	Elocution.	Sewing & Knitt.	Dancing.
	Tweedie, Mr. John, Little Dowhill,		—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Waddell, Mr. James, Miller-Street,		—	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wallace, Mr. John, High-Street,		—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wallace, Mr. Robert, Ingram-Street,		...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Warren, Mrs. W. Trongate,		...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Warren, Mr. W. do.		...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Watson, Mrs. Stockwell-Street,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
	Watt, Messrs. J. & A. Argyle-Street,		...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Weir, Miss, Garthland-Street,		...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Weir, Mr. John, do.		...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
	Whytock, Mrs. Ingram-Street,		...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wilkieson, Mr. James, George-Street,		—	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wilson and Neil, Messrs. High-Street,		...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wilson, Mr. Alex. Candlerigg-Street,		...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
140	*Wilson, Misses, George's Square,		—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	*Wylie, Mrs. do.		—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wylie, Mr. John, Charlotte Lane,		—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yuille, Mr. William, Drygate,		—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	Zuill, Mr. William, Shuttle-Street,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Hutchisons' Hospital,	80	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Wilson's Charity,	48	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Millar's Charity,	60	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Peddie's and Lennox's Charity,	97	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	—	...
	Trades' House Free School,	108	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
	Corporation of Fleshers' Free School,	60	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Highland Society's School,	60	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
	Town Hospital, average,	90	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
	Charity Sewing School,	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
	Charity Schools under the patronage of the General Session,	450	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sunday Schools under the patronage of the General Session,	600	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sabbath Evening Schools in connexion with the Nile and Albion-Street Chapels,	2823	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sunday Schools in the Methodist Chapel, Great Hamilton-Street,	620	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glasgow Sabbath School Association,	1300												
		6516												

As it might be thought invidious, and eventfully prove hurtful to some of the Teachers, were the number of Pupils who attend every individual School, and the various stipulated fees, made the subject of comparison; an average number has been made out from a personal inspection of some of the Schools, and from the opinion of the principal Teachers, by which it appears, that, at a moderate calculation, fifty-two may be taken as the average number in each School*.

Although particular care has been taken in collecting the names of the Teachers, from the Government Surveyor's books, and from other authentic sources, it is possible, in such an extended population, that some of them may be omitted.

Summary.

Students in the University, Andersonion Institution, Grammar-School, and British New System of Education,.....	2795	
Ditto in 144 Schools, on an average of 52 Scholars to each,.....	7488	
Total Scholars for which a fee is paid,.....		10,283
Do. in Charity or Free Schools,.....		6516
Total Scholars attending the several Schools within the Royalty†,.....		16,799

The fees in these Schools are various; the following are exigible in those which are considered most respectable:

English & Eng. Gram. 7*s.* 6*d.* 10*s.* 6*d.* 15*s*.....per quarter.
Elocution,.....10*s.* 6*d.* 15*s*.....per month.
French, Spanish, & Ital. 10*s.* 6*d.* 15*s*.....per month.
Writing & Accounts,....5*s*.....7*s.* 6*d.* 10*s.* 6*d*.....per quarter.

* Several of the Teachers have above 100 Scholars under their charge.

† It will be observed, that the above summary does not exhibit the exact number of individual Scholars who attend the various Schools within the Royalty, as a number of the Students attend different Schools. For example, several of the Boys in the Grammar-School also attend separate Schools for Writing, Dancing, French, &c., and, therefore, form part of other Seminaries; they may, however, with some degree of probability, be safely taken at 15,000.

Latin & Greek,.....7*s.* 6*d.* 10*s.* 6*d.* 15*s.*.....per quarter.
Mathematics,.....21*s.*.....per quarter.
Drawing & Painting,..21*s.*.....31*s.* 6*d.*.....per month.
Instrumental Music,...31*s.* 6*d.* 42*s.*.....52*s.* 6*d.*.....per month.
Vocal Music,.....10*s.* 6*d.* 15*s.*.....per quarter.
Geography,.....21*s.*.....31*s.* 6*d.*.....per quarter.
Sewing and Knitting,....5*s.*.....7*s.* 6*d.* 10*s.* 6*d.*.....per quarter.
Dancing,.....31*s.* 6*d.* 42*s.*.....52*s.* 6*d.*.....per quarter.
Boarding Schools, exclusive of education, £40 £45 £50 per annum.

Annual Procession of the Charity and Free Schools.

On the 26th April*, being the day on which the anniversary of Wilson's Charity is celebrated, the Children of the following Charities and Free Schools, in their new Dresses, walk in procession from Hutchisons' Hospital to St. Andrew's Church, to attend Divine Service, in the following order:

Town Officers, in their full Dresses, carrying Halberts,
three and three.
The Officer of the Town Council.
The Lord Provost and Magistrates,
three and three.
The Church Beadles,
three and three.
The Clergymen of the City, in their Gowns and Bands,
three and three.
The Officer of Hutchisons' Hospital.
The Teacher of Hutchisons' Hospital, in his Gown.
The Boys of Hutchisons' Hospital,
three and three.
The Governors of Hutchisons' Hospital,
three and three.
The Officer of Wilson's Charity.
The Teacher of Wilson's Charity, in his Gown.
The Boys of Wilson's Charity,
three and three.

* When the 26th of April falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the procession takes place on the following Monday.

The Governors of Wilson's Charity,
three and three.
The Officer of Miller's Charity.
One of the Teachers of Miller's Charity, in his Gown.
The Girls of Miller's Charity.
three and three.
The Governors of Millar's Charity,
three and three.
The Officer of Town Hospital.
The Teacher of Town Hospital, in his Gown.
The Boys and Girls of the Town Hospital,
three and three.
The Preceptor and Weekly Committee,
three and three.
The Officer of the Trades' House.
The Teacher of the Trades' House Free School, in his Gown.
The Boys of the Trades' House Free School,
three and three.
The Governors of the Trades' House Free School,
three and three.
The Officer of the Highland Society, in full Highland Dress.
The Teacher of the Highland Society School, in his Gown.
The Youths of the Badge of Merit Society, with their Medals,
three and three.
The Boys of the Highland Society Schools,
three and three.
The Governors of the Highland Society,
three and three.

The number of persons connected with this procession is 595.

On their return from Church, where a considerable number of the Children perform an anthem, which is usually composed for the occasion, the Governors, with their respective Children, repair to their Halls, where a dinner of roast beef and plumb-pudding is prepared for the Children, at two o'clock. On this occasion, a great number of ladies and gentlemen attend to assist at dinner. When eating is over, the Children usually give specimens of church music, and sing two or three songs.

During the interval they are served with a cordial glass, when the King, the Magistrates, the Governors, and the memory of the

Founders of the respective Institutions, are drunk with every mark of approbation.

The Children having retired, the Governors afterwards dine together, when the memory of the Founders are duly honoured.

This procession is not only well calculated to enliven the feelings of the benevolent and charitable, but it interests the friends of the Children and the public to such a degree, that the streets are crowded with thousands of spectators, to witness a sight, than which there is none more calculated to inspire the mind with gratitude to that Supreme Being, who has put it into the hearts of the Founders and Governors, to intruct the ignorant and relieve the wants of the necessitous.

The following Tables, made out by the ingenious Dr. Stodart, may serve to exhibit the effect of education on the moral conduct of the lower classes of the community in the several divisions of the Empire.

Proportion of Commitments for Trial to the Population of each District.

	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	Aver.	Population.
	one in	*one in*	*one in*	*one in*	*one in*	*one in*	
Lon. & Middlesex,	887	982	881	819	743	862	922,870
Ireland,	2,241	2,255	1,700	1,557	1,595	1,855	4,500,000
Scotland,	19 763	22,373	22,351	20,021	16,629	20,227	1,804,864

Proportion of Commitments, &c. to the Population in London and Middlesex, in the year 1812.

Population.	Committed.	Indicted.	Convicted	Death.	Executed	Propor. of Com. mit. & Popula-
963,797	1663	1368	998	132	20	one in 579.

In London and Middlesex, the number of commitments, in proportion to the population, has of late years been most lamentably on the increase. In 1810, they were as one to 658; in 1811, as one to 641; and in 1812, as one to 579.

Commitments for Murder, Stabbing, Poisoning, Shooting at, attempting to procure Abortion, conspiring to Murder, Cutting and Maiming, Murdering Infants, Assault with intent to Murder, &c.

	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	Aver.	In Propor. to population.
England,	107	91	101	89	111	100	one in 83,314
Wales,	12	5	7	6	3	7	
Scotland,	12	13	18	9	11	13	one in 138,835
Ireland,	255	252	426	321	222	295	one in 15,151
	386	361	552	425	347	415	

The following is an Account of the Quantity of Crime in Ireland, England, Wales, and Scotland, as exhibited by the Criminal Calenders laid before Parliament.

In Ireland,	of 4,500,000 souls,	there were	2,644,	or 1 in every	1,702
In England,	9,499.400	do.	4,777,	do.	1,988
In Wales,	607,380	do.	82,	do.	7,407
In Scotland,	1,804,864	do.	87,	do.	20,745

Committed for Trial yearly.

The average number of commitments, and of the medium population, are taken for seven years in England and Wales, and for six years in Scotland, both ending with 1811; and the average of six years in Ireland, ending with 1810, inclusive.

The average number of those who were sentenced to death, and executed, yearly, during the same period, was a follows;

	Sentenced.			*Executed.*		
In Ireland,	35,	or 1 in every	52,941	48,	or 1 in every	93,750
In England and Wales,	37½	do.	26,916	56,	do.	180,478
In Scotland,	7½	do.	240,648	3½,	do.	515,675

POOR.

Mode of supplying them in Glasgow, &c.

It has been well observed in a recent treatise on Political Science, "That in every condition of society, individuals will be found, who are unable to provide for their own subsistence. Some are born with defects in their mental powers, which preclude foresight and continued attention; others, with defects of body, which render them unfit for any kind of labour; many are maimed by accidents, or weakened by disease; and all, when rendered impotent

by age, are liable to outlive those to whose assistance they possessed a claim by relationship or former services. To these unavoidable causes of poverty, must be added habits of idleness, and waste, and debauchery, which, arising from ignorance, weakness of character, and bad example, produce by much the greater part of that misery so generally prevalent in civilized and opulent nations."

That the poor will be always with us, is a position established by such high authority, and confirmed by such practical results, as to be incontrovertible; various and complicated, however, are the opinions of even the most proficient in political science, with regard to the best and most efficient provision for the poor. Those who urge the voluntary contributions of the neighbourhood, as preferable to a direct tax, or assessment, maintain, that charity, being the most amiable of all the virtues, produces the gratification of self-approbation; that the money voluntarily distributed for the relief of distress, furnishes more real and permanent enjoyment to the giver, than what is experienced in any other gratification. At the close of life, when money, and all the enjoyments attainable by its means, are of no avail to the possessor, the voluntary contributor will have the pleasing reflection, that he has administered to the wants of the poor, according as the wise and just Disposer of all human events has prospered him.

On the other hand, those who give the preference to fixed assessments for the poor, urge, that by voluntary contributions, the burden of maintaining the poor is thrown on the benevolent, to the exemption of the selfish and unfeeling; and that at the collections at the church doors, even the poorest person puts something into the poor's box, while the richest give little more than those who are just raised above the rank of ordinary mechanics. The contribution, say they, is, therefore, out of all proportion to the wealth of the parties; as, in general, it may be observed, that the most affluent are not to be found most frequently at church; custom and the public expectation have, therefore, imposed a tax on the benevolent every day that they are present at public worship, which, like other taxes, should be proportioned, not to the religion, but to the wealth of the inhabitants.

Mode of supplying the Poor from the Funds of the Fourteen Incorporations, the Kirk Sessions, and Town's Hospital.

From the Fourteen Incorporations.

When persons connected with any of the incorporated trades, are so reduced in their circumstances as to require relief from the trade, they apply, by petition, to the Deacon and Masters of the Incorporation, who usually appoint a Committee of their number to investigate the case; when it is found to be legitimate, the applicant is enrolled, according as the case may be, on the weekly, monthly, or quarterly list, the rates of which vary according to the ability of the incorporations. The penticle * members, or their widows, usually receive 5*s.* to 10*s.* per quarter; and the full members, or their widows, from 4*s.* to 10*s.* per month; and persons who have been Deacons†, from 3*s.* to 6*s.* per week.

When any of the Members of the fourteen Incorporations desire to be admitted, as in, or out door pensioners of the Town's Hospital, they are recommended to the weekly Committee, (who meet in the Hospital every Friday at eleven o'clock,) by the Deacon of the trade to which they belong, and the Convener of the Trades' House.

From the Kirk Session.

Applications for aid from the Session funds are made to the Elder of the proportion or district of the parish in which the applicant lives. If the Elder, after he has investigated the case, is satisfied that the petitioner is poor, and has established a domicile of three years, he gives a temporary supply, and desires him or her to attend the next monthly meeting when the case is laid before the whole members of Session. If no sufficient objection is made the applicant is enrolled, and usually receives from 2*s.* to 5*s.* per month.

In the year 1815, the General Session appointed a Committee of their number to investigate the books of the several Sessions, in order to ascertain the number of paupers on the funds, and the average rate which each received. The Committee on the 9th November of the same year, reported that there were on the

Middle, or St. Andrew's parish,..... 212

* A member not qualified to carry on business, or bear office in the trade.

† Cases of this description very seldom occur.

South-West, or Tron,	209
North, or Inner High,	204
South, or College,	191
East, or Outer High,	144
West, or St. George's,	129
St. Enoch's,	111
North-West,	70
Total Paupers on the funds of the Sessions,	1270

The Committee further reported, that as a considerable time has elapsed since the last allocation was made, some of the Sessions had it in their power to give larger sums to the poor than others, and that the lowest average sum paid to a pauper of an individual Session, was 2*s.* 3*d.*, and the highest 3*s.* 5¾*d.* per month. The average sum paid to each pauper in the eight Sessions, is, therefore, three shillings one penny one farthing and one-eighth of a farthing.

From the Town's Hospital.

When the largest sum allowed by the Session is not sufficient for the pauper, the Elder of the proportion makes out a written case, which he submits to the Minister of the Parish, who thereon recommends the applicant to the weekly Committee of the Town's Hospital. If the pauper is received on the funds of the Hospital, he is immediately struck off the Session fund, as he cannot receive from both. When a pauper, who is not burthened with children, is taken on the funds of the Hospital, he is usually allowed 6 lb. of meal weekly; and if so enfeebled as to be unfit to do any thing for himself, he receives 5*s.* additional per quarter.

A man and his wife get 8 lb. of meal weekly, and 5*s.* additional per quarter if very frail. A widow, with two children, get 8 lb. of meal weekly; if three children, 10 lb.; if four children, 12 lb.; and an additional sum of money according to circumstances, from 5*s.*, 10*s.*, 15*s.*, to 20*s.* per quarter.

When a single person does not receive meal, he receives in lieu thereof, 16*s.* 8*d.*, 20*s.*, or 25*s.* per quarter.

At the death of a pauper on the funds of the Session or Hospital*, the friends apply to the Elder of the deceased for a certifi-

* The Incorporations allow the friends of the deceased, a sum in name of funeral expenses.

cate of the case, which is presented to the sitting Magistrate in the Council-Chambers, or the Preceptor of the Town's Hospital, who fills up an order for a gratis coffin. The order contains printed instructions regarding the funeral, by which much time and trouble is saved to the applicant. The use of a mortcloth, handspokes, &c. is had gratis, and a grave is provided for the sum of one shilling to the grave-digger, which is usually paid by the Elder, from the Session funds, or by the Committee of the Town's Hospital, from their funds.

Abstract of the number of Paupers on the Funds of the eight Sessions and Town's Hospital, with the average sum that each received during 1815.

On the eight Sessions,.....	1270,	net average,	£1 17	9⅝
On the funds of the Hospital, as out-pensioners, for nursing wages or meal, or part of both,.....	1208,	average nearly	2 16	3
In the Hospital,.....	436,	net average,	9	3
Total Paupers on the Sessions and Hospital,.....	2914			

In reference to the constitution of the Town's Hospital, respecting the mode of recommending paupers, the Minister of the parish, and the Elder of the proportion, who are the legal administrators of the poor funds, have hitherto discharged that important duty with great attention to the poor, and interest in the funds; of late, however, from the great influx of the lower classes, particularly from Ireland, and other causes, the trouble of examining the cases, and detecting frauds and impositions, has become too great to be accomplished by gentlemen whose other duties are so numerous and important. Under this impression, the Managers of the Town's Hospital, in 1814, appointed a Superintendent for the poor *, who visits the families, and inquires into the cases of all the applicants and out-door pensioners. This officer attends the weekly Committee, to meet the applicants with a written statement of their cases, which is afterwards entered in a book. This appointment has been of great use in detecting frauds, and preventing those from coming on the funds who have no legitimate claim to them.

* Mr. Alexander Buchanan.

Prior to 1801, the disgraceful practice of exposing infants on th streets, or at the doors of the citizens, which often led to chil murder, had become very common.

In the commission of such crimes, which mankind could b brought to only by the greatest desperation, there were, unfortun ately, too many stimulating causes; among others, may be men tioned, the exposure to Church censure, and the want of a privat receptacle for infants. The following example will probably suffice a young inexperienced female, who has acquired by educatior and the possession of good principles, the most delicate sense c honour and shame, finds herself suddenly despised and neglecte from her over-credulity in the faith and honour of a person who ha gained her affections; exposed at once to disgrace and contemp her misfortune, though viewed with an eye of pity by the compa sionate, excites the hatred of the greater part of her relations an friends, by whom she was before loved and respected, and wh endeavoured to render her happy; and often, amidst the mo painful feelings, and agitation, bordering on madness, she sees n other means of saving her honour, but the total concealment c her error, by destroying the consequences of her imprudence. T remedy as far as possible an evil of this nature, the Church for considerable time past, has dispensed with public appearances, an the Directors of the Town's Hospital, in 1801, under the auspic of the late William Craig, Esq. the then Preceptor, agreed to recei infants into the Hospital from any person who should send £2 along with them, and that no questions should be asked regardin the history of the infants, nor the persons who sent them. Th children are put out to wet-nurse, at the rate of 20*s*. per quarte and are afterwards maintained and educated in the Hospital. Whe they have completed their education, they are put out to son useful employment; the boys to apprenticeships, and the girls menial service.

An institution of this nature, may, therefore be considered, in certain degree, as a preventive against the unnatural exposure children, or the completion of a crime so repugnant to human n ture. As a proof that the scheme of giving out infants to wet-nur is preferable to confining them in Foundling Hospitals, the followi particulars will probably suffice.

The first Foundling Hospital, it is believed, was founded at Mil

by the Arch-priest Datheus, in the year 787. In 1070, Olivier de la Tran founded an Hospital at Montpelier. In 1274, the Duke Albert founded an Hospital at Einbeek, which he called The Hospital of the Holy Ghost. In 1316, the magnificent Hospital at Florence was founded by Pollini. In 1331, Conrad Heinz founded an Hospital at Nuremberg. In 1362, the Hospital d'Esprit at Paris, was erected by various persons, and confirmed by Pope Urban V. In 1638, the Hospital La Maison de la Couche, adjoining the Church of Notre Dame, at Paris, was founded by a rich widow in 1640. St. Vincent de Paule, founded an Hospital in Paris, also situated near the Church of Notre Dame. In England, a proposal was made for a Foundling Hospital as early as 1687; but the present Hospital was not established till 1739.

In latter times, by far the greater part of the Foundling Hospitals have been allowed to fall into decay, chiefly because they did not answer the benevolent purpose for which they were erected.

Without commenting on the Dublin institution, and several on the Continent, the following extracts from a recent work of the celebrated German Professor, Beckman, may serve to give some idea of the results of the whole.

In the year 1790, there were more than 23,000 children admitted into the Foundling Hospitals in Paris. In 1800, the number amounted to 62,000*. In 1790, of the children which had been brought in between 1774 and that period, 15,000 only were alive. And, it is estimated, that $\frac{11}{13}$ of all the children brought in, perish annually through hunger or neglect. Of one hundred foundlings in the Hospital at Vienna, fifty-four died in the year 1789. In 1797, in the Foundling Hospital in Mentz, seven-eighths of the whole children perished. In the Hospital of a Principality of Germany, which the Professor does not name, only one of the foundlings in twenty years attained to manhood; yet the establishment cost the country 20,000 dollars annually.

It was the saying of a facetious writer, that Foundling Hospitals much resemble the artificial breeding of fowls. It is easy to obtain chickens, but, for want of maternal feeding and care, it is almost impossible to rear them. Of what use then is it to collect chickens?

* Population of Paris, in 1811, ... 634,763
Do. of Glasgow, do. 110,469

The following List exhibits the number of infants which have b admitted into the Town's Hospital of Glasgow, and how dispo of, during the period of fifteen years.

	Children admi
In 1802,	2
In 1803,	2
In 1804,	5
In 1805,	2
In 1806,	8
In 1807,	9
In 1808,	13
In 1809,	20
In 1810,	13
In 1811,	6
In 1812,	12
In 1813,	17
In 1814,	19
In 1815,	16
In 1816,	18
Total,	162

The children are disposed of as follows, *viz.*

Dead,	95
Put out to apprenticeships or service,	8
Remained in the Hospital 22nd November 1816,	59
	—1

CHAP. VII.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Literary Society in the College was instituted about t middle of the last century. Dr. Leechman was one of its first p moters. Doctors Adam Smith, Trail, and Reid, and Mr. Jo Millar, Professor of Law, were amongst its distinguished membe

For a considerable time after its formation, the Society was co fined to the Professors in the College, and a few other liter gentlemen. The admission, however, was gradually extended such of the Clergymen in the City and neighbourhood, as expres a desire to become members.

The Society meet once a-fortnight, in the Faculty Hall, duri the session, when one of its members in rotation reads an essay

some important subject connected with science, literature, the arts, taste, &c. When the essay is read, the individual members deliver their opinions on the merits or demerits of the performance, which very often produces valuable criticisms.

LITERARY AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY.

On the 27th March 1805, a number of literary and commercial gentlemen formed themselves into a Society, which has since been termed the Literary and Commercial Society. The business is conducted similarly to the Literary Society, with this difference, that the essays are frequently on commercial subjects. The Society meets every Thursday, from the middle of November till the end of April. Since its formation, there have been seventy-four members admitted; at present there are thirty-eight on the list, who occasionally attend the meetings.

Exclusive of these two Societies, there are a number of others, which meet for similar purposes, both within and without the walls of the college.

GLASGOW PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

In the community of Glasgow, where so much talent has been displayed, and capital employed in the formation and improvement of machinery, by which new facilities have been given to the manufactories, and the price of labour consequently reduced, it is surprising that a society for encouraging philosophical pursuits, and the farther improvement of the arts, was not long ago established.

In November 1802, a few gentlemen, impressed with the advantages which would likely arise from pursuits of this nature, formed themselves into a Society, which had for its object the general diffusion of knowledge, and where its Members, by their frequent intercourse, would have an opportunity of discussing the merits of new suggestions, of reading essays on philosophical subjects, and exhibiting models for the improvement of machinery.

The Society is governed by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Librarian, and twelve Directors. The Members consist of three classes, *viz.* Resident, Honorary, and Corresponding; the two latter receive diplomas, without any gratuity. No person can be admitted a Resident Member, unless he is proposed by three Members, and received, by ballot, at an ordinary meeting.

Each Member pays three guineas of admission-money, and one-half guinea yearly, which entitles him to the use of Philosophical Treatises from the Library, and the other benefits of the Society.

Office Bearers for 1816.

James Fleming, Esq. *President.*
James Boaz, Esq. *Secretary.*
Thomas Muir, Esq. *Treasurer.*

GLASGOW OBSERVATORY.

In the year 1808, a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a society for promoting astronomical science, and have since received a Seal of Cause from the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, erecting them into a corporative body, by the name of the Glasgow Society for promoting Astronomical Science. The funds of this society have been raised by 250 transferable shares of £20 each, which are held as heritable property.

The Observatory stands on Garnet-Hill, about a mile to the N. W. of the Cross. The situation is unquestionably the best that could have been selected in the neighbourhood of the City, as the prevailing winds carry the smoke of the Town in other directions, and there is no eminence near Glasgow from which the prospect is so extensive and beautiful. Mr. Webster of London gave the designs; they are in the Egyptian style of architecture, and were examined, and approven of, by several eminent Astronomers. The building is divided into three compartments; the centre one constitutes the Scientific Observatory, and is crowned with a revolving cupola; the east division forms the Popular Observatory, where the Subscribers have the use of astronomical instruments, and treatises connected with the science; the west compartment is fitted up for the accommodation of the Observer, and other necessary purposes. In the Scientific Observatory, there are three massive stone pedestals; to one of them a sideral clock is attached; on another pedestal, twenty feet high, (which brings the instrument within the revolving cupola,) is placed an excellent azimuth and altitude instrument, which is capable of being fitted up as an equatorial; on the other pedestal, is to be placed a large mural circle preparing by Troughton. The Popular Observatory is provided with a complete set of instruments for astronomical observations; an Herschelian telescope, ten feet long, is used on the terrace, in front of the centre compartment

of the Observatory, where the projecting wings of the building afford a shelter from the wind. There are several other telescopes of different kinds, globes, sextants, theodolites, &c. in this part of the Observatory; a fourteen feet Herschelian telescope is placed on the roof; an anti-room is occupied by a camera obscura; and a solar microscope, and other valuable instruments, are to be immediately added to this department of the Observatory.

This valuable Institution, which is exceeded only by the Greenwich Observatory, has been honoured by the approbation of the most eminent Astronomers in the country. Dr. Herschel, who has repeatedly visited the Observatory, has been liberal in his approbation. The Subscribers are not only entitled to introduce their families to the Observatory, but also Non-Subscribers who live at more than six miles distance from Glasgow.

Dr. Ure, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Institution, displayed great zeal and perseverance in the formation of this Institution. The Doctor was the first Observer and Superintendent, and has been succeeded by Mr. John Cross, an eminent Mathematician, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Andersonian Institution. Mr. Cross has also been appointed to teach Astronomy, and its practical application to navigation, &c.

Office Bearers, 1815.

John More, Esq. *Preses.*
Andrew Templeton, Esq. *Treasurer.*
William Gray, Esq. *Secretary.*

THEATRE.

Previous to the Reformation in 1560, it had been customary to perform a kind of pantomimic representation of the history of our Saviour, his miracles and passion, and the lives and miracles of the Saints. As these exhibitions stood in direct opposition to the principles of the Reformers, and ultimately of the Covenanters, it is not surprising that the Citizens of Glasgow, who then showed so much zeal for religion and reformation of manners, should have been slow to sanction an amusement, which so readily called scenes

to their mind which they conceived to be blasphemous. It would appear, however, that the passion for exhibiting sacred representations was difficult to extirpate, for, on the 20th of July 1670, being only eighteen years before the Revolution, the Magistrates of Glasgow "interdicted strolling stage-players from running through the streets, and from performing plays in private houses, which they called the wisdom of Solomon."

The first regular stage-representation in Glasgow, was in the year 1750; it was performed in a hall, kept by Mr. Burrell for teaching dancing, on the east side of the High-Street, a little below the Bell of the Brae.

In 1752, a Timber Shed, or temporary Theatre, was fitted up in the north quarter of the Town, adjoining the wall of the Bishop's Palace; and in this booth, the celebrated Digges, Love, Stampier, and Mrs. Ward, performed, after having finished the season at Edinburgh. At this period, the prejudice of popular opinion in Glasgow, run so strong against amusements of this nature, that ladies and dress parties from the lower parts of the Town, were regularly escorted to the Theatre by a military guard. In 1754, the celebrated Mr. George Whitefield, Chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Huntingdon, having occasion to preach from a tent in the High-Church Yard, to a numerous congregation, cast his eyes on the Theatrical Booth, and, in the fervour of his zeal, quickly denounced it to be the Devil's House; no sooner did he articulate the words, than the outskirts of the congregation ran to the Booth, and instantly levelled it with the ground.

In the year 1762, Mr. Jackson, a Comedian, accompanied by Messrs. Love and Beate, came to Glasgow, and endeavoured to procure the patronage of the Magistrates, and other respectable Citizens, for building a regular Theatre*. The Magistrates having declined to interfere, or to patronize a scheme so very unpopular, it became very difficult to get individuals who were able and willing to promote the undertaking. At length, William M'Dowall of Castle-Semple, William Bogle of Hamilton Farm, John Baird of Craigton, Robert Bogle of Shettleston, and James Dunlop of Garnkirk, Esquires, subscribed money, and patronized the erection of a Theatre. Other difficulties, however, were yet to be over-

* The first regular Theatre that was erected in Scotland since the Reformation, was in the Canongate of Edinburgh; it was opened in the Winter of 1746.

come, for no person within the Royalty could be found bold enough to sell ground for such a purpose. At length, Mr. Millar of Westerton, sold a lot of ground in Grahamston, in the suburbs of the City, for that purpose, and Mr. John Adam, a respectable and liberal-minded architect and builder, erected the Theatre, which was opened in the spring of 1764, by Mrs. Bellamy, and other respectable performers. When the night for its opening arrived, a crowd of disorderly persons filled the galleries, and having impeded the performances by noise and tumult of every description, at length set fire to the stage, and did not retire till they had completely cleared the house of all its machinery, scenery, and ornaments. On the succeeding morning, such parts of the dresses and properties as were not burned, were found, in a mutilated state, in the adjoining kitchen-gardens. When the house had been refitted, although the performances were allowed to go on, the Managers met with very indifferent success. In the winter of 1780, this Theatre was burned to the ground, and every thing within it completely destroyed; the wardrobe of the performers was estimated at £1000.

The proprietors having declined to re-build, or to retain any farther interest in the Theatre, Mr. Jackson purchased ground on the east side of Dunlop-Street, and built a Theatre on his own account, capable of containing about one hundred pounds, which he opened in January 1782. From this period, the taste for theatricals began to increase, and it was soon found that this Theatre was deficient in size and decoration for the increasing wealth and population of the City. Accordingly, in 1802, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Aitken of Liverpool, began to enlarge it, which not meeting with the approbation of several of the citizens, a subscription was set on foot for erecting a large Theatre, in shares of £25. The Subscribers having built a Theatre in Queen-Street, in 1803, procured an Act of Parliament, vesting the patent in themselves, and then negociated a lease with Messrs. Jackson and Aitken, who opened the Theatre in 1804. Soon after this period, Mr. Jackson sold the Dunlop-Street Theatre for a place of business.

The citizens of Glasgow having now erected the most magnificent Provincial Theatre in the Empire, at an expense of upwards of £18,500, and let it on lease for twelve hundred pounds per annum,

subjecting the Lessees to bring down regularly the most eminent London performers, and to open and shut the Theatre at particular periods in the year, it only remained for the community to patronize the undertaking, But, alas! it was soon found that the taste for theatricals had not kept pace with the large sums laid out in accommodation and splendour; and that in consequence, the Lessees could not implement their agreement. The premises were therefore let to another tenant, at the reduced rent of eight hundred pounds per annum, who also failed in his engagements. The Theatre was then let to a third person, for six hundred pounds, but the business not proving adequate to support the rent and consequent expense, it was reduced to four hundred pounds per annum. The embarrassments, severe as they had been on all concerned, became now particularly so on the Subscribers, who were called on to pay the arrears of ground-rent, and certain necessary expenses, which had been incurred. As the sums arising from the shares had been all expended, the Proprietors resolved to sell the Theatre, scenery, and patent. After repeated attempts at public sale, the whole was disposed of for five thousand pounds, a sum barely sufficient to discharge the accumulated debts, without dividing a single shilling among the original subscribers, many of whom were well satisfied to get off without being subjected to a per centage call on their shares to discharge the debt.

Many reasons may be assigned for the want of taste for theatricals in this extensive community; and among others, the following: a very considerable proportion of the respectable part of the community view theatrical amusements as tending to weaken the moral and religious principles of those whose minds have not been sufficiently fortified against romantic speculations; and others, who view these matters very differently, have their time so completely taken up with mercantile or other pursuits through the day, that they prefer to spend their leisure hours in the evening with their friends at home, or with their companions at some favourite club, or such other entertainment. It is remarkable, however, that for a week or two, when the first-rate performers, or Stars, as they are called, make their appearance on the Glasgow stage, the house is crowded to excess; and although the Manager is not always successful, there is scarcely an instance where respectable performers have not met with suitable encouragement,

NEWSPAPERS.

The first Newspaper that was printed in the West of Scotland, was the Glasgow Courant, it was on a Small Quarto, consisting of twelve pages; with the following title; *viz.*

THE

GLASGOW COURANT,

CONTAINING THE

Occurrences both

AT HOME AND ABROAD,

From Friday 11th November to Monday 14th November 1715.

Glasgow, Printed for R. T. and are to be sold at the Printing-House in the College, and at the Post Office: 1715.

Price Three Halfpence. *N. B.* Regular Customers to be charged only One Penny†.

Prospectus.

" This Paper is to be printed three times every week, for the use of the country round; any Gentleman or Minister, or any other who wants them, may have them at the University's Printing-House, or at the Post-Office. Its hoped that this Paper will give satisfaction to the readers, and that they will encourage it, by sending subscriptions for one year, half-year, or quarterly, to the after-mentioned places, where they shall be served at a most easy rate. Advertisements are to be taken in at either the Printing-House in the College, or Post-Office.

" The Gentlemen in the Town of Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Inverness, Brichen, Dundee, St. Johnstoun, (Perth,) Stirling, Dumbarton, Inverary, Dumfries, Lanerk, Hamiltoun, Renfrew, Paslay, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, Irwin, Air, Kilmarnock, and Stranraer, are desired to send by post any news they have, and especially

† In 1715, there was no Stamp-Duty on Newspapers; the case is otherwise in 1816, for, in the year ending 5th January, the Stamp-Duty on Newspapers in England and Scotland, exclusive of the duty on Advertisements, amounted to £383,645 16*s.* 2*d.*; of this sum, the London Courier alone paid £31,155 13*s.* 3*d.*, while the Duty on the whole Papers, published in Scotland, amounted only to £20,231 12*s.* 10*d.*

Sea-Port Towns to advise what ships come in, or sail off, from these Ports."

The second number of the Courant, contained the following information.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Aird the late Provost, and Colonel of the Glasgow Volunteers, to the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Stirling Bridge, 13th Nov. at 9 at night, 1715.

My Lord,

"We are still confirmed, that the Duke of Argyle is master of the field; and for a proof of it, he has sent in sixty prisoners, whereof eight or nine are Gentlemen. About an hour ago, I am informed by one of the Guard, that Borrowfield is one of them, and that he spake with him. We hear also that there are other considerable prisoners, that are not yet come in, and that the Earl of Panmure and Lord Strathmore are mortally wounded; thereafter we heard that Strathmore is dead. This is the best information I can give you yet, being waiting on the Guard at the Bridge, any parties that have come in with the prisoners here, bring with them a number of highland plaids, swords, targets, and scarlet cloaks, and some of the broad swords have silver hilts, and assures us, that the loss on our side is very inconsiderable, not above one hundred men, but that the general Officers are all safe, that they hear of no inferior Officers killed, but one or two Ensigns. Hay has got a slight wound in the arm, and Colonel Hally has got two wounds in the left arm. One of the Scots Grays has taken the Rebels' royal standard. The Duke, with the Generals and all the Officers, keep together, and expect another hit of them to-morrow, if they stand; and the Duke was once master of the Rebels' artillery and magazine, but wanting horses, could not get them off to the place he designed to encamp.

I and all our Officers are very well and hearty, only we have been under arms since Friday. I desire you not to believe every report, for you may assure yourself that I or our Officers will write you true matter of fact. All the Nobility, and particularly Rothes, Hadington, and Binning, are safe, and behaved themselves very bravely in this action, &c."

The Editor then describes the trenches which were made for defence against the Rebels, "the men who are appointed to work

at the trenches of our City, are heightened to the number of 300; and, whereas formerly they were but ten foot wide, they are now ordered to be made twelve, and to continue them six foot deep. On Thursday, 5th instant, the Duke of Argyle came to this place; His Grace, with his small retinue, rode directly to Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, Esq. his house, where he lodged while in Town; next day, at noon, attended by the Magistrates, with several of the Nobility and Gentry, he reviewed the two Regiments of Dragoons of Newton and Stanhope, then rode about that part of our trenches which lye on the west side of the Town; afterwards dined at his Lodgings with several Noblemen and Officers."

"This day, our Magistrates have issued out a proclamation, requering all the inhabitants of this City who have horses, to repair with them to the Old Green * this afternoon, at three of the clock, where they are to be apprized."

The fourth and subsequent numbers of this Paper were entitled the West Country Intelligence.

Specimen of an Advertisement.

"Any who wants good Black or Speckled Soap, may be served by Robert Luke, Manager of the Soaprie of Glasgow, at reasonable rates."

The West Country Intelligence was not of long duration, for in the year 1729, when the Glasgow Journal was published by Andrew Stalker, the West Country Intelligence did not exist. In 1769, Peter Tait purchased the Journal, which he conducted till his death; and from that period, it has been regularly carried on by his two Sons. About the year 1775, a Paper, called the Chronicle, was set on foot and continued by John Robb till 1779, when it was bought up by Peter Tait, and sunk in the Journal. In the same year, Chapman & Duncan began to publish the Mercury; and in 1796 it was dropped. In 1783, John Mennons published the first number of the Advertiser; it contained the preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and America. This Paper continued till 1801, when an alteration in its management took place, and its name changed to the Advertiser and Herald. In 1804, a farther alteration took

* Now West Clyde-Street, and the site of the Buildings on the north side of it.

place, when it was called the Herald. From that period, the Paper has been conducted under the firm of Samuel Hunter & Co. In 1791, the Courier was first published by William Reid & Co. In 1805, Samuel Hunter and Co. first published the Clyde Commercial Advertiser on Wednesdays; it was dropped in December 1810. On the 11th of April 1807, the Caledonia was commenced, and continued to be published on Saturdays, by A. Napier & Co. until the 13th November, in the same year, when its title was changed to that of the Western Star, under which title it was published twice a-week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, until 1813; when it was again changed into a weekly Paper, and published on Wednesdays, under the title of the Glasgow Packet, until July 1815, when it expired. In 1809, the Sentinel commenced, under the direction of George Mellis; it was printed three times a-week; and dropped in 1811. The Chronicle commenced, under the firm of David Prentice & Co., in 1811. The Scotchman was published on Saturdays, by Mennons & Co., in March 1812, and dropped in February 1813.

RECAPITULATION.

Newspapers published in Glasgow, with dates of commencement.

No. Date.

1. 1715.—Glasgow Courant, afterwards termed the West Country Intelligence.
2. 1729.—Journal.
3. 1775.—Chronicle.
4. 1779.—Mercury.
5. 1783.—Advertiser, afterwards termed the Advertiser and Herald, and ultimately the Herald.
6. 1791.—Courier.
7. 1805.—Clyde Commercial Advertiser.
8. 1807.—Caledonia.
9. 1809.—Sentinel.
10. 1811.—Chronicle.
11. 1812.—Scotchman.
12. 1813.—Western Star.
13. 1813.—Packet.

From the above statement, it appears that during the period of ninety-eight years, there has been thirteen distinct Newspapers published in Glasgow; six was the greatest number that ever existed at one period. In 1810, the Journal, Herald, Courier, Clyde Commercial Advertiser, Western Star, and Sentinel, were published. At present, there are only four Glasgow Papers, *viz.* the Journal on Wednesdays, the Herald on Mondays and Fridays, and the Courier and Chronicle on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays *.

Price of Newspapers and Advertising, in 1816.

A single Newspaper costs *7d.*; of this sum there is *4d.* for the Government Stamp, and rather more than One Penny for Paper. The residue is for charges and profit.

Number of Copies of the Glasgow Herald, printed from 2d June 1815, to 31st May 1816, both days inclusive, containing 105 publication days.

Date.		No. of Copies printed.	Rate of Duty on each Paper	Amount of Duty.
			d.	£ s. d.
1815	June,.....	11599	3½	169 5 0½
	July,.....	11545	3½	168 7 3½
	August,.....	9438	3½	137 12 9
	September,...	10469	4	174 9 8
	October,.....	10238	4	170 12 8
	November,...	8794	4	146 11 4
	December,...	9804	4	163 8 0
1816	January,.....	9573	4	159 11 8
	February,.....	8591	4	143 3 8
	March,.....	9698	4	161 12 8
	April,.....	9504	4	158 8 0
	May,.....	9663	4	161 1 0
		118,918		1914 1 9

Making an average of 1132 Copies on each publication day throughout the whole year. On 26th June 1815, when the battle of Waterloo was officially announced, 2122 Copies of the Herald were published.

The number of Copies of Newspapers printed in Glasgow, in 1815, may be taken as near the truth at 373,718. During the same period, it appears, from the Stamp-Office books, that there have been in the four Newspapers, 20,882 Advertisements; the Duty on those inserted before the 1st September, was Three Shillings; and after that period, Three Shillings and Sixpence.

* As it might seem invidious to give a comparative statement of the number of Newspapers printed in each Office, it has not been inserted.

The charge of an Advertisement from one line to eight lines inclusive, including duty, is * 6*s.*
Do. from eight lines to fourteen do... 7*s.*
Do. from fourteen lines to twenty do..... 8*s.*
Do. from twenty lines to twenty-five do..... 9*s.*
Do. from twenty-five lines to thirty do.....10*s.*
Do. from thirty lines to thirty-five do.....11*s.*
Do. from thirty-five lines to forty do.....12*s.*
And for every four lines above forty do..... 1*s.*
Ship Advertisements,..... 5*s.*

When Advertisements are paid before insertion, there is 6*d.* discount on each.

Magazines and other Periodical Publications, &c.

The great body of the citizens of Glasgow being more remarkable for their enterprise in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, than for literary attainments, it is not surprising that works of this nature have not succeeded.

In 1783, one volume of the Glasgow Magazine was published by John Mennons, who has since published two other volumes. Soon after this period, a periodical work, known by the name of the Weekly Miscellany, was published by William Bell, who subsequently published two other small works, which he termed the Phœnix and Asylum. The Druid, in one volume, was published by Robert Chapman, and the Selector, in four volumes, by William Maver. A few numbers of the Adviser and Torch made their appearance, and the Glasgow Repository was published from the Western Star Newspaper Office. Brash & Reid published Original and Selected Poetry, periodically, which they afterwards collected into four volumes; and are now engaged in publishing a new periodical publication, entitled Attic Stories. Histories of Glasgow have been drawn up, from time to time, by M'Ure, Gibson, Brown, Denholm, Chapman, &c.

* The Government Duty for each Advertisement of every description, since September 1815, is 3*s.* 6*d.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

There was no Circulating Library in the West of Scotland previous to 1753; at that period, Mr. John Smith, sen. returning from England, where he had been for the improvement of his business, set up a Circulating Library in Glasgow on a small scale, and lent out books at the rate of one halfpenny per night, per volume. The scheme having been countenanced by the citizens, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties, the Library soon contained a number of valuable books, which has been regularly increased ever since. The business, thus commenced by Mr. Smith, sen., has ever since been carried on from father to son, with great respectability, under the firm of John Smith & Son. At present the Library contains upwards of 20,000 volumes, which are lent out to read on the following terms:

1st, Subscribers at £3 3*s*. per year—£1 15*s*. per half year—£1 1*s*. per quarter—and 10*s*. 6*d*. per month, are entitled to ten volumes at a time in town, and twenty-four in the country.

2d, Subscribers at £2 2*s*. per year—£1 6*s*. per half year—15*s*. per quarter—or 7*s*. per month, are entitled to six volumes at a time in town, and fifteen in the country.

3d, Subscribers at £1 1*s*. per year—12*s*. per half year—7*s*. per quarter—and 3*s*. 6*d*. per month, are entitled to two volumes at a time in town, and six in the country.

4th, Subscribers at 16*s*. per year—10*s*. per half year—6*s*. per quarter—or 3*s*. per month, are entitled to one volume at a time in town, and three volumes in the country.

For a single night, books are charged from 2*d*. to 6*d*. per volume, according to their novelty and value.

In 1807, Mr. A. Murdoch established a Circulating Library in Glasgow, on a pretty extensive scale, which in 1811, was purchased by Messrs. D. Potter & Co. whose Library at present contains above 18,000 volumes, which are lent out on the same terms as those in Messrs. Smith & Son's.

In 1809, Messrs. John Boyd & Son established a Library, which at present contains about 15,000 volumes, which are lent out on the same terms as the others.

Exclusive of the above, the following persons have, from time to time, carried on the Circulating Library business in this City:

Messrs. Home, Knox, Galloway, Coubrough, Scrymgeour, and Gardner.

STIRLING'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Till the year 1791, there was no public Library in Glasgow, to which the citizens at large had access, other than Mr. Smith's Circulating Library. At that period, Mr. Walter Stirling, merchant, and late a magistrate of this City, doted and mortified his Library of valuable books, his Mansion in Miller-Street, his share of the Tontine-Buildings, and one thousand pounds sterling, for the purpose of establishing a Public Library in this City, for the use of the citizens. The Donor directed that the management of the Library should be placed in the hands of the Lord Provost for the time being, and three Members from each of the following public Bodies, *viz.* the Town Council, Merchants' House, Presbytery of Glasgow, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

In 1792, the Directors obtained a seal of cause from the Magistrates and Council, incorporating them into a Society.

Mr. Stirling had such an aversion to novels, that he was forty years of age before he read one, and he disliked them so much ever after, that he directed that the books to be purchased after his death should be rather rare and curious, than those of the common and ordinary kinds, and this desire has been punctually attended to. Although it would appear that the donor did not intend that his books should be lent out in consideration of certain subscriptions or fees received, but should be read gratis by the citizens in the place where the books were kept, the Directors, in virtue of a discretionary power vested in them, did, on the 5th of July 1791, admit subscribers for life, on the payment of three guineas. On the 11th of March 1793, the Directors, conceiving that the admission fee was too small for the lasting advantages to be received, obtained the sanction of the several bodies interested in the Library, to raise the subscription to five guineas, after giving three months notice in the newspapers; and, on the 13th of May 1816, the Directors, actuated by similar motives, raised the subscription to ten guineas, so as to enable them to make larger purchases of books than heretofore, which have been rather under two hundred pounds per annum.

On 26th of September 1816, there were 5899 volumes in the Li-

brary, and 423 subscribers connected with it. The books are kept in the Hall of Hutchisons' Hospital, where the Librarian attends every lawful day from twelve till three o'clock, except Saturdays.

GLASGOW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In 1804, a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of establishing a Library in the City, on popular principles, which they termed the Glasgow Public Library. The affairs of this Institution are regulated as follows, *viz.*

Each subscriber, on his admission, pays twelve shillings of entry-money, and ten shillings and sixpence yearly. The management of the Institution is vested in nine Curators, a Treasurer, Secretary, and Librarian. Three of the senior Curators are disqualified, and others elected in their place by the subscribers, yearly. The Library is kept in a room in Miller's Charity, and is open every lawful day from eleven till one in the afternoon, and from seven till nine o'clock in the evening, Saturdays excepted, on which day it is open from eleven till one in the afternoon.

On the 26th September 1816, there were 3550 volumes in the Library, and 524 subscribers connected with it. The Curators, for some years past, have been enabled to lay out about two hundred pounds yearly, in the purchase of new books.

As novels and periodical works of merit, form a part of this Library, the demand for them and other new books is so very great, that the Curators have found it necessary, in order that the first applicant may be first served, to receive tickets from the subscribers, which on the one side bears his name and address, and on the other the name of the book wanted, with the date on which it was applied for. When this ticket is sent to the Library, the Librarian marks on it the number of the application, which often amounts to 12, and sometimes to 20, in one day; and when it is the applicant's turn to receive the book, the ticket is thrown into the Post-Office. If the person to whom it is addressed, does not apply in a limited time, a similar ticket is sent to the next in order, and so on.

ROBERTSONIAN LIBRARY.

The late Rev. James Robertson, Minister of the Associate Congregation in Kilmarnock, having been possessed, at his death, of

an extensive and valuable Library, consisting chiefly of books in theology, a number of Clergymen and Laymen connected with the Associate Synod, conceiving that opportunities seldom occurred of falling in with such a rare and valuable collection of books, resolved, in 1814, to purchase the whole, for the purpose of establishing a public Library in Glasgow, which they agreed should be regulated according to the following laws and regulations, viz.

1st, The Institution to be denominated the Robertsonian Theological Library.

2d, It shall consist principally of theological books of all descriptions, and in all languages; of such as relate to the state of religion; and of such as treat on subjects nearly connected with divinity and morality. But useful and eminent works of all kinds, particularly those in science, history, and belles lettres, shall form a part of this collection. No books but such as are quite unprofitable, or of immoral tendency, shall be absolutely excluded.

3d, The Library is, and shall remain, the property of persons in connexion with the General Associate Synod: but the full use, and in part the management of it, shall be extended to persons of all religious denominations.

4th, The stock of the Library shall consist of 200 shares of £5 each, which stock shall be afterwards increased as circumstances may require. The number of stock-holders shall never fall below fifty. To keep up this number, proprietors must be assumed at whatever price shares will bring.

5th, Each proprietor shall have one share of stock for every £5 subscribed by him.

6th, The shares of stock shall be absolute property; and as such shall, notwithstanding the restriction in rule 3d, descend to heirs: but shares shall not be sold, except to those qualified, as in the beginning of rule 3d.

7th, Each proprietor shall pay annually five shillings for each share occupied in reading by himself or substitute; but shall make this payment for the share or shares only which shall be re-occupied.

8th, Persons of all religious denominations are admissible to the use of the books, on subscribing each ten shillings and sixpence per annum.

The Library, which has lately received considerable additions in almost every branch of science, is kept open in Nile-Street, every

lawful day, from two till four; except on Saturdays, when it is open in the evenings, from six till eight o'clock. In 1816, it contained 1204 volumes in nine different languages, and 2402 in English, making in whole, 3606 volumes: at the same period, there were 165 subscribers connected with the Library, viz. 96 holding shares, and 69 ordinary subscribers.

BOOK SOCIETIES.

Of late, a number of Book Societies have been established in this City and neighbourhood. These Institutions are conducted on a plan similar to Circulating Libraries, with this difference, that the books belong to the readers themselves, who chiefly consist of the working classes of the community.

GLASGOW PERIODICAL PUBLICATION FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

On 9th August 1815, a Society was established in this City, entitled, "The Glasgow Periodical Publication Friendly Society," consisting of persons carrying on a business, which, till about the year 1796, was scarcely known in Scotland. The business of printing and publishing books in numbers has lately obtained to a great extent, and in no town in Scotland, has it been so far extended as in Glasgow. From an authenticated report, which was lately made out for the information of Francis Horner, Esq. and other members of Parliament, when an attempt was expected to be made to subject the persons employed in this trade, technically termed Canvassers and Deliverers, to the Hawkers' and Pedlars' tax, it appeared, that in Scotland there were 414 men of this description employed, and that the sums annually collected by them in sixpences and shillings, for books published in numbers, amounted to £44,160, on an average of several years, and that five-sixteenths of the whole belonged to Glasgow. The concern of Edward Khull & Co. have, at present, (1817,) in their employment, 81 individuals of the above description, who visit every town of consideration in Scotland, independent of 30 persons employed in their printing-office and book-warehouse. Besides those here, who do business on their own account, there are several Agents from respectable houses in England. Two-thirds of the books, sold by these Publishers, are on religious subjects, and the residue contain useful and interesting information. No in-

flammatory or immoral book is either printed or published by the members of the Society.

The Book Number scheme is evidently of great use in diffusing knowledge, and improving the morals of the lower orders of the people, as a man in this rank can easily pay a pound in twenty or forty instalments, when he could not accomplish it in one sum; moreover, the quantity delivered at one time being but small, it is, in general, carefully perused before the next number comes to hand. Thus, books are procured as they can be conveniently purchased, and purchased as they can be conveniently read. It has been calculated, that since the commencement of book-publishing in numbers, 400,000 large family Bibles have been sold in the kingdom, and several millions of other books, which, in all probability, but for this scheme, would not have been vended.

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.

The Presbytery consists of the Ministers of the City, and the twelve surrounding Parishes, viz. Barony of Glasgow, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Cumbernauld, Carmunnock, Cadder, Campsie, Govan, Kirkintulloch, Kilsyth, Cathcart, and Eaglesham.

SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

The Synod is comprised of seven Presbyteries, viz. Glasgow, Ayr, Irvine, Paisley, Hamilton, Lanark, and Dumbarton. It convenes in spring and autumn, and sits in Glasgow twice for once at Ayr or Irvine.

RECORDS OF THE PRESBYTERY AND GENERAL SESSION OF GLASGOW, &c. &c.

Previous to the 3d of January 1792, the Presbytery and Session records were very incomplete. At that time, Henry Stirling, Esq. at Keir Park, who had been in possession of a number of the volumes of the Records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from the year 1580 to 1650, very handsomely gave them up to the Rev. Dr. William Porteous, Convener of a Committee of Presbytery, appointed for recovering the old records.

Mr. M'Intosh, Episcopal Clergyman at Doune, having purchased the whole of Bishop Ross's library, discovered that some of the Records were among the Bishop's books; and conceiving that they might be of importance to the Presbytery, he also very handsomely

gave them up, so that the nine following folio volumes were recovered viz.

Volume 1st.—This volume is not bound, but roughly put together under an old parchment cover. It begins with a record of ecclesiastical transactions, from June 1581 till June 1582. These transactions refer to the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and seem to have been conducted at Glasgow, by a kind of Synodical Meeting, which was held very frequently, sometimes once in each week, and was called The Kirk. The remainder of this volume, which is by much the greater part of it, contains the Register of the Session of Glasgow, from 28th November 1583 till October 1592.

Volume 2d,—contains the Records of the Exercise at Glasgow, which was the first name given to *Classical Meetings*, afterwards named Presbyteries. It contains also the Act of the Kirk, or of Synods, and of General Assemblies, relating to these three Counties above mentioned. It begins on the 19th day of November 1585, and ends 4th October 1592, about the time the Presbyterian Church government was established by Act of Parliament.

Volumes 3d, 4th, and 5th,—contain the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 24th October 1592 to 10th January 1627; after this period, the record is wanting for twenty years.

Volume 6th,—contains the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 2d April 1647 to 11th October 1650.

Volume 7th,—contains a record of transactions, during a part of the period which is included in Volume 8th; but how far they are the same, or wherein they differ, has not been discovered.

Volume 8th,—contains the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 11th December 1650 to 15th August 1654, after which there is a deficiency for nine years.

Volume 9th,—contains the register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, under Episcopacy, from 3d June 1663 to 20th September 1682*.

Soon after this period, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number, to make a complete inventory of the Records; to get the different volumes put in proper order, and bound; and, if possible, to recover those parts which were still wanting; and to deliver such parts of them as belong to the Session of Glasgow. They also

* These nine volumes had been missing for about one hundred years.

agreed to open a subscription, in order to recompense those who should restore such parts of the Records as are still wanting, and also to form a fund for putting the registers in proper order.

A short year had only elapsed, when these valuable records had nearly been lost. On the 8th of February 1793, the Laigh Kirk and Session-House, wherein the Records had been deposited, were burned to the ground. On this unfortunate occasion, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number to examine the state of the Records; who reported, that one volume, previous to 1592, had been entirely lost, and that the following was the state of the others, viz.

Volume 1st—from October 1592 to February 1608, all legible excepting a line or two occasionally at the head of a page, and a few words sometimes on the right hand margin, some leaves wanting at the end.

Volume 2d,—from March 1608 to January 1627, in a state similar to the preceding, only that there are no leaves wanting.

Volume 3d,—from January 1628 to March 1647, very little worse than the above.

Volume 4th,—from January 1647 to December 1650, the binding corners and right hand margin more burned, yet generally legible.

Volume 5th—from January 1651 to September 1654, nearly the same as the three first.

Volume 6th,—from June 1663 to September 1682, like the 4th, is generally legible by a person careful and accustomed to the style.

Volume 7th,—from July 1687 to October 1694, much burned, the meaning may be generally made, but cannot be transcribed.

Volume 8th,—from September 1707 to May 1712, like the preceding, but there seem to be about three years totally lost about the end, what remains might be transcribed.

Volume 9th,—from January 1715 to April 1723, almost entire.

Volume 10th,—from about April or May 1723, to April 1727, very little legible, about six years lost.

Volume 11th,—from June 1733 to March 1749, entire, excepting a line or two generally at the head of a page.

Volume 12th,—from March 1749 to August 1762, like the preceding.

Volume 13th—from August 1762 to January 1774, generally legible, though much injured.

Volume 14th,—Safe in the hands of the Clerk.

The Committee were of opinion that a complete transcript of these Records was impracticable, and even where it could be done, it might not always be of importance; but that it might be very useful to have as complete an index of the contents of every volume as possible, together with a full copy of some papers of public utility, where they could be transcribed, or an account of the contents of the same; they, therefore, proposed that the Presbytery should devise means for obtaining such a sum as might be requisite for that purpose, and that they should, as soon as convenient, employ one or more proper persons to make up said index, and abstract; and that a Committee of Presbytery should be appointed to superintend the execution of the same, with power to give directions and instructions to the copiators, from time to time, how to carry on the business.

The Presbytery having considered said Report, approved of the same, and appointed the said Committee to take the necessary measures for carrying the same into effect.

In 1801, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number to examine the Records, who reported that they found them nearly in the same state as they were represented to be in the report of 1793, with this difference, that the paper is generally more tender, owing to damp, and a tendency to mould; they are, therefore, of opinion, that no further time should be lost in procuring the means of transcribing them. The said Report having been read, the Presbytery approved thereof, and of the diligence of the Committee, and agreed to proceed upon that report with all convenient speed. The recommendations of the Presbytery having been followed out, the whole procedure was submitted to the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr on the 12th October 1802; a similar submission was made on the 14th April 1807, when the Records were found and declared to be regularly and accurately kept, with the exception of some few words which had been interlined.

CHAP. VIII.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

THE only description of industry known to have been practised by the inhabitants of Glasgow at an early period, beyond that applied to those employments which supplied them with articles of domestic or personal necessity, was fishing in the River Clyde; and this, it would appear, they had carried to such an extent, as early as the year 1420, as to make it a branch of trade.

A Mr. Elphinstone is mentioned as engaged, at that date, in the trade of curing and pickling salmon, and sending it for sale to the French market; and Principal Baillie notices, that between the year 1630 and 1660, the exportation of salmon and herrings from Glasgow had greatly increased. It is certain too, that before the year 1546, Glasgow was possessed of some shipping; for, upon a complaint from Henry VIII. King of England, that year the Privy Council of Scotland issued out an order, that the ships belonging to Scotland, (and those belonging to Glasgow are particularly mentioned,) should not annoy the ships belonging to the Uncle of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. In Charles II.'s reign, there was a privateer fitted out from the Clyde, to cruise against the Dutch; this vessel of war, called the Lion of Glasgow, was of sixty tons burden, carried four pieces of ordnance, and was commanded by Captain Robert M'Allan.

In 1667, a concern was entered into, to carry on the trade of whale fishing, and along with it a manufactory of soap. The Partners of this company were, Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, Bart. Sir John Bell of Hamilton Farm, Knight, John Campbell of Woodside, John Graham of Dugalston, John Anderson of Dowhill, John Luke of Claythorn, William Anderson and James Colquhoun, late Magistrates of the City, and John Anderson, Master of the ship Providence. This vessel, of seven hundred tons burden, built at Belfast, was one of the five ships which the Company fitted out in this trade. The fishing branch of the concern, from a want of the knowledge requisite for conducting such a business, was abandoned, the partners having lost their stocks of £15,000 each.

The business of manufacturing soap, was more fortunate, and continued to be carried on by this Company, with a succession of partners, till the year 1777, when the extensive works erected by the original proprietors, upon the site where the court of warehouses called Commercial Buildings, now stands, having been partly consumed by fire, it was also given up*.

Letter-press printing was first introduced into Glasgow about the year 1630, by George Anderson, who was succeeded by Robert Saunders in 1661. The whole printing business of the West of Scotland was carried on by Mr. Saunders and his Son, (with the exception of the Glasgow Newspaper,) till about 1780, when the art was greatly improved, and the trade extended by Robert Urie. In ten years after this period, Robert and Andrew Foulis introduced into the City a style of printing, which, for beauty and correctness, has probably never been surpassed in any country.

From their Press have issued some of the finest specimens of correct and elegant printing which the eighteenth century has produced. Even Bodoni of Parma, or Barbou of Paris, have not gone beyond some of the productions of their Press. Robert Foulis began printing in Glasgow about 1740, and one of his first essays was a good edition of Demetrius Phalereus, in 4to. In 1744, he brought out his celebrated immaculate edition of Horace, 12mo., and soon afterwards was in partnership with his brother Andrew. Of this edition of Horace, the sheets, as they were printed, were hung up in the College of Glasgow, and a reward was offered to those who should discover an inaccuracy. It has been several times reprinted at Glasgow, but not probably with the same fidelity. The two brothers then proceeded in producing, for thirty years, a series of correct and well printed books, particularly Classics, which, either in Greek or Latin, are as remarkable for their beauty and exactness, as any in the Aldine series. Among those Classics may be enumerated, 1st, "Homer," 4 vols. fol. Gr.—2d, "Herodotus," 9 vols. 12mo.—3d, "Thucydides," 8 vols. 12mo.—4th, "Xenophon," 8 vols. 12mo.—5th, "Epictetus," 12mo.—6th, "Longinus," 12mo.—7th, "Ciceronis Opera," 20 vols. 12mo.—8th, "Horace," 12mo. and 4to.—9th, "Virgil," 12mo.—10th, "Tibullus and Propertius," 12mo.—11th, "Cornelius Nepos," 3

* The remainder of the premises were burned down at a subsequent period.

vols. 12mo.—12th, "Tacitus," 4 vols. 12mo.—13th, "Juvenal and Persius," 12mo.—14th, "Lucretius," 12mo.—To these may be added a beautiful edition of the Greek Testament, small 4to; Gray's Poems; Pope's Works; Hales of Eton, &c. &c. &c.

In 1669, the sugar-baking business was begun in Glasgow, and the Sugar-house, known afterwards by the name of the Western Sugar-house, built. The Eastern, South, and King-Street Sugar-houses soon followed. About the same time, two concerns, called the Glasgow Tan-Work, and the Glasgow Rope-Work Companies, were entered into. About this time, some little thing began to be done also in the manufacturing of plaids, of coarse cloths, and coarse linens; and a spirit of industry and enterprise began to manifest itself in the different classes of the community.

The situation of Glasgow is singularly favourable for carrying on manufactures and commerce. Placed on the borders of one of the richest coal and mineral fields in the island, with which it communicates by the Monkland Canal; while for carrying off the commodities its industry may produce, and receiving returns, the Atlantic opens to it on the one hand, through the River Clyde, and the German and North Sea on the other, through the Forth and Clyde Canal and the River Forth.

Until the year 1707, the foreign trade of Glasgow, being confined to transactions with the Continent of Europe, was but of limited amount. Any intercourse it carried on was chiefly with Holland; although, in 1707, Messrs. Walter Gilmour & Co., a mercantile house of Glasgow, appear to have cured and packed that year three hundred lasts of herrings, which they sent to St. Martins, in France, and brought back brandies in return.

But the union of the Kingdoms at this period, having opened the colonies to the Scotch, the Merchants of Glasgow immediately availed themselves of the circumstance, and, engaging extensively in a trade with Virginia and Maryland, soon made their City a mart for tobacco, and the chief medium through which the farmers general of France received their supplies of that article.

They carried on this commerce at first in vessels chartered from the English Ports; and it was not till the year 1718, that a ship built on the Clyde, the property of Glasgow, crossed the Atlantic. They were enabled, it would appear, however, to furnish the tobacco upon more advantageous terms than the merchants of

London, Bristol, Liverpool, or Whitehaven, could do; and this produced such an animosity with those parties, that, in the year 1717, a representation was given in to the Commissioners of the Customs, stating, that the trade of Glasgow was not fairly carried on. This allegation the merchants of Glasgow were enabled completely to rebut; but continuing still to undersell the English traders, a confederacy of the whole tobacco-merchants was formed against them, and they were charged with practising frauds upon the revenue in the conducting of their business. The matter, in 1721, underwent a strict examination by the Lords of the Treasury, who, after patiently hearing parties, and considering memorials upon the business, dismissed the cause in the following words: "That the complaints of the merchants of London, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c. are groundless, and proceed from a spirit of envy, and not from a regard to the interests of trade, or to the King's revenue." But the affair was not allowed to rest here, these parties now made a complaint to Parliament, and, in 1722, Commissioners were sent to Glasgow, who imposed a number of restrictions on the trade, which, cramping it in its operations, caused it to languish for several years; and it was not till the year 1735, that it regained its former activity and prosperity.

To so great an extent was this branch of commerce carried on in Glasgow, that, for several years before the war which ended in American independence, the annual imports of tobacco into the Clyde, were from 35,000 to 45,000 hhds.; and in the year immediately preceding that event, 57,143 hhds. were imported. Only from 1200 to 1300 hhds. of the annual imports were sold for home consumption. This trade, while it continued, engrossed almost the whole capital and commercial enterprise of Glasgow. Very little other foreign trade was attempted; and any manufactures that were carried on, were chiefly of articles adapted to the demands of the Virginia market. Indeed the supplying of that State with European goods, and taking off the produce of its soil in return, became, in a great degree, a monopoly in the hands of the Glasgow merchants.

It appears, that very soon after the Union, some attempts had been made to open a trade with the West India Islands, but to the extent only of sending out a ship occasionally with herrings and a few bale goods, and bringing back a return of sugar and rum. It

was not till about the year 1732, that any connexion with the proprietors in the Islands, to supply them with necessaries for their Estates, and to receive on consignment, their crops, took place; and up to the year 1775, even this business was confined to a few houses, and with these, except in one or two cases, it was understood not to have proved beneficial. The imports of West India produce into the Clyde, in the year 1775, were as follows;—sugar, 4621 hhds. and 691 tierces; rum, 1154 puncheons and 193 hhds.; cotton, 503 bags.

The manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric, was introduced into Glasgow about the year 1725, and continued as the staple manufacture, till superseded by the introduction of muslins.

The manufacture of green glass bottles commenced in 1730, when the first bottle-house was erected on the spot where the Jamaica-Street bottle-house now stands. The demand for bottles at that period was so small, that although the work was not of large extent, the men were employed only about four months in the year. Although the manufacture of crown or window glass has not succeeded here, the flint glass, or crystal manufactory, has been carried on to a very great extent; this branch of the business was introduced in 1777, by Messrs. Cookson & Co. of Newcastle, and is now conducted, on an extensive scale, at Verreville, in the vicinity of this City, by Mr. John Geddes, who has been most successful in bringing this art to a state of great perfection.

Glasgow was the first place in Britain in which incle wares were manufactured. In 1732, Mr. Alexander Harvey, of this City, at the risk of his life, brought away from Harlaem, two incle looms and a workman, and was enabled, by that means, to introduce the manufacture of this article into the City. About the same time, or soon after, a manufactory of delft ware, or pottery, was established in Glasgow, and although the cheapness of fuel, and the command of water carriage, in the direction of every market, would seem to make this a favourable situation for carrying on that branch of business to advantage, the attention of the inhabitants having been early and strongly directed to other objects, this manufacture has never been extended.

The elegant art of Letter-Founding was first introduced into Scotland, in the year 1740, by Mr. Alexander Wilson, late Pro-

fessor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, and his friend Mr. John Baine. They first settled in St. Andrews, the place of their nativity, but soon after removed to Camlachie, in the vicinity of this City, where they carried on business, till the partnership was dissolved on Mr. Baine's going to Dublin, where he remained but a short time.

This art was carried to the highest degree of perfection, by the talents and unwearied application of Professor Wilson; who lived to see his Foundry become the most extensive, and the most celebrated, of any in Europe.

At the Professor's death, the business was carried on by his Sons; and is now conducted by his Son and Grandson, on a still more extensive scale, under the firm of Alex. Wilson & Sons. The celebrity of this manufactory has been acknowledged over the continent of Europe, wherever a taste for the fine arts has been evinced.

The following Printing Types are cast here, beginning with the smallest size; *viz.* Diamond, Pearl, Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica, Pica, English, Primer, Great Primer, Paragon, Double Pica, Two-line English, Two-line Great Primer, Two-line Double Pica, Canon, Four-line Pica, Five-line Pica, &c. up to Twenty-line Pica. Messrs. Wilson and Sons also manufacture the various sizes of Hebrew, Greek, Saxon, and Old English, or Black Letter; besides a great variety of ornamental devices, such as Open Letter, Ships, Checks, Flowers, &c.

The first printfield which belonged to this City, was fitted up at Pollockshaws, about the year 1742, by Messrs. Ingram & Co.

The brewing business, which is now carried on to a great extent in the vicinity of the City, was, previous to 1745, chiefly confined to private families, or what was then called, caldron ale brewing.

The interruption which the intercourse with America met with, in 1775, forced the traders of Glasgow to turn to other objects the enterprise and capital which the commerce with that country had till then nearly wholly engrossed; they now began more generally to direct their attention to manufactures; and the discovery then made by Mr., afterwards Sir Richard, Arkwright, of the improved process for spinning cotton-wool, led, in a few years after this period, to attempts, by the different manufacturing towns of the

kingdom, to bring the manufacture of muslins* into this country. The cambric and lawn manufacturers of Glasgow embarked in the undertaking, and, aided by the facility which a similarity of the fabrics afforded, were successful beyond their most sanguine expectations. In the formation of this new fabric, which was to become the staple manufacture of this City and neighbourhood, many difficulties, arising from various causes, were to be encountered. These, which were natural to the infant state of the manufacture, were most ably overcome, by the indefatigable and unremitting exertions of Patrick Colquhoun, Esquire, author of the "State of the Police of London," and other works, and at that time a merchant in Glasgow, and one of its most enlightened and public spirited citizens; he had also the honour of being eminently instrumental in protecting the trade from a tax which was intended to be laid on it. Mr. Colquhoun's able and disinterested services on this, and on several other occasions, were rewarded by the approbation of his fellow citizens; and the promoters of the cotton trade vied with each other in requesting his acceptance of plate, votes of thanks, &c. The progress of the cotton manufacture at Glasgow after this, was rapid; a number of spinning works were established, and most of the different fabrics of cotton cloth were executed. Dyeing and printing of linen and cotton cloths, a branch of manufacture which had been going on for some time on a limited scale, was now greatly extended, and furnished employment to a large amount of capital. A number of other manufactures of linen, woollen, iron, and of other articles subsidiary to more important branches, were prosecuted on a smaller or greater scale, and continued to extend as the general commerce of the City advanced. The manufacturers of Glasgow, who, till this period, had principally looked for a vent for their goods to the demands of their own export merchants, now began to open a more extensive sale to London and other parts of England; and going over to the Continent, formed connexions with almost every country of Europe.

The progress of the manufactures necessarily led to the introduction of a variety of chemical processes. Among others, Messrs. George M'Intosh & Co., in 1777, established a manufactory of cudbear, much valued in the process of dyeing particular stuffs.

* The late Mr. James Monteith of Anderston, was supposed to be the first manufacturer who warped a muslin web in Scotland.

In 1785, Messrs. George M'Intosh and David Dale engaged Monsieur Pierre Jacques Papillon, an eminent turkey-red dyer from Rouen, and established a work in the vicinity of this City, where cottons were dyed a real turkey-red colour, equally fast and beautiful as those from India. This work was kept secret for a considerable time; of late, however, a number of others have engaged in the trade, who have carried it on with great success.

The number of cotton-mills belonging to Glasgow, situated in the Town and different parts of the country, is 52. The spindles, in these are caculated at 511,200; and the capital employed in the buildings, machinery, and in carrying on the manufacture, at about £1,000,000. Two of these mills, lately finished in Hutchisontown, are fire-proof; the cost of each, including the ground and machinery, is upwards of £32,000.

The first spinning works were established at a distance from Town, for the convenience of water for the machinery; as the Ballindalloch and Doune mills, which are in Stirlingshire; the Catrine mills in Ayrshire; the Lanark mills; and the Rothsay mills, in the Island of Bute; all the property of houses in Glasgow.

No positive estimate of the amount of the cotton manufacture, in all its branches, can be given; but some facts may be mentioned, from which an idea of its extent will be derived.

Belonging to Glasgow, there are eighteen works for weaving by power, which contains 2800 looms, producing about 8400 pieces of cloth weekly. The number of hand-looms employed by the manufacturers of Glasgow, at this date, appear, upon a pretty careful investigation, to be about 32,000*.

There are eighteen calico-printing works belonging to Glasgow; and there has been lately added to this branch, an extensive manufacture of Bandana handkerchiefs, introduced by Messrs. Henry Monteith, Bogle, & Company, the cloth for which being dyed a fine turkey-red, the pattern is afterwards produced, by discharging the colour of the figure by a chemical process.

There are now 17 calendering houses established in the City, containing 39 calenders moved by steam, which execute more than four times the quantity of work performed by the same machinery when

* These estimates have been formed from the opinions of persons deeply engaged in the cotton trade.

moved by horses. One of these houses employs 119 hands in calendering and folding the goods; and the whole of these establishments are able to calender in a day 118,000 yards, besides dressing 116,000, not calendered, and glazing 30,000.

There are nine iron founderies in the City and suburbs, and several extensive works for making steam engines, with the machines and machinery required for the different processes of manufacturing. It was not before the year 1778 or 1779, that the power of the steam engine, in consequence of our townsman Mr. Watt's inestimable improvements, was found to be applicable to manufacturing operations; and it was many years after that period, before it was brought into general use. There are now 73 steam engines in Glasgow and the immediate suburbs, of a power of from four to fifty horses, employed in the different processes of manufactures.

The war of 1793 having, for a time, brought into our possession the West India colonies of the other European States, the West India merchants of Glasgow obtained a large share of the trade which this circumstance threw into the hands of this country. The connexion with Demerara, in particular, which it gave them the means of forming, proved valuable, and is now likely to be lasting. The imports of West India produce into the Clyde, for the three years ending in 1814, have been as follows:

			1812	1813	1814
Sugars.	Hogsheads,		28,862	36,037	40,004
	Tierces,		2543	4038	3712
	Barrels,		5868	7248	5282
	Boxes,		100	2660	8703
Rum.	Jamaica,	Puncheons,	2346	5265	4033
		Hogsheads,	53	141	150
	Leeward Islands,	Puncheons,	4690	7567	7410
		Hogsheads,	44	23	69
Coffee.	Casks,		5025	12,325	16,251
	Barrels,		928	5384	8107
	Bags,		7927	35,823	53,237

The removal of the Royal Family of Portugal to America, having opened the trade of the Brazils to foreigners, the merchants of Glasgow immediately formed establishments there, and have con-

tinued since to have a profitable intercourse with that country. Establishments were also made at Buenos Ayres and the Carraccas, as soon as these parts of America began to assert their independence; but the commerce with these States has hitherto been fluctuating and hazardous, from the situation in which their affairs have been kept.

Upon the conclusion of the peace of 1783, an intercourse was opened by the merchants of Glasgow with the different States of the American Union; and the introduction of the cultivation of cotton-wool, a few years after, into the Southern States, furnished the means for a great increase of this trade. Indeed, without this new field to supply the quantity of the article which the growing demands of the manufacturers required, and of the qualities suited to the different fabrics to be made, this important branch of industry never could have reached that high state at which it has arrived. The bringing home this article for the manufacturers of Glasgow, and sending out the returns, became a great trade, and led to the formation of establishments for carrying on this part of the business at Charlestown and New Orleans. The imports of cotton-wool into the Clyde, for the four years, ending in 1815, have been as follows:

	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Charlestown and Savannah,	5358	...	...	9014
New Orleans,	2586	...	...	2224
Other American Ports,	1971	3234	1859	2737
Brazil,	5099	7367	3168	1345
Demerara,	7316	5627	6967	8764
West Indies,	7475	11,212	9786	2057
Continent of Europe,	...	...	435	504
Coastwise,	8246	7194	16,302	4786

Besides the trade with these parts of America, which have been mentioned, the merchants of Glasgow have large dealings with Canada and Nova Scotia.

In the spring of 1816, soon after the East India Company had received a renewal of their charter, which authorized British merchants to trade direct to India, Messrs. James Finlay & Co., of

this place, sent out from the Clyde, the ship Earl of Buckinghamshire, 600 tons burthen, which was the first vessel from Scotland, bound direct to India. In January 1817, the Anna Robinson, a country built ship, arrived at Greenock; and was the first arrival from India in Scotland, since the removal of the monopoly.

The rapid progress made in the use of mechanical power in manufactures, is particularly favourable to the growing prosperity of Glasgow, from the inexhaustible supply of coal it possesses for working machinery. This, with the advantage of water communication in every direction, renders it, almost more than any other place, fitted for carrying on manufactures of a heavy or bulky nature, and must have the effect to bring many new branches of industry of this description, to be added to those which it already has. This City, then, producing thus a great variety of articles for exportation, and carrying on, at the same time, a very extensive foreign trade, seems to combine all the requisites to raise it to the highest commercial eminence.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Kirkman Finlay, Esq. M. P. *Chairman.*
Adam Crooks, Esq. *Dep. Chairman.*
Dugald Bannatyne Esq. *Secretary.*

In 1783, the merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow, and of the adjoining Towns, under the auspices of Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. at that time Lord Provost of Glasgow, formed themselves into a society for the protection and encouragement of trade, and were incorporated by Royal Charter, for the purpose of keeping a watchful eye on whatever might be supposed to affect the commercial interests of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. The great outlines of the business committed to the charge of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, were,

1st, To consider of such plans and systems as shall contribute to the protection and improvement of those branches of trade and manufactures, which are peculiar to this country, and which may be interesting to the members of the Chamber at large.

2d, To regulate all matters respecting any branch of trade or manufactures, which may be submitted to the Directors, for the purpose of establishing rules for the convenience and assistance either of foreign trade or manufactures.

3d, To read and discuss all public and private memorials and representations of members of the Chamber, requesting the aid of the Directors, in any matter regarding trade or manufactures.

4th, To afford aid to members, whether as individuals or otherwise, who may apply for assistance in negociating any business, whether local, or of a nature which requires the weight and influence of the Directors, in making application to the Board of Trustees, to the King's Ministers, or to Parliament.

5th, To procure relief or redress in any grievance, hardship, oppression, or inconvenience, affecting any particular branch of trade or manufactures carried on by the members of this Society, by interposing the weight and influence of the Directors in any public negociation necessary to effect such relief.

6th, To consider of all matters respecting the corn laws of this part of the United Kingdom in particular, as being of the utmost consequence to its trade and manufactures; and, in general, to take cognizance of any matter and thing that shall be in the least degree connected with the interests of commerce; to assist in pointing out new sources for promoting whatever may be useful and beneficial; and to attend to every application made to Parliament, which may be thought injurious to the trade and manufactures of this country; to support an intercourse and friendly correspondence with the Convention of Royal Burghs, and Board of Trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures, for the purpose of communicating new and useful improvements for their attention. In addition to the duties of the Directors, who are fixed to be thirty in number, it shall be incumbent on them to accept of arbitrations in disputes on mercantile cases, among those who are privileged by being members of the Chamber, in order to save them the heavy expenses attending lawsuits; and, for this purpose, the Directors, or their quorum, shall choose two of their number, best qualified, according to the nature of the dispute, who, in case of difficulty, shall state the same to the chamber of Directors at large, in order to obtain any advantage that may be supposed to arise from the combined ideas of the most intelligent members who preside for the time being; after which the arbiters chosen, shall again consider the matter in dispute; and in case of ultimate disagreement, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Deputy-Chairman, shall act as an umpire, or oversman, and shall pronounce a final decree.

GLASGOW MARINE SOCIETY.

(Instituted on 2d May 1758.)

Articles of Erection of the Glasgow Marine Society.

Whereas, the wealth, strength, and prosperity of Great Britain in general, and of the City of Glasgow in particular, depend upon trade and commerce, with which the shipping and navigation, that give life and vigour to the whole, are inseparably connected; and whereas, arts and manufactures are encouraged, maintained, and promoted, the poor are employed, the consumption of the necessaries of life and provisions of all kinds, is encreased by the trade, commerce, and navigation, of the City of Glasgow, whereby the landed and commercial interest of this part of the Island are greatly interested in the continuation thereof: and whereas, the stability of his Majesty's government, and the security of the liberties and properties of this Island, depends, in a great measure, on the increase of sailors and marines, and giving proper encouragement to persons to engage themselves in that business. Therefore, it is a matter no less worthy of the charity, than the gratitude and justice of every person so interested, to rescue from misery and want, such seamen as shall become old, decayed, lame, or maimed, in the service of the merchants of Glasgow, and who shall have behaved themselves while there employed, with fidelity and diligence; and to make some provision for their poor widows and children, which may have the happy effect to excite able hands to enter into the said service, as well as to encourage their good behaviour. And considering, that the funds of that Society in Glasgow, known by the name of the Seamens' Club, being very small, arising only from part of their own wages, are nowise sufficient for answering the purposes above mentioned: For these reasons, we, Archibald Ingram, Dean of Guild of Glasgow, and the Magistrates of the said City, with the gentlemen, merchants, mariners, manufacturers, and others, subscribing, do hereby join ourselves, and all others who shall be pleased to concur with us in so laudable a design, into a voluntary charitable society, by the name of the Glasgow Marine Society, for the ends above mentioned; and for raising the necessary funds for this Charity, and for the good government of this Society.

In 1816, there were above 800 persons who received aliment from this Institution. The sums given to the men, vary according to

existing circumstances. The usual allowance for a master's widow, is three pounds; for a mate's widow, two pounds; and for a mariner's widow, one pound ten shillings per annum. There is about £150 distributed in Glasgow yearly, and a much larger sum in Port-Glasgow and Greenock. The management is vested chiefly in the following gentlemen, *viz.*

James Ewing, Esq. for the Glasgow District.
Archibald Falconer, Esq. for the Port-Glasgow District.
Quintin Leitch, Esq. for the Greenock District.
George Crawford, Esq. Clerk and Treasurer for Glasgow.

As the necessary sum for supporting this Institution, was originally to be raised from fourpence per ton register on all vessels sailing from the Clyde, and fourpence per month from the sailors' wages, the following Table was made, to ascertain the amount which might be reasonably expected. It now serves the valuable purpose of exhibiting the amount of shipping, &c. at that period.

SHIPPING BELONGING TO CLYDE, PUBLISHED BY THE CLYDE MARINE SOCIETY, IN 1785.

Number of Ships and Vessels belonging to Port-Glasgow and Greenock, their Tonnage, and Number of Men, that have loaded to and from these Ports, from 1781 *to* 1785, *and in what trade.*

		FOREIGN TRADE.			COASTING TRADE.			FISHING VESSELS.		
		Ships	*Ton.*	*Men.*	*Ships*	*Ton.*	*Men.*	*Ships*	*Ton.*	*Men.*
For 1781	Port-Glasgow,	70	6266	1274	16	664	72	25	1224	245
	Greenock,.....	113	9683	1248	37	1093	122	83	2691	592
For 1782	Port-Glasgow,	87	7295	960	28	1055	108	18	755	159
	Greenock,.....	117	9088	1140	30	711	78	57	1878	393
For 1783	Port-Glasgow,	72	5956	699	31	1628	176	16	705	159
	Greenock,.....	116	9105	913	23	503	66	106	2919	615
For 1784	Port-Glasgow,	66	6180	654	24	1304	132	33	1482	287
	Greenock,.....	137	11466	1111	36	910	90	124	1369	710
For 1785	Port-Glasgow,	117	8562	855	37	1786	217	14	669	165
	Greenock,.....	168	14472	1288	40	928	105	92	2135	670
	Totals.....	1063	88073	10142	302	10582	1166	568	15827	3993

N. B. Vessels to and from Ireland are Foreign trade, and all Dumbarton vessels are included with those from Port-Glasgow.

The following particulars, extracted from the Custom-House Books, exhibit the rapid increase of Trade during the period of thirty years.

An Account of the Number of Ships, with Tonnage and Men, that have reported inwards at the Port of Greenock, during the year ending 5th January 1815, *also an Account of Staple Articles.*

Ships.			Cocoa.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Pimento.	Brandy.	Rum.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Cot. Wool	Import Duties.
No.	*Tons.*	*Men.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt. qr. lb.*	*Cwt. qr. lb.*	*Cwt. qr. lb*	*Cwt. qr. lb.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*£. s. d.*
332	56,228	3452	3170	131,425 3 12	309,871 1 13	22,219 3 22	236 2 19	59,754	780,945	160,714	67 369	4,655,729	321,662 11 11½

An account of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported outwards at the Port of Greenock, during the year ending 5th January 1815, *also an Account of the Value of British Goods exported from thence.*

Where Exported.	Ships.			Value of British Exports.		
	No.	*Tonnage*	*Men.*	*£.*	*s.*	*d.*
America,.....	75	15,503	1125	726,075	19	10
West Indies,.....	95	27,474	1931	1,962,053	6	½
Europe,.....	189	17,520	1162	356,196	10	9

An Account of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported inwards at Port-Glasgow, during the year ending 5th January 1815, *also an Account of the Staple Articles.*

Ships.			Cocoa.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Pimento.	Brandy.	Rum.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Cotton Wool	Import Duties.
No.	*Tons.*	*Men.*	*Cwt. qr. lb*	*Cwt. qr. lb.*	*Cwt. qr. lb.*	*Cwt. qr. lb*	*Cwt. qr. lb*	*Gallons*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*£. s. d.*
116	22,991	1416	847 2 26	36,502 2 21	230,327 1 12	27,121 2 19	398 3 22	15,321	470,147	5348	91,463	1,874,448	241,395 10 6¼

An Account of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported outwards at Port-Glasgow, during the year ending 5th January 1815, *also an Account of the Value of British Goods exported from thence.*

Where exported.	Ships.			Value of British Exports.		
	No.	*Tonnage.*	*Men.*	*£*	*s.*	*d.*
America,	28	6216	408	201,312	6	1
West Indies,	52	14,854	1043	534,534	18	1
Europe,	153	12,783	807	236,008	11	5

Total of Ships, Tonnage, Men, Staple Articles, and Customs, from the Imports in the Ports of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, for the year ending 5th January 1815.

Ports.	Ships			Cocoa	Coffee.	Sugar.	Molasses	Pimento	Brandy.	Rum.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Cot. Wool	Import Duties.
	No.	*Tons.*	*Men*	*Cwt. qr. lb*	*Cwt. qr. lb.*	*Cwt. qr. lb*	*Cwt. qr. lb.*	*Cwt. qr. lb.*	*Gallons*	*Gallons*	*Gallons.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	£ s. d.
Green.	332	56,228	3452	3170 0 0	131,425 3 12	309,871 1 13	22,219 3 22	236 2 19	59,754	780,945	160,714	67,369	4,655,729	321,662 11 11½
Pt-Glas.	116	22,991	1416	847 2 26	36,502 2 21	230,327 1 12	27,121 2 19	398 3 22	15,321	470,147	5348	91,463	1,874 448	241,395 10 6¾
Total,	448	79,219	4868	4017 2 26	167,928 2 5	540,198 2 25	49,341 2 13	635 2 13	75,075	1,251,092	166,062	158,832	6,530,177	563,058 2 6

An Account of Ships, with their Tonnage and Men, that have reported outwards at the Ports of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, during the year ending 5th January 8 5—*Also, an Account of the Value of British Goods exported from thence.*

	Where Exported	Ships.			British Goods exported		
From	*To*	*No.*	*Tonnage.*	*Men.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Greenock,.....	America,..... ..	75	15,503	1125	726,075	19	10
Port-Glasgow,...	America,.....	28	6216	408	201,312	6	1
Total to... ..	America,.....	103	21,719	1533	927,388	5	11
Greenock.....	West Indies,.....	95	27,474	1931	1,962,053	6	-½
Port-Glasgow,...	West Indies,.....	52	14,854	1043	534,534	18	1
Total to.....	West Indies,.....	147	42,328	2974	2,496,588	4	1½
Greenock, ...	Europe,.....	189	17,520	1162	356,196	10	9
Port-Glasgow,...	Europe,.....	153	12,783	807	236,008	11	5
Total to.....	Europe,.....	342	30,303	1969	592,205	2	2
	Grand Total,...	592	94,350	6476	4,016,181	12	2½

BANKS.

In the year 1695, the Bank of Scotland was established in Edinburgh by Royal Charter, with a stock of £100,000, and in 1696, a branch was sent to Glasgow, but recalled in 1697. In the year 1731, a branch was re-established, and again recalled in 1733. In the year 1749, the first Glasgow bank was opened, under the firm of the Ship Banking Company. The Glasgow Arms Bank commenced business about the year 1753. In 1761, the Thistle Bank was established*, and some time afterwards the Glasgow Merchant Bank, and Messrs. Andrew, George, and Andrew Thomson's Bank, were formed. In 1727, the Royal Bank was constituted by charter, and a branch was established in Glasgow in 1783. In 1809, a company commenced business, under the firm of the Glasgow Banking Company. There are also several private banking houses, which do business to a considerable amount.

Exclusive of the above banks, which are all carrying on business in the City to a great extent, (excepting the Glasgow Arms, Glasgow Merchant, and Messrs. Thomsons', which have retired,) branches from the following Banks have been established, viz. Aberdeen, Ayr, British Linen Company, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Dundee, Falkirk, Fife, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Leith, Paisley, Paisley Union, Perth, Renfrewshire, Bank of Scotland, Stirling, &c.

PROVIDENT BANK.

On the 19th June 1815, a Provident, or Savings Bank, was established here, for the benefit of the lower orders of the community, wherein deposits of one shilling and upwards are received, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. when the sum shall amount to twelve shillings and sixpence, and have lain one month in the bank.

When a contributor's deposits amount to ten pounds, they are transferred in his or her name, to any bank they may desire, and the receipt delivered to them; and they may again pay in their sav-

* Previous to 1764, the notes issued by the Glasgow Banks, had what was called the optional clause; the tenor of the obligation ran thus: "We promise to pay A. B. or bearer, on demand, or, *in our option*, at six months after demand, we paying interest thereon at the rate of five per cent." As this optional clause did not meet the approbation of the mercantile interest, application was made to Parliament at the above period, when an Act was passed prohibiting the clause in question.

ings, and draw out all or any part of them in sums of not less than six shillings.

The Institution is placed under the management of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-eight Directors, who all act gratuitously. The necessary charges are defrayed from a per centage on a subscription fund of upwards of £7000, and from one per cent. on the deposits, the Royal Bank generously allowing the Provident Bank five per cent. for money lodged with them, while the contributors receive only four per cent.

Abstract Statement of the Affairs of the Bank.

From 1st April till 26th June 1815, there were 157 accounts opened, and 773 deposits made, amounting to				£1608 16 0
Drawn from the Royal Bank,				377 16 11
				£1986 12 11

Which was disposed of as follows:—

Paid Royal Bank for Individuals, per Receipts,	£770	0	0	
Ditto to Cr. of Provident Bank,	378	18	4	
Repaid sundry Individuals in small sums,	832	18	0	
Incidents and Interest,	4	16	7	
				£1986 12 11

Annual Account.

From 3d July 1815 to 26th June 1816, deposits, £7862 19 0

Which was disposed of as follows:—

Paid Royal Bank for Individuals, per Receipts,	£3290	0	0	
Ditto to Cr. of Provident Bank,	2348	12	7	
Repaid Individuals in small sums,	2185	0	0	
Incidents and Interest,	39	6	5	
				£7862 19 0

The Bank is open in Commercial Court, Candlerigg-Street, every Monday and Wednesday, from 10 till 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving deposits of one shilling and upwards.

No money can be drawn out except on Wednesdays, and no sum under six shillings, unless to close the account.

On the 21st day of November 1816, there were 1410 accounts opened in the Bank.

Governor.	*Deputy Governor.*	*Cashier.*
Archibald Smith, Esq.	James Ewing, Esq.	James Robertson, Esq.

POST OFFICE.

Rate of Postage of Letters in Great Britain, conformable to Act of Parliament 1805, *with the renewed Lists of* 1808 *and* 1812, *calculated from the distance the Letters are carried by Post, viz.*

Letters carried under 15 miles, are charged 4d.—15 miles, and under 20, 5d.—20, and under 30, 6d.—30, and under 50, 7d.—50, and under 80, 8d.—80, and under 120, 9d.—120, and under 170, 10d.—170, and under 230, 11d.—230, and under 300, 1s. 300, 1s. 1d.—and 1d. in addition on each single letter, for every 100 miles beyond 300.

Rates of Postage of a single Letter from the Post-Towns in Scotland to Glasgow.

	Rate. d.		*Rate.* d.		*Rate.* d.
Aberdeen,	11	Ayr,	7	Brechin,	10
Aberfeldy,	10	Ballantrae,	8	Bridge of Earn,	9
Airdrie,	4	Balfron,	6	Burntisland,	8
Alloa,	7	Ballachulish,	9	Cairndow,	7
Annan,	9	Banff,	11	Callendar,	8
Anstruther,	9	Bathgate,	6	Campbeltown,	10
Appin,	9	Beith,	5	Carmish,	14
Arran,	7	Berwick,	9	Carlisle,	9
Arrochar,	7	Biggar,	8	Carnwath,	7
Auchnacraig,	9	Blair Athole,	10	Castle Douglas,	9
Auchterarder,	8	Bonaw,	9	Coldstream,	9
Auchtermuchty,	9	Bo'ness,	7	Coll,	10

	Rate. d.		Rate. d.		Rate. d.
Comrie,	8	Fraserburgh,	11	Leadhills,	7
Cupar Angus,	9	Gallashiels,	9	Leith,	7
Cupar Fife,	9	Girvan,	8	Leven,	9
Cramond,	7	Glamis,	9	Linlithgow,	7
Crieff,	8	Glenluce,	9	Lochcarron,	13
Crinan,	9	Grangemouth,	6	Lochearnhead,	8
Cromarty,	13	Greenlaw,	9	Lochgilphead,	9
Culross,	8	Greenock,	6	Lochmaben,	8
Cumnock,	7	Haddington,	8	Lockerby,	8
Dalkieth,	7	Hamilton,	4	Longtown,	9
Dalmally,	8	Hawick,	9	Luss,	6
Denny,	6	Helensburgh,	6	Mauchline,	7
Dingwall,	13	Holytown,	4	Maybole,	7
Dornoch,	13	Huna,	14	Melrose,	9
Douglas,	7	Huntly,	11	Midcalder,	7
Doune,	7	Inchture,	9	Moffat,	8
Drymen,	6	Inverary,	8	Montrose,	10
Dumbarton,	4	Inverkeithing,	8	Muirkirk,	7
Dumfries,	8	Inverness,	12	Muirlochy,	13
Dunbar,	8	Irvine,	6	Musselburgh,	7
Dunblane,	7	Jedburgh,	10	Nairn,	12
Dundee,	9	Johnstone,	4	Neilston,	4
Dunfermline,	8	Jura,	9	New Galloway,	9
Dunkeld,	9	Kelso,	10	Newton Stewart,	9
Dunoon,	6	Kenmore,	9	North Berwick,	8
Dunse,	9	Killin,	8	North Queensferry,	8
Dysart,	8	Kilmarnock,	6	Oban,	9
Eaglesham,	4	Kilsyth,	4	Oldkirk,	7
Ecclefechan,	8	Kincardine,	7	Old Meldrum,	11
Edinburgh,	7	Kincardine O'Neil,	11	Paisley,	4
Elgin,	12	Kinghorn,	8	Peebles,	8
Ely,	9	Kingussie,	13	Pennycuik,	7
Errol,	9	Kinross,	8	Perth,	9
Eyemouth,	9	Kintore,	11	Peterhead,	11
Falkirk,	6	Kippen,	7	Pittenweem,	9
Falkland,	9	Kirkaldy,	8	Port-Glasgow,	6
Fochabers,	12	Kirkcudbright,	9	Port-William,	10
Forfar,	10	Kirkintilloch,	4	Porto-Bello,	7
Forres,	12	Kirkwall,	14	Port-Patrick,	9
Fort-Augustus,	10	Laggan,	13	Portree,	13
Fort-George,	12	Lanark,	6	Portsoy,	12
Fortrose,	13	Largs,	7	Prestonpans,	7
Fort-William,	10	Laurencekirk,	10	Renfrew,	4

	Rate. d.		Rate. d.		Rate. d.
Rothes,	12	Stranraer,	9	Tongue,	14
Rothsay,	8	Strathaven,	5	Tranent,	7
St. Andrew's,	9	Stromness,	14	Tyndrum,	9
Saltcoats,	7	Tain,	13	Whitburn,	6
Sanquhar,	8	Tarbert,	9	Whithorn,	10
Selkirk,	9	Thornhill,	8	Wick,	14
South Queensferry,	8	Thurso,	14	Wigton,	10
Stewarton,	6	Tyree,	10	Wilsonton,	7
Stirling,	7	Tobermorey,	10	Windygates,	9
Stornaway,	13				

Rates of Postage of a single Letter, and distance of Post-Towns in England from Glasgow.

	Miles.	Rate. d.		Miles.	Rate. d.		Miles.	Rate. d.
Anglesea, Isle of,	310	13	Cheltenham,	356	13	Guildford,	429	14
Auckland Bishop,	196	11	Chester,	241	12	Halifax,	241	12
Bangor,	303	13	Chorley,	198	11	Hamoaze,	519	15
Bath,	405	14	Cockermouth,	149	10	Harrowgate,	218	11
Bedford,	379	13	Colchester,	450	14	Harwich,	472	14
Berwick,	219	11	Coventry,	315	13	Hastings,	468	14
Birmingham,	304	13	Cowes, I. of W.	494	14	Hexham,	137	10
Bolton,	213	11	Darlington,	182	11	Holyhead, N. W.	330	13
Boroughbridge,	196	10	Dartmouth,	513	15	Hull,	251	12
Boston,	337	13	Deal,	473	14	Ilchester,	467	14
Bridlington,	259	12	Derby,	279	12	Ipswich,	409	14
Bridgewater,	433	14	Devizes,	486	14	Isle of Man,	166	10
Bridport,	536	15	Doncaster,	259	12	Isle of Wight,	494	14
Brighton,	458	14	Dorchester,	517	15	Jersey, Isle of	530	15
Bristol,	392	13	Dover,	471	14	Kendal,	145	10
Burton, Westmd.	156	11	The Downs,	473	14	Keswick,	137	10
Bury, Lancashire,	219	11	Dunstable,	372	13	Kidderminster,	308	13
Buxton,	248	12	Durham,	172	11	Kingston on T.	411	14
Cambridge,	356	13	Eton,	425	14	Lancaster,	167	10
Canterbury,	455	14	Exeter,	476	14	Leeds,	223	11
Cardigan, S W.	486	14	Exmouth,	486	14	Lewes,	449	14
Carlisle,	101	9	Falmouth,	572	15	Lincoln,	295	12
Caernarvon, N. W	381	13	Ferrybridge,	222	11	Litchfield,	288	12
Chatham,	430	14	Gloucester,	357	13	Liverpool,	221	11
Chelmsford,	428	14	Gosport,	473	14			

	Rate.		Rate.		Rate.
	Miles. d.		Miles. d.		Miles. d.
London, ...405*	14	Penrith,..... 119	9	St. Asaph,.....269	12
Lyme,.....545	15	Penzance,.....592†	15	St. Columb, ...550	15
Lynn, ...411	14	Peterborough,.....335	13	Sunderland, ...172	11
Macclesfield, ...238	12	Porchester,.....469	14	Swansea, ...475	14
Maidenhead, ...428	14	Portland, Isle of, 530	15	Taunton, ...444	14
Malden, ...438	14	Pool,.....515	15	Teignmouth,.....491	14
Manchester, ...221	11	Portsmouth, ...472	14	Torbay,.....508	15
Margate,.....478	14	Preston, ...189	11	Tunbridge,.....450	14
Maryport,.....158	11	Plymouth,.....519	15	Tynemouth, ...167	10
Matlock, ...295	12	Ramsgate,.....474	14	Ulverstone, ...189	11
Milford, S. W.....485	14	Reading, ...441	14	Uxbridge,.....417	14
Milford Haven, ...485	14	Richmond, ...183	11	Wakefield,.....236	12
Morpeth,.....171	11	Rochester,.....428	14	Warwick, ...345	13
Newcastle U. L....257	12	Rumford, ...411	14	Weymouth, ...550	15
Newcastle, ...157	10	Salisbury, ...483	14	Whitehaven, ...166	10
Newmarket,.....369	13	Salop, ...320	13	Wigton,.....112	9
The Nore,.....450	14	Scilly Islands,....592	15	Winchester,.....467	14
Normancross, ...328	13	Sheerness,.....450	15	Windsor,.....425	14
Northampton,.....340	13	Sheffield,.....257	12	Wolverhampton, 290	12
Norwich,.....417	14	Shields, S. & N. 166	10	Woburn, ...364	13
Nottingham, ...295	12	Shrewsbury, ...320	13	Woodstock, ...357	13
Oakhampton, ...498	14	Southampton, ... 479	14	Worcester, ...330	13
Ormskirk,.....208	11	Spithead,.....472	14	Workington,.....158	10
Oswestry,.....338	13	Stilton, ...328	13	Yarmouth, I. W. 440	14
Oxford, ...365	13	Stockport, ...227	11	York,.....213	11
Pembroke, ...482	14	St. Alban's, ...385	13		

In 1815, an Act of Parliament was passed, ordaining one half-penny additional to be charged to the above rates, on every letter carried by a Mail Coach.

Letters in single sheet are only charged single postage, unless they weigh one ounce avoirdupois; if one ounce, they are charged four postages; if under one ounce, notwithstanding they may contain a number of sheets, they are only charged three postages. Patterns are only charged double, if under one ounce; if one ounce,

* The Mail is carried from Glasgow to London, a distance of 405 miles, in the space of sixty-three hours, being at the rate of seven miles in sixty-five minutes and one-third, including stopages. It leaves London on the evening of every lawful day at eight o'clock, and at six o'clock on Sundays; and Glasgow every lawful day at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on Sundays at two o'clock.

† Penzance is the most distant Post-Town in the Island from Glasgow.

they are charged the same as letters. Letters addressed to one post-office, and afterwards forwarded to another, are charged with both postages. Members of both Houses of Parliament are entitled to frank ten letters, and receive fifteen daily, if under one ounce; if one ounce, they are taxed as other letters: when Members receive more than fifteen letters, the charge is made on those subject to the lowest rate of postage. If franks are not put into the Office on the same day they are dated, they are charged the same as other letters.

Proceeds of Postage of Letters at different periods.

In Scotland.

In 1707 *,	£1,194	In 1760,	£11,942
In 1730,	5,399	In 1776,	31,103
In 1757,	10,623	In 1793,	40,000

In Glasgow.

DUGALD BANNATYNE, Esq. *Postmaster.*

In 1781,	£4,341	4	9	In 1815,	£34,784	6	0½
In 1814,	34,010	16	8	In 1816,			

PENNY POST-OFFICE, GLASGOW.

(Instituted in 1793.)

Proceeds of postage in 1815, £367 8 8†.

GLASGOW WIDOWS' FUND SOCIETY.

(Instituted 19th February 1805.)

This Society was instituted for the purpose of providing an annuity for the widows of members, and an allowance to their children.

* At the Union with England.

† It appears, that, in 1815, the average number of Letters which passed through the Penny Post every lawful day, was 281, or 88,184 in the course of the year. When the Penny Post was instituted, receiving offices were appointed in several places of the Town; as these offices did not answer the purpose, they were soon given up.

The following is an abstract of their regulations:

1st, Each person shall pay six pounds, in name of entry-money, and one pound four shillings yearly, to be paid quarterly.

2d, Each member shall have it in his option to be free of the quarterly contributions, by paying eighteen pounds in addition to his entry-money.

3d, Each member shall, in the event of his entering into a second, and every subsequent marriage, contribute a sum equal to his entry-money.

4th, When the capital stock of the Society shall have amounted to one thousand pounds, the entry shall be seven pounds; and shall be farther increased in the same ratio, for every additional sum of one thousand pounds of capital stock to be acquired by the society.

5th, No unmarried person or widower, beyond forty years of age, and no married person beyond the age of fifty-five years, shall be capable of being admitted into the Society. No person exceeding forty, and not exceeding forty-eight years of age, can be admitted, whose wife is more than ten years younger than himself. No married person exceeding forty-eight, and not exceeding fifty-five years of age shall be admitted, whose wife shall be more than five years younger than himself. Persons exceeding forty years of age, shall, at their entry, pay not only the amount of entry-money exigible according to the ratio heretofore expressed, to be regulated by the Society's capital stock, but the sum before mentioned as a composition for the annual payments. Certificates of the ages of applicants and their wives, must be produced.

6th, The direction and management of the affairs of the Society are vested in a Preses, Treasurer, and nine Directors. The former are chosen annually, along with three Directors in place of the three senior Directors, who are disqualified.

7th, The widows and children of persons who shall have been five years members of this Society, shall be entitled to the benefit of the funds thereof, as follows:

8th, Each widow shall have £20 per annum, in her own right, and there shall be paid to her in behalf of each child of her deceased husband, two pounds sterling, annually. The sums to be paid quarterly, at the meetings on the first Monday in May, August, November, and February. The payments to commence at the

next quarter after the death of the member. The payments in behalf of the children are to cease, when they shall respectively arrive at fourteen years of age. The orphan children of members who shall have been members for five years, shall be allowed six pounds per annum, payable as before-mentioned, until they arrive at the age of fourteen years. A widow marrying again, shall not be entitled to any benefits arising from this fund, during said marriage, but in the event of her becoming a widow again, or as often as the case may happen, she shall be received and entitled to the benefit as the widow of a member of this Society.

9th, Members who neglect to pay the quarterly contributions for twelve months after they become due, shall forfeit all right to the provisions of this Society.

10th, No widow or children shall be entitled to the benefit of this fund, whose husband or father was not five years a member of this Society, and had regularly paid up all the quarterly, as well as the marriage contributions, due by him, or who having survived the said five years, was in arrears at the time of his death.

11th, The Society reserve power to themselves to increase or diminish the rate of annuities, conformable to existing circumstances, and the stock of the Society.

12th, No widow or children shall be entitled to the benefit of this fund, unless the marriage under which they claim, shall have been legally solemnized, or legally acknowledged, at least six months before the decease of the husband, or father; and in case a marriage contribution shall have been paid, they shall have no claim to repetition thereof.

On the 6th May 1811, it was enacted, that the entry-money should be fifteen pounds, augmentable in terms of the regulations; and that the future entrants should be obliged, at the end of five years, to pay eighteen pounds in full of quarterly contributions. In 1816, the entry-money has been increased to seventeen pounds. The Society having vested their funds in heritable property in various parts of the City, their rental at Whitsunday 1816, was £904 1*s*., which, taken at fifteen years purchase, would make the capital stock of the Society amount to £13,560 15*s*. As the Society, at Martinmas 1816, was owing £2,500 in part of the price of their last purchase, their nett capital, therefore, is £11,060 15*s*.

At that period, there were 301 members belonging to the Society,

and 14 widows and 96 children on the funds, whose joint annuities and allowances amounted to £371.

Office-bearers in 1816.

Walter Ferguson, Esq. *President.*
John Alston, Esq. *Treasurer.*

GLASGOW ANNUITY SOCIETY.

This Society, which was the first of the kind in Scotland, was instituted in January 1808, through the active and unremitting exertions of Messrs. Robert Lochore, cordiner, and William Bredie*, merchant, both of this City. The object of the Institution is to secure a fund for the support of its members in advanced age. For this purpose, a certain payment is made quarterly†, or a sufficient sum sunk at once, which entitles the members, after a certain age, to an annuity for life. The Tables are formed on equitable and accurate principles, from Dr. Price's Annuities, and have been examined and approved of by Mr. Morgan, the celebrated calculator of London. The annuities may be taken at any age, to commence at fifty, fifty-five, and sixty years, at the option of the member, and may amount to any sum, from ten pounds upwards. By this Institution, a man in moderate circumstances, may, for a small sum which he can easily spare, ensure for himself, his wife, and children, a competence in old age.

The Society have vested their capital in heritable property, in Annuity Court, York-Street, which yields a rental of £240. The quarterly payments, exclusive of new entries, amount to rather more than £200 per annum; the stock will, therefore, be very considerable before any material demand is made on it. At admission the members receive the Society's emblematic diploma, narrating their name, the date of entry, and the period when the

* In testimony of their approbation of the able and disinterested services of Messrs. Lochore and Bredie, the Society after being fully organized, presented each of them with a valuable piece of plate.

† Before a member can receive his annuity, he must have paid up all quarterly payments, with interest on those which were not paid when they became due; and the moment the member is entitled to his annuity, he ceases to make any farther quarterly payments.

annuity becomes due. At Whitsunday 1816, there were 151 members on the books.

Office-bearers in 1816.

William M'Tyer, Esq. *President.*
William Maver, Esq. *Secretary.*

TABLE

Showing the Probabilities of the Duration of Human Life, from Birth, till the age of 60, formed from the Register of Mortality at *Northampton*, for forty-five years, from 1735 to 1780.

Age.	Living.	Decre-ments.	Age.	Living.	Decr.	Age.	Living.	Decr
Birth.	11650	1894	20	5182	72	41	3559	77
½ year.	9756	1106	21	5060	75	42	3482	78
1	8650	1367	22	4985	75	43	3404	78
2	7283	502	23	4910	75	44	3326	78
3	6781	335	24	4835	75	45	3248	78
4	6446	197	25	4760	75	46	3170	78
5	6249	184	26	4685	75	47	3092	78
6	6065	140	27	4610	75	48	3014	78
7	5925	110	28	4535	75	49.	2936	79
8	5815	80	29	4460	75	50	2857	81
9	5735	60	30	4385	75	51	2776	82
10	5675	52	31	4310	75	52	2694	82
11	5623	50	32	4235	75	53	2612	82
12	5573	50	33	4160	75	54	2530	82
13	5523	50	34	4085	75	55	2448	82
14	5473	50	35	4010	75	56	2366	82
15	5423	50	36	3935	75	57	2284	82
16	5373	53	37	3860	75	58	2202	82
17	5320	58	38	3785	75	59	2120	82
18	5262	63	39	3710	75	60	2038	82
19	5199	67	40	3635	76			

TABLE I.

Of the Glasgow Annuity Society.

Showing the Full and Quarterly Payments entitling to an Annuity of Twenty Pounds, at the Age of Fifty.

Age.	Full Payment	Quarterly Payment.	Age.	Full Payment	Quarterly Payment.
Birth.	£ 4 10 0	£ 0 2 9	25	£ 36 14 0	£ 0 15 10
½ year.	5 8 0	0 2 11	26	39 3 0	0 17 5
1	6 1 6	0 3 1	27	41 15 6	0 18 8
2	7 17 0	0 3 3	28	44 11 6	1 0 4
3	8 16 0	0 3 5	29	47 12 0	1 2 3
4	9 14 6	0 3 8	30	50 17 6	1 4 5
5	10 11 0	0 3 11	31	54 16 0	1 7 1
6	11 8 0	0 4 2	32	58 0 6	1 9 5
7	12 9 0	0 4 5	33	62 0 6	1 12 5
8	13 2 0	0 4 9	34	66 6 6	1 15 11
9	13 19 0	0 5 0	35	70 18 6	2 0 0
10	14 16 0	0 5 4	36	75 15 0	2 4 5
11	15 14 0	0 5 9	37	81 4 6	2 9 10
12	16 12 6	0 6 1	38	87 0 0	2 16 3
13	17 12 6	0 6 6	39	93 4 0	3 3 10
14	18 13 0	0 7 0	40	99 17 6	3 13 0
15	19 15 6	0 7 6	41	107 2 0	4 4 4
16	20 19 0	0 8 0	42	114 19 0	4 18 9
17	22 4 6	0 8 7	43	123 9 0	5 16 6
18	23 11 0	0 9 2	44	132 13 6	7 2 6
19	24 17 6	0 9 10	45	142 13 0	8 17 10
20	26 13 6	0 10 8	46	153 9 6	11 11 3
21	28 8 0	0 11 6	47	165 3 6	16 0 4
22	30 5 6	0 12 5	48	177 19 0	24 19 3
23	32 5 0	0 13 5	49	191 16 0	51 18 0
24	34 8 0	0 14 7	50	212 0 0	

Example.—A person twenty years of age, by paying £26 13*s.* 6*d.*, (which sum frees him from all future payments,) or 10*s.* 8*d.* quarterly, will be entitled to an annuity of £20 for the remaining part of his life after the age of fifty, according to the above Table; or by paying £16 6*s.* 6*d.*, (full payment), or 6*s.* 3*d.*, quarterly, he will be entitled to the same annuity at the age of fifty-five; (See Table II.) or by paying £9 9*s.*, (full payment), or 3*s.* 7*d.* quarterly, he will be entitled to the same annuity at the age of sixty. See Table III.

TABLE II.

Of the Glasgow Annuity Society.

Showing the Full and Quarterly Payments, entitling to an Annuity of Twenty Pounds, at the Age of Fifty-Five.

Age.	Full Payment.	Quarterly Payment.	Age.	Full Payment.	Quarterly Payment.
Birth.	2 14 6	0 1 6	28	27 7 0	0 11 7
½ year.	3 6 0	0 1 9	29	29 7 0	0 12 8
1	3 16 0	0 1 10	30	31 2 0	0 13 7
2	4 15 6	0 1 11	31	33 5 0	0 14 10
3	5 8 0	0 2 0	32	35 10 6	0 16 2
4	5 19 0	0 2 2	33	37 19 0	0 17 7
5	6 9 0	0 2 4	34	40 12 0	0 19 3
6	6 18 6	0 2 6	35	43 8 0	1 1 2
7	7 10 0	0 2 8	36	46 9 6	1 3 3
8	8 0 6	0 2 10	37	49 14 6	1 5 7
9	8 10 6	0 3 0	38	53 5 0	1 8 3
10	9 1 0	0 3 3	39	57 1 6	1 11 4
11	9 12 0	0 3 5	40	61 6 0	1 15 0
12	10 3 6	0 3 8	41	65 10 0	1 18 10
13	10 15 6	0 3 11	42	70 1 6	2 3 2
14	11 8 6	0 4 3	43	75 1 6	2 9 5
15	12 1 6	0 4 5	44	81 0 6	2 16 0
16	12 16 6	0 4 9	45	87 5 0	3 4 4
17	13 12 0	0 5 1	46	93 18 6	3 14 7
18	14 9 0	0 5 5	47	101 1 0	4 7 4
19	15 6 6	0 5 10	48	108 16 0	5 3 10
20	16 6 6	0 6 3	49	116 6 6	6 5 1
21	17 7 0	0 6 9	50	126 12 0	7 17 6
22	18 10 6	0 7 3	51	136 16 0	10 5 0
23	19 14 6	0 7 10	52	148 1 0	14 5 0
24	20 15 0	0 8 4	53	160 8 6	22 5 10
25	22 8 6	0 9 1	54	173 16 4	46 0 4
26	23 19 0	0 9 10	55	192 0 0	
27	25 11 6	0 10 8			

TABLE III.

Of the Glasgow Annuity Society.

Showing the Full and Quarterly Payments entitling to an Annuity of Twenty Pounds, at the Age of Sixty.

Age.	Full Payment.	Quarterly Payment.	Age.	Full Payment.	Quarterly Payment.
Birth.	1 11 6	0 1 0	30	28 1 0	0 7 6
½ year.	1 16 6	0 1 0	31	19 5 6	0 8 2
1	2 4 6	0 1 1	32	20 12 0	0 8 10
2	2 15 0	0 1 2	33	22 0 6	0 9 6
3	3 2 6	0 1 3	34	23 11 0	0 10 5
4	3 9 0	0 1 4	35	25 3 6	0 11 3
5	3 15 0	0 1 5	36	26 19 0	0 12 4
6	4 1 0	0 1 6	37	28 17 0	0 13 5
7	4 6 6	0 1 7	38	30 18 0	0 14 8
8	4 13 0	0 1 8	39	33 2 0	0 16 1
9	4 19 0	0 1 9	40	35 9 0	0 17 8
10	5 5 6	0 1 10	41	38 1 0	0 19 5
11	5 11 6	0 2 0	42	40 16 0	1 1 5
12	5 18 0	0 2 1	43	43 16 0	1 3 9
13	6 5 0	0 2 3	44	47 2 0	1 6 5
14	6 12 6	0 2 5	45	50 1 6	1 9 5
15	7 0 0	0 2 7	46	54 10 0	1 13 0
16	7 9 0	0 2 9	47	58 14 0	1 17 2
17	7 18 0	0 2 11	48	63 3 6	2 2 1
18	8 7 6	0 3 1	49	68 2 0	2 7 11
19	8 18 0	0 3 4	50	73 10 0	2 15 1
20	9 9 0	0 3 7	51	79 8 6	3 4 0
21	10 1 0	0 3 10	52	85 18 0	3 15 3
22	10 15 0	0 4 2	53	93 0 0	4 10 1
23	11 9 6	0 4 6	54	100 17 0	5 9 10
24	12 4 6	0 4 9	55	109 8 0	6 17 10
25	13 0 6	0 5 1	56	118 17 6	9 0 4
26	13 18 0	0 5 6	57	129 5 6	12 11 1
27	14 16 6	0 5 11	58	140 16 0	19 13 11
28	15 16 6	0 6 5	59	153 11 6	41 3 9
29	16 18 0	0 6 11	60	171 0 0	

CHAP. IX.

RIVER CLYDE.

At the beginning of the 16th century, the Channel of the River, for about 13 miles below Glasgow, was so interrupted by fords and shoals, as to render the navigation difficult, even for craft of the smallest burthen. In 1556, during the reign of Queen Mary, huts were erected near Dumbuck, and certain of the inhabitants of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, entered into an agreement to work on the River, for six weeks at a time, *per vices*, with a view chiefly to remove the ford at Dumbuck, and the most prominent hirsts. Although this operation, which was carried on with spirit, was of considerable benefit to the navigation, the River was still in a very imperfect state; the shores (for at that time there were no banks) were so rugged and irregular, that the tide spread over a great surface, forming pools and islands, which often caused the most skilful skipper to miss the channel.

Soon after the Union, the spirit for trade had so much increased, that the Magistrates felt it their duty to consult eminent professional persons regarding the deepening of the River and the improvement of its banks. In 1755 and 1758, Mr. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, took soundings, and drew up a Report respecting the state of the River. In 1759, an Act of Parliament was obtained for rendering the River navigable for large Vessels, by means of Locks. Insurmountable difficulties, however, having soon presented themselves, the scheme was abandoned.

Some time after this, Doctor Wilson took soundings, and made a specific Report on the state of the River. In the beginning of 1769, Mr. John Golbourne, of the City of Chester, a person eminently qualified for undertakings of this nature, examined the River, and proposed to improve it by the erection of Jettees, or Dykes. The Magistrates ultimately approving of this scheme, directed Mr. James Watt*, an eminent Engineer and Land-Surveyor, resident in Glasgow, to make a fresh Survey, and to report the present state of the River.

* Mr. Watt, afterwards of Watt and Bolton, Birmingham, was educated in this University. In token of high respect for his talents, and the benefit he has rendered to society, by his various improvements on mechanical power, and particularly on the Steam Engine, the University of this City, on 16th May 1806, conferred on him the honorary title of LL. D.

The following view of the then state of the River is abstracted from Mr. Watt's Report dated 20th October, 1769.

The declivity of the Bed of the River, from the Broomielaw Quay to Dumbuck Ford, is as under, *viz.*

	Feet.	*Inch.*
Lower end of the Hirst opposite the Brewery Quay,.....	0	10
Top of the Wind-holm Sand,.....	0	6
Lower end of Govan Ford, which is a continuation of the above Sand,.....	1	7
Point-House Ford,.....	0	11½
Highest part of the Holm Sand,.....	1	3
Lower end of Do.....	1	9
Marline Ford,.....	2	3
Blarthill Sand,.....	2	2
Puddock Ford,.....	3	1
Upper Newshit Ford,.....	3	9
Lower Do. a little above Dalmuir Quay,.....	4	5
Bottom 300 yards below Do.....	7	5
Erskine Sands,.....	5	10
Highest part of Dumbuck Ford,.....	5	5

The following Table exhibits the depth of Water on the Hirst and Fords at High and Low Water.

		Feet.	*Inch.*		*Feet.*	*In.*
The Hirst,	High Water,	3	3	Low Water,	1	3
Point-House Ford,	do.	3	8	do.	1	6
Holm Sand,	do.	4	0	do.	1	6
Marline Ford,	do.	4	6	do.	1	6
Blarthill Sand,	do.	4	9	do.	1	6
Puddock Ford,	do.	6	0	do.	1	6
Opposite Dumglass Castle,	do.	0	0	do.	12	0

In 1770, another Act of Parliament was obtained for deepening the River, conformable to Mr. Golbourne's scheme, in which the Magistrates and Council were appointed Trustees on the River, with power to levy a tax of 1*s.* per ton on all Goods and Merchandise* passing on it, from Glasgow to Dumbuck, so as to indemnify them for the expense of the improvements, which in all probability would cost upwards of £50,000.

* The Tonnage Duty on Coals, Bricks, Tiles, Iron-Stone, and Lime-Stone, was reduced to 8*d.* per Ton, on 8th July 1810, and is to cease and terminate on 8th July 1817, conformable to the Statute.

Soon after this Act was obtained, the Trustees entered into a contract with Mr. Golbourne, who engaged to deepen the Channel from the lower end of Dumbuck Ford to the Broomielaw Quay, so as to carry up vessels drawing from six to seven feet water. Having erected 117 Jettees jointly on both sides of the River, he so far completed his contract, that in January 1775, vessels drawing six feet water, came safely up to the Broomielaw.

The River being thus confined within narrow bounds, the rapidity of the stream naturally scoured the bottom and confined the tide, which formerly covered large tracks of ground. On 19th December 1775, the Town Council, on the recommendation of the Trade, gave Mr. Golbourne £1500 as a remuneration for his deepening the River 10 inches more than he was bound to do by his contract; the Council also, as a mark of their approbation and respect, presented him with a Silver Cup, and made his Son a present of £100.

The Quay, or Harbour of the Broomielaw appears to have been finished nearly about the time of the Revolution, at an expense of 30,000 merks Scots, or £1666 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

In 1792, an addition of 360 feet was made to the Quay, at the west end. Since Mr. James Spreull's appointment to the superintendence of the River, on 8th May 1798, some very valuable and important improvements have taken place; in particular, he has formed a number of parallel Dykes, at the inner extremities of the Jettees, which have prevented the tide from forming eddies behind the Jettees; and with great zeal, skill, and perseverance, he has been successful in scouring the bottom of the channel, and in ploughing and harrowing up some large stones, which had become serious obstructions to the navigation.

In 1806, a heavy loaded Schooner, 150 tons burthen, came direct from Lisbon, and discharged her cargo at the Broomielaw. The trade having been rapidly on the increase of late years, the Trustees, in 1811, found it necessary to make a farther addition to the Quay of 900 lineal feet.

At the west-end of the Broomielaw, the River is 140 feet wide, and increases about 4 feet every quarter of a mile, for the first 2 miles downwards; the next 3 miles, 5 feet for every quarter of a mile, and so on. At Dumbarton, the River is 2 miles broad; and at Greenock, 5 miles. Glasgow is distant from Port-Glasgow, by water, about 23 miles. The fall from the former to the latter, is

8 feet 6 inches. The tide flows about 4 hours and 20 minutes; much depends, however, upon the weather and winds. Neap tides at Glasgow are about 3 feet 6 inches, and spring tides about 5 feet 6 inches; and vessels drawing 9 feet 6 inches of water can come up to Glasgow in an ordinary spring tide. The current, during a high fresh, runs at the rate of 4 miles an hour to the Broomielaw, and is perceptible a mile above Rutherglen; at ordinary tides, it averages about 2½ miles an hour. In common tides, the first turning at Port-Glasgow, is 2 hours and 45 minutes earlier than at Glasgow.

The Tonnage and Harbour Duties first collected, was for the year ending 8th July 1771; they amounted to £1021 5*s.* 1*d.*, and have gradually increased ever since. In 1791, they were £2144 16; in 1804, £4759 4*d.*; and in 1815, they amounted to £5680 4*s.* 1*d.** This Revenue is distinct from the Corporation Funds, and is laid out in deepening and improving the River and Harbour, and in discharging the Debts of the Trust. Thirty-four Commissioners, not connected with the Town Council, are appointed annually to examine and doquet the Accounts.

Exclusive of the above Tonnage Duties, every Vessel which comes to the Broomielaw, pays One Penny per Ton Register, in name of Harbour or Anchor Duties. When the Duties on Coals, &c. shall cease, all Vessels carrying such Articles, will be subjected to pay double Harbour Duties. With regard to Cranage Dues, they are quite optional; if the Cranes are used, a charge, varying from Threepence to Sixpence, according to its weight, is made for each lift.

Goods Exempted from River Duty.

1st, All Lime, Dung, Marle, and other Manure belonging to owners and occupiers of lands and grounds within 5 miles of the River Clyde.

2d, All Sand, Clay, and Wood, for the use of the Delft Manufactory.

3d, All Wood, Charred and Uncharred Iron-Stone, Iron Ore,

* Amount of Tonnage Duties in 1815, ... £4788 2 11
Do. of Harbour Duties, ... 892 1 2

Total, ... £5680 4 1

Clay, Brick, Lime, Lime-Stone for making Pig or Bar Iron in any Iron Manufactory, erected or to be erected in or about the City of Glasgow.

4th, All Brick, Kelp, Sand, Soapers' Ashes, Broken Glass for the use of the Glass or Bottle Work.

5th, All Stones, Materials, and every kind of Utensil used for deepening the River, together with provisions for the men employed therein.

Division of the River Clyde.

The *First* Stage comprehends that part of the River lying betwixt the Bridge of Glasgow and Blarthill Quay, on the north, and the Old Ferry of Renfrew on the south, Goods, Coals, and other Commodities carried on any part of this stage, pay two-thirds of the Duties mentioned in the foregoing Table.

The *Second* Stage comprehends that part of the River lying betwixt the said Blarthill Quay and Old Ferry of Renfrew, and the east side of the Canal, from the river Forth to the Clyde. Goods, Coals. &c. carried on this Second Stage, pay one-sixth part of the Duties mentioned in the foregoing Table.

The *Third* Stage comprehends that part of the River lying betwixt the west side of said Canal and the lower end of Dumbuck Ford. All Goods, Coals, &c. carried on any part of this Stage, pay one-sixth part of the Duties mentioned in the foregoing Table.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

Origin.

The increase of trade between the east and west coast of Scotland having become very considerable, a number of Merchants and others interested in the trade of Glasgow, taking into their consideration the expense of land carriage, and the great advantage that an inland navigation between Glasgow and the East Coast, would be of to trade, subscribed considerable sums of money for forming a Canal from Glasgow to the river Forth. In the year 1767, Lord Frederick Campbell, then Member for the City, moved the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill for making a Ditch Canal, four feet deep, from Carron-Shore to the river Clyde. Lord Dundas, at that time Mr. Dundas, a Member of the House of Commons, conceiving that a navigation capable of conveying large vessels from Sea to Sea, with a Collateral Cut to Glasgow, would

be more beneficial to that City, and the country at large, moved the House to defer the consideration; which was accordingly done. In the following year, the Act, which is the fundamental Charter of the Company, was passed, with the approbation of all parties, authorizing the Subscribers, who were thereby formed into a Corporation, to make a Canal from the River Forth, at or near the mouth of the river Carron, in the County of Stirling, to the river Clyde, at or near a place called Dalmuir Burn-Foot, in the County of Dumbarton, and also a Collateral Cut from the same to the City of Glasgow.

The business of the Company is managed by a Governor and Council; the number and residence of the latter has been varied at different periods; at present, the Committee meets in London, and consists of a Governor and seven Counsellors.

Governor and Council, for 1816.

KIRKMAN FINLAY, Esq. M. P. *Governor.*

Council.

The Hon. Fletcher Norton,
Charles Stirling, Esq.
Archibald Wallace, Esq.
John Robison, Esq.
William Dilluyn, Esq.
James Meddowcroft, Esq.
William Hosier, Esq.

Committee of Council at Glasgow.

Charles Stirling, Esq.
Archibald Wallace, Esq.
John Robison, Esq.

The stock which the original Act provided for making the Canal, was £150,000 to be subscribed by the Proprietors, and divided into 1500 shares of £100 each. As some of the Subscribers could not make good their subscriptions, the stock was divided into 1297. shares*.

On the 10th of June 1778, Sir Laurence Dundas, father to the

* As a proof of the interest taken in this Canal, Proprietors of nearly 1100 shares voted in London at the last election of Governor and Council.

Right Honourable Lord Dundas, dug out the first spadeful of earth for the formation of the Canal. The Navigation was filled with water, and rendered navigable to Kirkintulloch, on 3d September 1773; and to Stockingfield on 10th November 1775. On the 10th November 1777, the Collateral Cut to Hamilton Hill, near Glasgow, was finished, where a large Basin was made for the reception of vessels. At this period, the funds of the Company were in such a depressed state, that the stock frequently sold at fifty per cent. below par, the revenue amounting only to about £4000. On the 6th July 1786, the operations commenced for extending the Navigation from Stockingfield to the Clyde, which were completely finished, and the Canal opened from Sea to Sea on the 28th July 1790; on this occasion, the Committee of Management and the Magistrates of Glasgow*, went in carriages to witness the ceremony of joining the Eastern and Western Seas, which was performed by Archibald Spiers, Esq. of Elderslie, the Chairman of the Committee, (assisted by Mr. Robert Whitworth, at that time the chief Engineer,) by the symbol of launching a hogshead of water of the Forth into the Clyde, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of spectators.

From the time that the Basin at Hamilton Hill was finished, till the junction of the Canal with the Clyde, the Company's affairs gradually improved, and in less than six years thereafter, the revenue was more than doubled, and has ever since been upon the increase.

The Basin at Hamilton Hill having been found inconvenient for the trade, the Company purchased eight acres of ground, within half a mile of Glasgow, and on 11th November 1790, finished a Basin on a larger scale; where they have since built Granaries, &c. The spare ground has been sold for a village, and called Port-Dundas, in honour of the then Governor. This village, which stands on the side of a steep hill, when viewed from below, has a very pleasing effect; the houses being apparently intermixed with trees, masts, and sails, while there is neither river nor canal to be seen.

* The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow have at all times promoted the interest of the Navigation; at present they hold ten shares of the Company's stock. Exclusive of a number of Gentlemen connected with this City who have an interest in the Canal, there are three Citizens alone who hold among them 255 shares. The market price of each share in June 1816, was £500.

On 31st December 1790, the junction between the Forth and Clyde Navigation and Monkland Canal was completed.

The sum of £150,000 provided by the original Act for the execution of the Canal, having been found quite inadequate to the undertaking, the Company were authorised by a subsequent Act, to borrow, upon the credit of the Navigation, £70,000, and, by an Act of the 24th of his present Majesty, they obtained from Government £50,000, out of the proceeds of the forfeited estates; dividends on which to be paid to the Public, as to the other Proprietors. By means of these resources, the Navigation was completed; and, in the year 1798, the revenue amounted to no less than £22,170 1s.

Before the period arrived when the first dividend was to be made on the stock, Lord Dundas, the Governor of the Company, prevailed on Mr. Pitt, who was at that time Prime Minister, to accept of the £50,000, without interest. But for this arrangement, Government would, at that time, have drawn nearly a fifth of the Company's whole divisible revenue, for their £50,000, and would now have been entitled to draw from the Company, about £5000 a-year of dividends.

About the end of the year 1799, in consequence of the arrangement made with Mr. Pitt, an Act was passed, accumulating the whole principal sums and interest due to the Proprietors, into a capital of £421,525. This sum divided by 1297, the number of shares of stock, makes each amount to £325. Hence a Proprietor of stock, who originally subscribed £100 per share, was rated at £325 per share, and entitled to a dividend of 10 per cent., upon that accumulated stock, when the revenue could afford it. By this statement, it appears that each share of stock, at Martinmas, 1799, cost £325. The Company having previously paid off the debt of £70,000, which they had borrowed in virtue of one of their Acts, began at Martinmas 1800, to make a dividend of £10; in 1801, it was increased to £10 11s. 4d.; in 1814, to £15; in 1815, to £20; and in 1816, to £25. These dividends have been commonly made without deduction of property tax, so that if a Proprietor charges the interest of £325, the full value of one share, as at Martinmas 1799, crediting the dividend he has received, he will find that each share of stock has not cost him more than the sum of £420; hence a dividend of £20 without deduction of property tax, is more than

five per cent. upon each share, after charging interest on the original subscription, from the beginning.

This great Inland Navigation, which was twenty-two years in completing, was one of the most arduous to execute in the kingdom, having to encounter rocks, precipices, and quick-sands; in some places it runs through a deep moss, and in others it is banked twenty feet high. It crosses many rivulets and roads, as well as two considerable rivers, the Luggie and the Kelvin. The bridge over the latter, which consists of four arches, and carries the Canal across a deep valley, cost £8509.

This Canal is supplied with water by eight Reservoirs, covering 721 acres and 29 falls of ground, and containing 24,902 lockfulls of water*.

Summary View.

	Miles.
Extreme length of the Navigation from Lock No. 1 on the River Forth to Lock No. 39 on the River Clyde,.....	35
Extreme length of the Collateral Cut to Glasgow,.....	2¾
	37¾
From Port-Dundas to Monkland Canal Basin, at the Head of the Town,.....	1
Total length of Canal,.....	38¾
From Grangemouth to Stockingfield,.....	26
From Stockingfield to Port-Dundas,.....	2¼
	28¼
From Port-Dundas to Monkland Basin,.....	1
Total length from Grangemouth to Monkland Basin,.....	29¼

* The article, Forth and Clyde Navigation, was put to press sometime before a luminous account, drawn up by James Hopkirk, Esquire of Dalbeth, made its appearance. The account of the reservoirs has been taken from that Gentleman's work, whose able, unwearied, and gratuitous exertions in the management of the Company's affairs, for thirty-two years, while Deputy Chairman and a Member of the Committee, gave him great opportunities of observation.

	Feet.
Rise from the East Sea to the summit level of the Canal at Wineford, Lock No. 20,.....	156
Descent from the summit level of the Canal to the Clyde at Bowling-Bay, commencing at the Great Aqueduct on the River Kelvin,.....	150
The Forth at the Sea Lock, No. 1, is, therefore, lower than the Clyde at Bowling,.....	6
There are twenty Locks on the stretch between Grangemouth and Port-Dundas, and nineteen between the Great Aqueduct and Bowling-Bay.	
The head level runs from Wineford to Port-Dundas.	
Medium width of the surface of the Canal,.....	56
Do. the bottom,.....	27
Depth throughout the whole,.....	8
Length of the whole mason-work of each Lock,.....	133
Length of the Locks between the Gates,.....	74
Width between the Walls,.....	20
Fall of each of the Locks,.....	8

In the stretch from Grangemouth to Port-Dundas, sixteen of the twenty Locks are within four miles of the Sea Lock, ten of these adjoin No. 16; and from that point to Port-Dundas, there are four other Locks*.

Vessels of 19 feet beam, 68 feet keel, and drawing nearly 8 feet water, can pass along the Navigation, the banks having been raised a foot since the year 1787; and the Company are just now employed in adding another foot of water to the depth of the Canal.

In its course, the Canal passes over 10 large Aqueduct Bridges, and 33 smaller ones, or tunnels; and there are 38 Draw-Bridges over the Navigation.

TRACK BOATS.

Prior to the year 1808, the Company had Two Track Boats on the Canal, which went three times a-week, carrying Passengers and Goods. It was soon found that this mode did not answer the purpose intended, being both inconvenient and tiresome, the trip taking up a whole day. The Company, therefore, in 1808, built, and put

* In passing a Lock, from four to five minutes are usually spent.

on the Canal, three elegant Boats for Passengers alone, viz. the Margaret, Charlotte, and Star. These Boats are fitted up with every suitable accommodation; are drawn by two horses; and leave Port-Dundas and Lock No. 16, every lawful day, except when stopped by ice. The passage between Port-Dundas and No. 16, a distance of twenty-five miles, is performed in 5½ hours*.

Statement of the Revenue and expenditure of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, including the Ordinary and Extraordinary Outlay for 1814.

Revenue.			Interest Paid.			Ordinary Outlay.			Extraordinary Outlay.			Total Expenditure.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
51,071	8	10	456	2	2	9,354	8	9	6,980	18	9	16,791	9	8

Statement of the principal Articles from which the Revenue of the Forth and Clyde Navigation arose, in 1814.

	£	s.	d.
Grain,	10,903	8	3
Coal,	3755	3	1
Sugar,	4943	0	0
Goods,	1869	16	4
Iron,	1449	15	0
Iron-Stone,	450	2	8
Timber and Deals,	3388	13	1
Herring and Salt,	2043	17	4
Coffee and Cocoa Nuts,	3372	4	6
	£32,176	0	3

Grain, and Goods in general, pay at the rate of Threepence per Ton per Mile.

Timber†, Deals, and other Wood, do. Twopence Halfpenny do.

Pig Iron, and other Coarse Articles, do. Twopence do.

Lime and Lime Shells, do. One Penny Halfpenny do.

* For particulars, see page 383.

† On 26th April 1817, the Governor and Council reduced the Dues on Timber imported into Grangemouth, from the British Colonies in North America, from Twopence Halfpenny to One Penny Halfpenny per Ton per Mile, when conveyed to Port-Dundas; they also reduced the Dues on Salt from Twopence Halfpenny to One Penny Halfpenny per Ton per Mile.

Coal, Limestone, Slates, Building-Stone, Iron-Stone, Flag-Ston
Potatoes, Dung, and other Manure, One Penny do.
Sand, Soil, Moss, Gravel, &c. do. One Halfpen
do.

Two Coaches start from Edinburgh, at nine o'clock in the mo
ing, with Passengers who intend going to Glasgow by the B
which leaves Lock No. 16, at two o'clock, P. M. These Coac
reach their destination a short, yet sufficient time, before the B
arrives which leaves Port-Dundas at eight o'clock in the morni
One of them having changed horses, returns immediately w
Passengers to Edinburgh; the other remains till the Boat comes
which leaves Port-Dundas at eleven o'clock, A. M., and th
returns to Edinburgh with Passengers.

A Coach starts from Stirling at nine o'clock in the morni
and arrives at Castlecary at eleven o'clock, with Passengers goi
to Glasgow by the Boat which leaves Lock No. 16 at ten o'clo
P. M., and then returns to Stirling with the Passengers who h
left Port-Dundas at eleven o'clock.

	Miles.		*Hours.*	*Fa*
				s.
The distance by Water from Port-Dundas to Lock No. 16, is	25	performed in	5½	4
Do. from Lock No. 16 to Edinburgh, by land,	25	do.	4½	8
Totals,	50		10	12
The distance by Water from Port-Dundas to Castlecary,	20	do.	4½	3
Do. from Castlecary to Stirling, by Land,	10½	do.	2	3
Totals,	30½		6½	7
The direct road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, by Land, is	42	do.	6	24
Do. by the Boat and Canal Coach,	50	do.	10	14
Do. from Glasgow to Stirling, by Land,	27	do.	4½	14
Do. by the Boat and Canal Coach,	30½	do.	6½	7

Places may be taken for the Canal Coaches, at M'Gee's, Shakespeare Squa
Edinburgh—at No. 635, Argyll-Street, Glasgow—and at Jamieson's, Stirling.

* Including Guard and Drivers.

GREAT CANAL PASSAGE-BOATS.

Hours of Departure are as follows, *viz.*	1st Stage, *Calder.*			2d Stage, *Kirkintilloch.*			3d Stage, *Sherva.*			4th Stage, *Auchinstary.*			5th Stage, *Castlecary.*			Landing, *Lock No.* 16.		
	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price.	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price.	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price.	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price.
From Port-Dundas at 8 A.M	¼ past 9	6½	1*s.*	¼ past 10	9½	1*s.* 6*d*	¼ past 10	12	2*s.*	¼ past 11	15	2*s.* 6*d.*	¼ past 12	20	3*s.* 6*d.*	¼ past 1	25	4*s.*
11 A.M	¼ ... 12	...	...	¼ ... 1	...	...	¼ ... 1	...	...	¼ ... 2	...	...	¼ ... 3	...	...	¼ ... 4	...	...
4 P.M	¼ ... 5	...	...	¼ ... 6	...	...	¼ ... 6	...	...	¼ ... 7	...	...	¼ ... 8	...	...	¼ ... 9	...	...

Hours of Departure are as follows, *viz.*	1st Stage, *Castlecary.*			2d Stage, *Auchinstary.*			3d Stage, *Sherva.*			4th Stage, *Kirkintilloch.*			5th Stage, *Calder.*			Landing, *Port-Dundas.*		
	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price.	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price.	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price.	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price.	Hours of Arrival.	Miles	Cabin Price.
From Lock No. 16, 5 A.M	¼ past 6	5	1*s.*	¼ past 7	10	1*s.* 6*d.*	¼ past 7	13	2*s.*	¼ past 8	15½	2*s.* 6*d.*	9	18½	3*s.* 6*d.*	¼ past 10	25	4*s.*
10 A.M.	¼ ... 11	...	...	¼ ... 12	...	...	¼ ... 12	...	...	¼ ... 1	...	...	2	...	...	¼ ... 3	...	...
2 P.M.	¼ ... 3	...	...	¼ ... 4	...	...	¼ ... 4	...	...	¼ ... 5	...	...	6	...	...	¼ ... 7	...	...

The Fare of the Steerage, or Second Cabin, to Calder, is 6*d.*—to Kirkintilloch, 9*d.*—to Sherva, 1*s*—to Auchinstary, 1*s.* 3*d.*—to Castlecary, 1*s.* 9*d.*—to Lock No. 16, 2*s.* Four stones of Luggage are allowed to each Passenger, all above that pays 2*d* per stone, per stage.

In 1812,	there were	44,210	Passengers by these Boats, the Fares of which amounted to	£3,453	9 9
In 1813,	do.	64,190	do.	5,285	11 8
In 1814,	do.	75,210	do.	6,164	8 9
In 1815,	do.	85,368	do.	6,987	15 8
Total Passengers in four years,		268,978	Total Fares in four years,	£21,891	5 10

The Cause of the small variation in the time of arrival at the different Stages, is owing to Locks, Draw-Bridges, or Landing-Places.

MONKLAND CANAL.

This Canal affords a cheap communication between the City o Glasgow and the Collieries in the parishes of the Old and New Monklands, distant about 12 miles.

The undertaking was at first suggested to the Magistrates of thi City, in the year 1769, as a means of securing to the inhabitants, a all times, a plentiful supply of coals. Having employed Mr. James Watt, an eminent Engineer, then resident in Glasgow, to survey the ground, an Act of Parliament was obtained for carrying the measure into effect; the Corporation becoming Stockholders to a considerable extent.

Under the first Act, about ten miles only of the Canal were executed; the first two miles of which, from the Basin to the bottom of Blackhill, are on the level of the upper reach of the Forth and Clyde Canal, the other eight miles beginning at Blackhill, are upon a level ninety-six feet higher. The communication between these levels was as that time carried on by means of an inclined plane, upon which the coals were let down in boxes, and re-shipped on the lower level.

The Capital to complete the Undertaking, was, by the Act, declared to be Ten Thousand Pounds, divided into a hundred shares of One Hundred Pounds each; but this sum was found insufficient, for, besides expending it, a debt of some amount was contracted in executing only the above part of the operations. The Concern in this unfinished state, produced no revenue, and the Creditors becoming pressing, and a number of the Stockholders having refused to make advances, either for the discharge of the debt, or for the purpose of completing the plan, the whole stock of the Company was brought to sale, and purchased by Messrs. William Stirling & Sons of this City, at the rate of twenty-five pounds a share. These Gentlemen immediately after acquiring the property, proceeded to complete the Canal; and, in 1790, having, along with the Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Canal, procured a second Act of Parliament, empowering the latter to make a junction between these navigations, by a Cut from their Basin, they built Locks at Blackhill, and extended the Monkland Canal to the river Calder, which was introduced into it, and that Navigation made the aqueduct for passing the supplies of water from this stream, and a reservoir formed upon it, to the Forth and Clyde Canal.

The Monkland Canal is 35 feet broad at the top, and 24 feet at the bottom. The depth of water upon the Lock sills, is 5 feet, and the smallest depth throughout any part of the Canal, is 4 feet 6 inches. To connect the upper and lower levels at the rise at Blackhill, there are four Locks of two chambers; each chamber 71 feet long from the gates to the sill, and 14 feet broad; and the ascent in each is 12 feet. The level, at the top of Blackhill, is continued to Sheepford, eight miles, where there are two single Locks of 11½ feet each; after which the Canal goes on, upon the level it has then gained, to the river Calder.

The reach of the Canal, which extends from Blackhill to Sheepford, is twenty-one feet below the level of the proposed line of Canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, called the level line; which line approaches so close to the Monkland Canal, near Drumpeller, that it is thought it will be for the interest of the Subscribers to that undertaking, to carry their Canal into the Monkland Canal, in place of being at the expense of executing a separate parallel Canal on to the City of Glasgow, through ground of such value as that in the remaining part of the track. Besides, by this junction with the Monkland Canal, the level Canal would not only have Monkland Collieries opened to it; but would through its Navigation, and Cut of junction at Port-Dundas, have a communication with the Forth and Clyde Canal, and through it to the River Clyde at Bowling-Bay.

The supplies of water for the Monkland Canal, are derived from the contiguous streams; from the river Calder, before mentioned; and from the Reservoir, covering 300 acres of ground near the source of the River, formed at the expense of the Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation.

The Boats which navigate the Canal, are from 65 to 68 feet in length, 10 feet 6 inches to 12 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches deep. They are dragged by one horse, and carry from 40 to 60 carts of coals of 12 cwt.

Coal is the chief article carried upon the Canal; there has latterly been some iron, from the Iron-Work at Calder and Cleland, brought along it, and as the country is favourable for works of this description, the quantity of this article is expected to increase. The only return freight, hitherto, from Glasgow, has been manure and lime,

neither of them to great amount, but regularly increasing with the extension of agricultural improvement, in this part of the country.

The rate of tonnage allowed by the Acts, to be levied upon coals and other articles carried upon the Canal, is twopence per ton per mile.

In Spring, 1813, three Passage-Boats, one to go and come daily between Glasgow and the Locks at Sheepford, were put upon the Canal, and farmed to a Company for four years; the first year to pay no rent, the second year to pay a Hundred Pounds, the third year a Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and Two Hundred Pounds for the last year.

A Boat starts from the Basin at the head of the Town, every lawful day, at four o'clock, P. M. (except when impeded with ice,) and arrives at Sheepford at half-past six o'clock. Cabin fare, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Steerage, 1*s.*

A Boat starts from Sheepford Locks at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and arrives at the Townhead Basin at ten o'clock. The Boat which leaves Glasgow at four o'clock, P. M. arrives at Millcroft, a distance of 3¼ miles, at three quarters past four o'clock; Cabin fare, 6*d.*; at Queensley, 4¼ miles, at five minutes past five, fare, 9*d.*; at Easter-house, 5¾ miles, at half-past five, fare 1*s.*; at Cuilhill 7 miles, at ten minutes before six, fare, 1*s.* 2*d.*; at Longlone, 8¼ miles, ten minutes past six, fare, 1*s.* 4*d.*; at Sheepford*, 10 miles, half-past six, fare, 1*s.* 6*d.*

To perform the passage in the above time, it is necessary for the Passengers to walk about a quarter of a mile at Blackhill Locks, where another Boat is provided.

Three stones of luggage are allowed to each Passenger.

The number of Passengers which went by these Boats,		
in 1814, was.....		11,470
Do. Do. in 1815,.....		12,773
Total Passengers in two years,.....		24,243
Revenue in 1814,.....	£556 19	1
Do. in 1815,.....	648 13	10
Total Revenue in two years,	£1205 12	11

* Sheepford is within one mile of Airdrie. Although not regularly, the Boats go occasionally to Faskine, about two miles farther on, and arrive at seven o'clock, P. M.

The vicinity of the Monkland Canal is considered to be favourable for the establishment of every description of manufactures, particularly those of a bulky nature, from the great command of coal which it possesses, and the advantage which it affords of water-carriage to both seas.

The revenue of the Canal, till within these four years, was wholly absorbed by the expenses incurred in the extension and improvement of the undertaking. The gross revenue in 1807, when a dividend began first to be made, was Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Pounds. In 1814, it was Five Thousand and Eighty Seven Pounds*. In 1816, it amounted to nearly Ten Thousand Pounds; this increase was chiefly owing to an advance on the Tonnage rate, authorised by the Act, but not formerly levied. The ordinary annual expenditure is from Twelve to Fifteen Hundred Pounds.

The Proprietors are empowered by their Act to make Railways from the Basin to the River Clyde, and into the City of Glasgow.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND ARDROSSAN CANAL.

The expense of land carriage from Glasgow to the west coast, through the fertile counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, abounding with Coal and Lime-stone, was long a matter of regret. The plan of making a navigable Canal, from Glasgow to Ardrossan, by Paisley and Johnston, &c. and of forming a spacious Harbour at the west end of the Canal at Ardrossan in Ayrshire, capable of containing small ships of war, and the largest class of West Indiamen, was matured by the Right Hon. and public spirited, the Earl of Eglinton, in 1805. His Lordship's patriotic views were ably seconded by a number of public spirited individuals, who made liberal subscriptions in aid of the scheme. The Subscribers then employed Thomas Telford, Esq. an eminent civil engineer, whose talents and experience in works of this nature, gave them every confidence in the result of his survey and estimate. Two Acts of Parliament were then obtained for carrying the operations into effect, and for erecting the Subscribers into a company, under the name and style of the Company of Proprietors of the Glasgow,

* The Navigation in 1814, was stopped eleven weeks during a severe frost, and on account of some necessary repairs.

Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal. The first general meeting of th Company was held at Paisley, 17th July 1806, the Earl of Eglinto in the Chair. The operations on the Canal commenced in Ma 1807, and the navigation was opened betwixt Glasgow and Johnsto on 4th October 1811; on which occasion, the noble Patron, th Committee of Management, and a number of the Friends of th undertaking, came from Johnston to Tradeston, near Glasgow, i the Company's Barge, where they were met by the Lord Provo and Magistrates of that city, and the Dean of Guild and Convene when, after partaking of a cold collation in the Company's Store House, on the suggestion of the Lord Provost, (John Hamilton Esquire of North Park,) as representing the Town Council, who ar Proprietors of Canal Stock, the meeting unanimously agreed, tha the Port at Tradeston should henceforth be termed Port-Eglinton in honour of the Patron of the undertaking. Although the Cana was opened at this period, the trade did not commence until Apri 1812. The length of the Canal, from Port-Eglinton to Ardrossan is thirty-two and three-quarter miles; from Port-Eglinton to John ston, eleven miles. Breadth of the water-way, thirty feet; an four and one-half feet deep. From Port-Eglinton to Johnston there are thirty-five stone Bridges thrown across the Canal for th accommodation of the public; two Tunnels through which the trad passes, *viz.* one under the Causewayside-Street of Paisley, 24 feet long, and one through Ralston-Square, at the west end o Paisley, 210 feet long; and five Aqueducts. The bridge acros the Cart is 240 feet long, twenty-seven feet broad, and thirty fee high, the span of the arch, eighty-four feet. There are eightee Culverts for taking off water from the Canal, eight Basins, twelv Landing-places, and three large Store-houses, *viz.* one at Port Eglinton, Paisley, and Johnston, and a spacious house of publi entertainment for the accommodation of Passengers, at Port-Eglin ton. There are no Locks on the Canal betwixt Port-Eglinton an Johnston, but there are to be eight near Johnston, to raise th Canal to the summit level, and thirteen to fall down to the Harbou of Ardrossan; the present cut is supplied with water from severa brooks between Paisley and Johnston. The actual cost of finishin the Canal, from Port-Eglinton to Johnston, is £110,000, of whic £90,000 is for masonry. Eight Hundred and eighty-four share at fifty pounds each, have been paid for, and the residue borrowe

on the credit of the concern. The revenue, since the opening of the Canal, has gradually increased. In 1815, it amounted to £3044 3*s.* 8*d.*

Exclusive of vessels for the transport of goods, there are three Boats on the Canal, for the conveyance of Passengers, *viz.* the Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Glasgow, and the Paisley. These Boats are sixty-eight feet long, eight feet wide, and are fitted up in an elegant manner, with every suitable accommodation for one hundred and twenty Passengers. The first Boat for the conveyance of Passengers, between Port-Eglinton and Johnston, started on the 6th November 1810. The passage from Port-Eglinton to Paisley, a distance of nearly eight miles, is performed in one hour and forty-five minutes; and from Paisley to Johnston, distant between three and four miles, in rather less than one hour. A Boat leaves Port-Eglinton every lawful day (when not impeded with ice), for Paisley and Johnston, at ten o'clock, forenoon, and four and six, afternoon.

A Boat leaves Johnston for Paisley and Port-Eglinton, at nine o'clock in the morning, and four in the afternoon. Boats leave Paisley for Port-Eglinton, at nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and five in the afternoon. The Boats which leave Port-Eglinton at ten o'clock, forenoon, and four afternoon, go directly on to Johnston, and take up passengers as they pass through Paisley, at twelve, noon, and six, afternoon. The other Boat, which leaves Port-Eglinton at six o'clock, afternoon, goes only to Paisley.

Rate of Fare from Port-Eglinton to Paisley, First Cabin, 1*s.* 3*d.* Second Cabin, 10*d.* From Paisley to Johnston, First Cabin, 7*d.* Second Cabin, 5*d.*

The operations on the Canal have, for the present, terminated at Johnston; the estimate for carrying it from that point to the Harbour of Ardrossan, is £143,000, a sum in the present situation of the Company's affairs, that there is no prospect of raising, without some new arrangement; among others suppose the following:— The shares to be doubled, a loan obtained from Government, free of interest, similar to what was given in aid of the Forth and Clyde Navigation*, and Parliamentary powers granted to the Company

* Government gave a loan of £50,000, free of interest, in aid of the Forth and Clyde Navigation.

to borrow a sum, on the credit of the revenue, sufficient to finish the undertaking.

This Canal will not only be of very considerable advantage to the agricultural and commercial interests of the western counties of Scotland, but will afford to Government facilities for the transport of troops from Glasgow to Ireland, with more expedition than at present. The Company's Engineer, (of whom Government have had so much experience and confidence,) has made a very satisfactory Report respecting the probable revenue to be derived from the Cut from Johnston to Ardrossan, and, consequently, the increase of revenue from the present Cut.

Committee of Management for 1816.

The Right Hon. HUGH EARL OF EGLINTON, &c. &c. &c.
Robert Fulton, Esquire, of Hartfield.
Ludovic Houston, Esquire, of Johnston.
Andrew Moody, Esquire, of Muirshill.
John Love, Esquire, Merchant, Paisley.
Alexander M'Alister, Esquire, Manufacturer, Paisley.
William Langmuir, Esquire, Grain Merchant, Paisley.

PUBLIC WELLS IN THE CITY.

The following is a list of the Public Wells in the City, specifying the Depth of the Pits, the Height of Water, &c. as taken in February 1816.

No. 1. *Argyle-Street.*—This Well is near Union-Place; it is thirteen feet deep; the water stands three feet, leaving ten feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 2. *Argyle-Street.*—This Well is a little west from St. Enoch's Wynd; is nine feet deep; the water stands two feet four inches, leaving six feet eight inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 3. *Argyle-Street.*—This Well is near Turner's Court; it is thirteen feet six inches deep; the water stands four feet ten inches, leaving a space of eight feet eight inches between the causeway and the surface of the water.

No. 4. *Argyle-Street.*—This Well is known by the name of the West Port; it is twenty-three feet six inches deep; the water stands six feet, leaving seventeen feet six inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 5. *Albion-Street, South.*—This Well is near the Gate of the Police-Office; it is thirty feet deep; the water stands twenty-two feet; leaving eight feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 6. *Bridgegate-Street.*—This Well is near the east end of the Goose-Dubs; it is sixteen feet eleven inches deep; the water stands five feet one inch, leaving eleven feet ten inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 7. *Buchanan-Street.*—This Well adjoins Argyle-Street; it is fourteen feet one inch deep; the water stands two feet eleven inches, leaving eleven feet two inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 8. *Campbell-Street.*—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is twenty-six feet deep; the water stands twelve feet, leaving fourteen feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 9. *Canon-Street.*—This Well is at the Gate of the North-West Burying-Ground; it is thirty feet deep; the water stands eleven feet, leaving nineteen feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 10. *Castle-Street.*—This Well is near the Howgate; it is forty-two feet deep, and stands brimful of water.

No. 11. *Claythorn-Street.*—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is nine feet deep, and stands brimful of water.

No. 12. *Cochran-Street.*—This Well is at the north end of John-Street Relief Meeting-House; it is eighteen feet eleven inches deep; the water stands six feet seven inches, leaving twelve feet four inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 13. *Duke-Street.*—This well is opposite to Bridewell; it is sixteen feet deep; the water stands ten feet, leaving six feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 14. *George's Street.*—This Well is near the Grammar-School; it is eleven feet deep; the water stands seven feet eight inches, leaving three feet four inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 15. *George's Street.*—This Well is known by the name of the Deanside; it is thirty-five feet deep; the water stands twenty-four feet, leaving eleven feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 16. *George's Street.*—This Well is near the High-Street; it is eleven feet deep, and stands brimful of water.

No. 17. *High-Street.*—This Well is at the bottom of the Old Vennal, and is known by the name of the Cross Well; it is twenty-nine feet deep; the water stands eight feet, leaving twenty-one feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 18. *King-Street.*—This Well adjoins the Beef Market; it is twelve feet one inch deep; the water stands five feet three inches, leaving six feet ten inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 19. *Kirk-Street*—This Well is near the Trades' Alms House the pit being shut up in the Bowling-Green, the depth is not ascertained.

No. 20. *Lady-Well Street.*—This Well is known by the name of the Lady-Well; it is five feet deep; the water stands one foot eleven inches, leaving three feet one inch from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No 21. *Montrose-Street.*—This Well is opposite to the Guard House; it is sixteen feet deep; the water stands six feet, leaving ten feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 22. *Saltmarket-Street.*—This Well is near the bottom of the Street, below the Bridgegate-Street; it is twelve feet deep; the water stands four feet, leaving eight feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 23. *St. Enoch's Wynd.*—This Well is at the south end of the Wynd, near Howard-Street; it is nine feet deep, the water stands six feet, leaving three feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 24. *Spoutmouth.*—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is eighteen feet ten inches deep; the water stands three feet two inches leaving fifteen feet eight inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 25. *Stockwell-Street.*—This Well is about the middle of the Street; it is nine feet six inches deep; the water stands three feet

three inches, leaving between the causeway and the water, six feet three inches.

No. 26. St Andrew's Lane.—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is twelve feet deep; the water stands three feet eleven inches, leaving eight feet one inch from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 27. St Andrew's Street.—This Well is near the Saltmarket-Street; it is twenty-two feet ten inches deep; the water stands five feet two inches, leaving seventeen feet eight inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 28. Trongate.—This well is near the Back Wynd; it is twenty-four feet deep; the water stands seven feet one inch, leaving sixteen feet eleven inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

No. 29. Trongate.—This Well is a little West from the Exchange, and is nearly dry; the pit is shut up in a cellar in the adjoining close. A pipe from the Glasgow Water-Works Company is introduced into the frame of this Well.

No. 30. Wilson-Street.—This Well is near Hutcheson-Street; it is twenty-five feet deep; the water stands seven feet eight inches, leaving a space of seventeen feet four inches between the causeway and the water.

FORMER SUPPLY OF WATER.
AND
GLASGOW AND CRANSTON-HILL WATER-WORKS.

The only supply of water which the citizens had, prior to 1804, was from the foregoing public wells, the Well at the Alder Trees, in the High Green, usually called the Arns Well, and a few private wells belonging to individuals. The water in some of these wells being of a bad quality, and in droughty seasons so very limited as to be quite insufficient for the supply of the City, the Magistrates and a few public spirited individuals, about thirty years ago, made several attempts to increase the supply. Having employed Mr. James Gordon from Edinburgh, a person of considerable experience in the science of putting water in motion, he made a survey, and produced plans and estimates for conveying water into the City in pipes, from Whitehill and other places; unforeseen difficulties

however, having presented themselves, the scheme was given up. Some years afterwards, another scheme for supplying the City with water, was set on foot by a few Gentlemen, among whom were the late John Stirling, Esquire of Tillicheun, James Hopkirk of Dalbeth, and Henry Glassford of Dugaldston, Esquires. These Gentlemen employed Mr. M'Quiston, Civil Engineer, to make a survey, and give plans and estimates of the expense of supplying the City with water. Mr. M'Quiston having completed an extensive survey of the altitude, quality, and extent of the springs and natural reservoirs around the City, and produced minute plans and estimates of the expense, it appeared to his employers that an Act of Parliament would be necessary for carrying the much desired object into effect, and that a considerable sum of money would be wanted. As the public were not yet fully sensible of the inestimable advantages to be derived from a plentiful supply of water, the Committee, after being put to considerable trouble and expense, were under the necessity of relinquishing the scheme.

In 1804, Mr. William Harley erected an extensive Reservoir in Nile-Street, which he supplied with spring water, by pipes, from his lands of Willow-Bank. Having built carriages with four wheels, on which were placed large cisterns, he carried his spring water through the streets, selling a stoup or pailful for one Halfpenny. The time was now approaching when an effort was to be made for supplying the Town in a more efficient manner.

In 1806, a few Gentlemen deeply interested in the prosperity of the City, and comfort of its inhabitants, entered into a subscription for supplying the City with filtered water, from the River Clyde. The scheme having met with the cordial support of many of their fellow-citizens, they applied to Parliament for power to carry their design into execution, and were incorporated under the name and style of the Glasgow Water-Works Company.

Parliamentary powers for the purposes of the Act, were conferred on the following Gentlemen, viz. Gilbert Hamilton, John M'Call, Kirkman Finlay, Alexander Oswald, John Mair, John Tennant, James Spreull, James Cleland, and James Hill, Esquires. These Gentlemen, after receiving much useful information from James Watt, Esq. late of Bolton and Watt, procured plans and estimates from Thomas Telford, Esq. Civil Engineer, and commenced operations for conveying River-water into the City in a filtered state, from Dalmarnock, a distance of between two and three miles above Jamaica-

Street Bridge, by erecting filtering beds, subsidiary basins, and two steam-engines, each of thirty-six horse power. They then built a tower, and formed a large basin in Sidney-Street, Gallowgate, and erected an extensive reservoir at the upper part of the Town, at Rottenrow-Street, and succeeded, in supplying a considerable part of the City and Suburbs with pure filtered water. It happened in this, however, as it has often done in other great undertakings, that the first effort was not productive of every possible advantage. The filtering beds, from their nature and extent, were apt to fill up, and thereby become expensive in operation; to remedy this, many schemes were proposed, among others, a member of the Committee, versant in the localities, superior to what any non-resident engineer could possibly be, although confessedly possessed of superior talents, conceived, that if water could be drawn from the opposite side of the River, where there is a natural, and, from the particular sweep which the Clyde takes at that place, an inexhaustible bed of sand and gravel, the use of the filtering beds and subsidiary basins might be dispensed with. The scheme having been adopted, the Company purchased from James Farie, Esq. a sufficient quantity of the lands of Farme for that purpose. A large pit was then sunk, and water from the River, filtered through a natural bed of sand and gravel, is now forced by the steam-engines through a flexible pipe, laid under the bed of the River, this pipe is of curious workmanship, resembling the scales or folds of a lobster's back, and has answered the purpose to admiration. The water discharged from the flexible pipe, is conveyed in a fourteen inch cast-iron main to the City reservoirs, from whom, it is distributed through the principal Streets, in mains of twelve inch bore, and subsidiary pipes of cast-iron, diminishing from nine to two inches. The result of the natural filter has been most beneficial to the Company, for the water is not only produced in great quantities, and of a very pure quality, but the annual expenditure is thereby considerably reduced. The pipes belonging to the Company, laid in the Streets and Lanes of the Royalty, up to the 31st of July 1816, exclusive of the mains from Dalmarnock, and pipes in the suburbs of Gorbals, Calton, Bridgeton, &c. are as follows, viz.

	Yards.
South-West District—bounded by the Saltmarket-Street, Trongate, Argyle-Street, Brownfield, Trafalgar-Place, and East and West Clyde Streets,.....	8653
Carried Forward,.....	8653

	Yards.
Brought Forward,.....	8653
North-West District—bounded by the High-Street, Dobbie's Loan, Stirling's Road, Mitchell-Street, Argyle-Street, and Trongate,.....	14,584
North-East District—bounded by the High-Street, Drygate, end of Barrack-Street and Gallowgate,.....	4573
South-East District—bounded by Saltmarket-Street, Gallowgate-Street, Great Hamilton-Street, the intended Street in front of the Episcopal Chapel, and the other intermediate Streets in that District, lying within the Royalty,.....	2953
Total in lineal Yards,.....	30,763

equal to seventeen miles and $\frac{843}{1760}$.

The gross sum laid out on these works up to Balance in 1816, is £94,229 16s. 3d.

The original shares of £50 have now advanced to £75; during 1816, the Company sold at public sale, 20 shares at nearly £74, and 181 Shares by private contract, at £75. On 2d August, in the same year, they paid a dividend of £3 5s. per share.

The Water rents are paid for, in advance, conformable to the following Rates.

Persons occupying a dwelling-house rented under £4, pay 5*s*. per annum; £4 and under £6, 6*s*. per annum; £6 and under £8, 7*s*. per annum; £8, and upwards, 5 per cent. per annum; Bakers pay 5*s*. per annum for each man or boy employed in the bakehouse; the Keepers of Horses and Cows, 4*s*. for each; Counting-Houses, Shops, Warehouses, &c. pay from 5*s*. to 10*s*.; and Public Works according to the quantity of water used.

Cranstonhill Water-Works Company.

In 1808, a few Gentlemen, connected with the City and Suburbs, obtained an Act of Parliament, incorporating them into a Company for supplying the City and Suburbs with water, under the name and style of the Cranstonhill Water-Works Company. The following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee, with parliamentary

powers for carrying the Act into execution, *viz.* Richard Gillespie, Walter Logan, Robert Bogle, Jun. William Glen, Henry Houldsworth, James Laird, and Andrew Mitchell, Esquires. These Gentlemen having purchased lands at Cranstonhill and on the banks of the River Clyde, about a mile below Jamaica-Street Bridge, have erected steam-engines, filtering beds, reservoirs, &c. and do now send filtered River-water, in a pure state, through a number of the Streets and Lanes of the City and Suburbs. The water-pipes are all of cast-iron, and of the same dimensions as those belonging to the Glasgow Company; exclusive of the main from Cranstonhill, and the pipes in the suburbs of Anderston, Gorbals, Calton, Bridgeton, &c. there are as follows, *viz.*

	Yards.
In the District bounded by the Saltmarket, Trongate, Argyle-Street, Brownfield, Trafalgar-Place, and East and West Clyde Streets, pipes amounting to.....	8215
North-West District—bounded by the High-Street, Dobbie's Lone, Stirling's Road, Mitchell-Street, Argyle-Street, and Trongate-Street,.....	6353
North-East District—bounded by the High-Street, Drygate, End of Barrack-Street, and Gallowgate-Street,.....	319
South-East District—bounded by the Saltmarket, Gallowgate, Great Hamilton-Street, the intended Street in front of the Episcopal Chapel, and the other intermediate Streets in that District, lying within the Royalty,.....	1921
Total in yards,.....	16,808

equal to nine miles and one-half and $\frac{88}{1760}$.

The gross sum laid out on these works up to Balance in 1816, is about £55,000.

The Water-Rents are paid for, in advance, conformable to the following Rates.

Houses rented under £4, pay 5*s.* per annum; £4 and under £6, 6*s.* per annum; £6 and under £8, 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum; £8 and under £12, 10*s.* per annum; £12 and under £16, 12*s.* per annum; £16 and under £20, 14*s.* per annum; £20 and under £25, 16*s.* per annum; £25 and under £30, 18*s.* per annum; £30 and under £40, 20*s.* per annum; £40 and under £50, 25*s.* per annum; £50 and under £60, 30*s.* per annum; £60 and all above, 42*s.* per annum.

Public Works, and other places of business, pay according to the quantity of water used.

The plentiful supply of water procured from these Companies, has greatly contributed to the health, comfort, and cleanliness of the inhabitants; and so long as the rates on the houses rented under eight pounds per annum, are kept moderate, the supply will prove a great blessing to the labouring and lower classes of the community. If it should ever happen however, that, from an over-desire of profit or any other cause, the Managers should raise the water-rents above their real value, the Magistrates, as representing the community, can, at a comparatively small expense, and without legislative authority, bring in a plentiful supply of pure River-water naturally filtered from the point of the Flesher's Haugh.

Although the public have often had occasion to complain of the injury done to the Streets by the operations of the Water Companies, the benefits resulting from the supply are more than a counter-balance; and the right of purchase, without being *compelled*, is a privilege which some other towns do not enjoy.

PUBLIC BATHS.

There were no public Baths in this City previous to the year 1800. At that period, Mr. William Harley erected several buildings in Bath-Street, head of Nile-Street, in which he fitted up Hot and Cold Baths, for the accommodation of the public.

In a populous and manufacturing community like this, where there are so many persons, who, from their particular avocations, are prevented from the free use of air and wholesome exercise, it becomes desireable, if not absolutely necessary, on the score of health, comfort, and cleanliness, that public Baths should be established for the use of the operative classes of the community, as well as for the more affluent. With this view, the Superintendent of Public Works has constructed a model for Floating Baths, which he has exhibited in the Coffee-Room, for the purpose of explaining its principles, and inducing persons to embark in the scheme, as the machine can be set in motion for about one thousand guineas, there can be but little doubt of its completion in the ensuing Spring. Although the water in the Thames at London, and the Seine at Paris, is by no means so pure as in the Clyde at Glasgow, the Floating Baths at these Metropolises, have completely answered the public

expectation. Were machines of this nature placed on the Clyde, any where from the Timber Bridge to Rutherglen Bridge, they would moreover, contribute essentially to decency and a due regard to public feeling. As a proof that the rates may be made very low, and still a sufficient sum left for remuneration, the average annual receipt of the Manchester Infirmary Baths, for three years, prior to 1815, amounted to £216 6*s.* 2*d.*, although the establishment consisted only of eight Reclining and one Shower Bath.

STEAM BOATS.

By the application of steam, the velocity of vessels is considerably increased, the certainty of the passage in a given time ensured, and the rate of conveyance reduced. The application of this power to the propelling of boats has engaged the attention of the ingenious for a considerable time past.

In 1785, Mr. Millar of Dalswinton built a vessel with two keels, between which he introduced propelling paddle-wheels. A number of difficulties having unexpectedly presented themselves, that ingenious mechanic felt it necessary to lay the experiment aside.

In 1794, the Earl of Stanhope constructed a vessel, to be moved by steam-paddles, placed under her quarter. The mechanism not having answered the expectation of his Lordship, the scheme was soon given up.

In 1801, Mr. Symington, with the approbation and concurrence of Lord Dundas, fitted up a Steam-Boat on the Forth and Clyde Navigation, which was never matured, on account of the injury it did to the banks of the Canal.

The steam propelling system, as an auxiliary to trade, was destined to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Robert Fulton, a native of North America, who, on the 3d October 1807, launched a Steam-Boat, which plied between New York and Albany with considerable success. Having at length completely succeeded in establishing steam-propelling boats, for conveying passengers and goods, the Government of the United States were induced to build a frigate, which they called Fulton the First, in honour of their countryman, who had first brought the steam-propelling system to public account.

It was not, however, till the beginning of 1812, that steam was successfully applied to vessels in Europe, as an auxiliary to trade.

At that period, Mr. Henry Bell, an ingenious, self-taught engineer, and Citizen of Glasgow, fitted up, or it may be said, without the hazard of impropriety, that he invented the steam-propelling system, and applied it to his boat, the Comet, for as yet he knew nothing of the principles which had been so successfully followed out by Mr. Fulton.

After various experiments*, the Comet was at length propelled on the Clyde by an engine of three horse power, which was subsequently increased to six. Mr. Bell continued to encounter and overcome the various and indescribable difficulties incident to invention, till his ultimate success encouraged others to embark in similar undertakings, which has been done in a ratio beyond all expectation. Owing to the novelty and supposed danger of the passage in the Frith below Dumbarton, in vessels which had so small a hold of the water, the number of passengers at the outset were but small. The public, however, having gained confidence by degrees, in a navigation, which became at once expeditious and pleasant, it was preferred to every other mode of conveyance; for the expedition of the voyage, and the beauty of the scenery on the banks of the Clyde, are such, as to attract alike the attention of the man of business and pleasure; and the watering-places all along the coast, have been crowded with company beyond all former precedent, in consequence of steam conveyance. It has been calculated, that, previous to the erection of Steam-Boats, not more than fifty persons passed and repassed from Glasgow to Greenock in one day; whereas, it is now supposed that there are from four to five hundred passes and repasses in the same period. The passage between Glasgow and Greenock is about twenty-six miles, and is usually performed in three hours; and often, when the wind and tide are favourable, it is performed in less than two hours and one-half. The Cabin and steerage are fitted up with every suitable convenience; the former is provided

* The boats on the Clyde have been hitherto propelled by two paddle-wheels, similarly constructed to undershot water mill-wheels, placed on each side of the vessel. In some boats, they are placed at right angles to their sides; in others, they are fitted in a circular direction; while a third, displays the oblique form. It is no easy matter, however to say which of them produces the best effect, as the mould of the vessels, the size and situation of the engine, and a number of other circumstances, have all to be taken into the account.

with interesting books, and the various periodical publications. Breakfasts, dinners, &c. are provided for those who may require them. The cabin fare is four shillings, and the steerage two shillings and sixpence.

Since the Comet began to ply on the River, it is very common to make the voyage of Campbeltown, Inverary, or the Kyles of Bute, and return to Glasgow on the following day, or the day thereafter. Steam Boats have been sent from the Clyde to Ireland, Liverpool, and London, some of whom weathered heavy gales of wind, and encountered high surfs. Vessels propelled by steam are now plying on the Forth, the Tay, the Avon, the Severn, the Thames, the Yare, the Trent, the Tyne, the Mersey, the Ouse, the Humber, the Orwell, &c. &c.

On the 30th Day of November 1815, Mr. James Cook, an eminent engineer in Tradeston, Glasgow, exhibited and explained the principles of the machinery, paddles, &c. of a Steam-Boat, to their Royal and Imperial Highnesses, John and Louis, Archdukes of Austria, with a view to these illustrious strangers placing steam-vessels on some of the rivers of Germany. Mr. Cook has since furnished the Austrian Government with plans and models, illustrative of the latest improvements on the steam-paddle apparatus. Since the period alluded to, Steam-Boats have been built at St. Petersburgh, and are now plying on some of the rivers in Russia.

List and Description of Steam-Boats which are now plying, or have plied on the River Clyde.

No.	Name.	When Launched.	Length of Keel.	Length of Beam.	Carpenters Name and Residence.	Size of Engine.	Engine Maker's Name and Residence.	
			feet.	ft.	in.			
1	Comet.	Jan. 1812	38	11	6	Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	6 horse power.	Henry Bell, Glasgow.
2	Elizabeth.	Nov. 1812	40	12		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow	10 horse power.	Jn. Thomson & Co. Tradestown, Glas.
3	Clyde.	Feb. 1813	68	14		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	10 horse power.	John Robertson, Glasgow.
4	Glasgow.	Sep. 1813	60	15		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	14 horse power.	Henry Bell, Glasgow.
5	Trusty.	Feb. 1814	65	16		Arch. M'Lauchlan, Dumbarton	10 horse power.	George Dobbie, Tradestown, Glasgow.
6	Princess Charlotte.	March 1814	65	10	6	James Munn, Greenock.	2 engines, each 4 horse power.	Bolton, Watt, & Co. Soho.
7	Industry.	May 1814	65	16		—— —— Fairlie.	10 horse power.	George Dobbie, Tradestown, Glasgow.
8	Prince of Orange.	June 1814	64	12		James Munn, Greenock.	2 engines, each 4 horse power.	Bolton, Watt, & Co. Soho.
9	Argyle, 1st	June 1814	72	14	6	Alex. Martin & Co. Port-Glasg.	14 horse power.	James Cook, Tradestown, Glasgow.
10	Margery.	June 1814	56	12		Arch. M'Lauchlan, Dumbarton.	10 horse power.	James Cook, Tradestown, Glasgow.
11	Britannia.	Jan. 1815	80	16	8	John Hunter, Port-Glasgow.	24 horse power.	Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.
12	Dumbarton Castle.	Feb. 1815	84	16	8	Arch. M'Lauchlan, Dumbarton.	30 horse power.	Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.
13	Caledonia.	April 1815	86	15		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	2 engines, each 18 horse power.	Greenhead Foundry Company, do.
14	Greenock.	May 1815	80	16	8	Arch. M'Lauchlan, Dumbarton	32 horse power.	Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.
15	Argyle, 2d.	July 1815	72	15		Jn Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	20 horse power.	Greenhead Foundry Company, do.
16	Waterloo.	Jan. 1816	72	16		John Hunter, Port-Glasgow.	20 horse power.	James Cook, Tradestown, do.
17	Neptune.	Feb. 1816	68	15	5	Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	20 horse power.	Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.
18	Lord Nelson.	Feb. 1816	71	16		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	20 horse power.	Greenhead Foundry Company, do.
19	Albion.	March 1816	73	16		Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	20 horse power.	James Cook, Tradestown, do.
20	Rothsay Castle.	April 1816	76	16	6	Arch. M'Lauchlan, Dumbarton.	34 horse power.	Dun. M'Arthur & Co. Camlachie, do.
21	Defiance.	April 1817	54	15	1	Jn. Wood & Co. Port-Glasgow.	12 horse power.	John Robertson, Glasgow.

Steam-Boats which have been built on the Clyde, how disposed of, up to April 1817.

No. 1, is now plying on the Frith of Forth.
No. 2, went to Liverpool in 1814.
No. 3, plying on the Clyde.
No. 4, plying on the Clyde.
No. 5, carrying goods on the Clyde.
No. 6, laid up on the Clyde.
No. 7, carrying goods on the Clyde.
No. 8, plying on the Clyde.
No. 9, went to London in May 1815.
No. 10, went to London in November 1814.
No. 11, plying on the Clyde.
No. 12, plying on the Clyde.
No. 13, went to London in July 1816.
No. 14, went to Ireland, and then to London in May 1816.
No. 15, plying on the Clyde.
No. 16, plying on the Clyde.
No. 17, plying on the Clyde.
No. 18, plying on the Clyde.
No. 19, plying on the Clyde.
No. 20, plying on the Clyde.
No. 21, plying on the Clyde.

The following particulars will give an idea of the value of Steam-Boats.

Cost of the Albion Steam-Boat.

Carpenter, for hull, &c.....	£1000
Engineer, paddles, &c.....	1600
Joiner, Upholsterer, and miscellaneous furnishings,.....	850
	£3450

Number of Men necessary to manage the Vessel.

Captain,	1
Pilot, who steers the vessel,	1
Engine-men,	2
A seaman and an assistant,	2
A steward and an assistant,	2
Total,	8

A greater quantity of fuel is necessary for steam engines in boats than on shore; in the former, the space for containing coals is so small, that dross, or small coals, cannot be conveniently used. An engine of thirty horse power, propelling a boat from Glasgow to Greenock and back again, requires about three tons of round coal; and an engine of fourteen horse power, on a similar voyage, requires somewhat less than a ton and a half.

Abstract of Regulations for Steam-Boats and other Vessels, Plying on the Clyde, enacted by the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, as Trustees on the River, 30th October 1816.

I. That the owners shall forthwith lodge with the Harbour-master of Glasgow, the name of the vessel, and the names and places of residence of the owners, masters, pilots, and crews, under the penalty of £2 for each offence.

II. That for the accommodation of passengers, a particular part or parts of the Quay of the Broomielaw of Glasgow, shall, in future, be allowed for the use of the Steam-Boats; and the masters and crews of the boats lying nearest the Quay shall give free access to passengers to and from the boats lying in the outside births or stations, under the penalty of £2 for each offence.

III. That when Steam-Boats attempt to pass each other from astern, the boat which sails slowest shall give way to the larboard*, for the faster sailing boat to pass, when the latter comes within thirty yards of the former, under the penalty of £5 for each offence, besides damages.

IV. That when the said boats sailing in opposite directions, meet, each shall keep to the larboard side, so as to afford all possibly fa-

* The larboard is the left hand side of the boat, when a person stands with his face to the head.

cility to each other in passing, under the like penalty of £5 for each offence, besides damages.

V. That vessels of every description, lying aground, or at anchor, in the shallow or narrow parts of the River, shall not lay their anchors in the deepened channel, unless when absolutely necessary, and in that case the cable shall not exceed three and one-half fathoms; and if they take ground across the channel, they shall keep their booms loose, and take in their bowsprits, under the penalty of £2 for each offence.

VI. That none of the said Steam-Boats shall cross the tracking or towing lines of the vessels plying on the River, where there is room to pass on the off side, under the penalty of £5 for each offence.

VII. That none of the said Steam-Boats shall ply in the twilight, or in the dark, without having lights ahead, fitted up properly, and without having one of the crew stationed at the bow of the boat, as a look-out, to give notice in due time, of any obstruction or danger. And all vessels whatever, lying at anchor, or aground, in the River and Frith of Clyde, shall, when it is dark, have lights hung out at the part of the vessel nearest the deep water, under the like penalty of £5 for each offence, besides damages.

VIII. That in all cases where either passengers or goods are to be taken in by, or landed from, such Steam-Vessels, by means of small boats of any description, the paddles of the Steam-Boats shall be stopped in proper time, and remain so till the boat gets out of the surge of the Steam-Vessel. For every breach of this Regulation, the master, &c. shall be liable in a penalty of £2, besides damages.

IX. That no person on board a Steam-Boat, shall presume to give any order or direction to the crew, or any of them, except the person who has the command of the vessel at the time, under the penalty of £2 for each offence.

X. That no ballast, ashes, or rubbish of any kind, shall be put overboard of any vessel into the River, between the Broomielaw and Dumbarton Castle, under a penalty of £5 for each offence.

XI. That a printed copy of these Regulations shall be affixed upon a conspicuous part of both the cabins of each Steam-Boat plying on the River Clyde, under the like penalty.

XII. That the damages incurred may be sued and recovered at

the instance of any party interested, and the penalties at the instan of the Procurator Fiscal of Court.

On the 8th November 1816, John Connell, Esq. the Judge the High Court of Admiralty, approved of the above Regulation and declared his willingness to co-operate with the Baillie on t River and Frith of Clyde, from the Broomielaw to the Clou Light-House; and also intimated his determination to enforce the Regulations in the Rivers, Lochs, Friths, or Seas, on the we coast of Scotland, where the jurisdiction of the Baillie on the Riv does not extend.

BELLS AND CLOCKS IN STEEPLES.

Bells.

It would appear that the Bells which had been consecrated by t Roman Catholic Bishops, for the service of the Churches in t City, were either removed or destroyed soon after the Reformatio as at present there is none in this City of a date antecedant to th period, except the large Bell in the Steeple at the Cross.

High Church.—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is elev feet six inches and three-eighths in circumference, and has t following inscription: "In the year of grace, MDXCIV. Marc Knox, a merchant in Glasgow, zealous for the interest of the R formed religion, caused me to be fabricated in Holland, for the u of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed me with solemnity the tower of their Cathedral. My function was announced by t impress on my bosom, and I was taught to proclaim the hours unheeded time. CXCV years had I sounded these awful warning when I was broken by the hands of inconsiderate and unskilful me In the year MDCCXC, I was cast into the furnace, refounded at Lo don, and returned to my sacred vocation. Reader, thou also sh know a resurrection, may it be unto eternal life.—Thomas Mea Fecit, London, MDCCXC."

Tron Church.—There are two Bells in the Steeple of this Churc the large one is ten feet and two eights of an inch in circumferenc and has the following inscription: "Michael Bvrcfivys me Fe

anno Domini, 1631. Faith commes by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God, Rom. x. 17." The Arms of the City in demi alto relievo, are displayed in two places of this Bell.

The small Bell is six feet nine inches and five-eighths in circumference, and has the following inscription: " Michael Bvrcfivys me anno Domini, 1631.

College Church.—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is seven feet three inches and four-eighths in circumference, and has the following inscription: " Georgivs Doncanvs de Bvrofeild, Almæ Matri, Glasguæ, Dicavit, 1708." Motto, " God loveth a cheerful giver."

North-West Church.—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is seven feet nine inches in circumference, and has the following inscription; " Let Glasgow Flourish by the preaching of the Word, MDCCIX." The date is eleven years prior to the opening of the Church.

Steeple at the Cross.—The large Bell in the Steeple at the Cross is seven feet nine inches and four eighths in circumference, and is the only one in the City that is not hung for ringing; it has the following inscription: " Katherina Ben Jc. Ghegoten, Van Jacop Vvaghevens, int jaer Ons Heeren, MCCCCCLIII*.

The Chimes in this Steeple consist of twenty-eight Bells, diminishing gradually from five feet three inches and three-eights, down to one foot six inches in circumference; the greater part of them have the following inscription: " Tunned by Armiston and Cummin, 28 Bells for Glasgow, 1735."

* It appears, that, from an early period, the Dutch took precedence of the English in Turret-Bell making; although the specimens in this City, from both these countries, are considered beyond mediocrity, it is but justice to say, that those which have been made by Stephen Miller & Co. for this City and neighbourhood, are considered to be at least equal, if not superior to either of them.

The original Bells in the Steeples of St. Andrew's and St. Enoch's Churches having been damaged, were sent to London, and recast by Thomas Mears, who also cast the Bell for St. George's Church; the price of the latter was £143 14 8
The Merchants' Hall Bell weighs 2140 lb., it was charged at 2s. per lb. 214 0 0

The price of Bell metal is very fluctuating; at present, (May 1817,) Turret-Bells are charged at 1s. 5d. per lb.

Although none of the Bells in the Steeples of this City were made here, previous to 1815, by Stephen Millar & Co. there are large Turret-Bells inscribed " Ferrie Fecit, Calton, Glasgow, 1735."

Hutchison's Hospital.—The Bell in the Hospital Steeple is sev feet nine inches in circumference; it was in the Steeple of the o Hospital, and has the following inscription: " Cornelis Ovderogg Rotterdam, Fecit, 1649.

St. George's Church.—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church nine feet in circumference, and has the following inscription:

" I to the Church the people call,
" And to the Grave I summon all.—1808."

St. Andrew's.—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is nine fe in circumference, and has the following inscription: " St. Andrew Church, 1809."

St. Enoch's.—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is seven fe nine inches and two-eighths in circumference, and has the followin inscription: " St. Enoch's Church, 1809."

Merchants Hall.—The Bell in the Steeple of this Hall is eleve feet three and three-eighths inches in circumference, and has th following inscription: " Makers, Stephen Miller & Co.: Glasgov 1815."

College Court.—The Bell in the Steeple in this Court is seve feet nine and two-eighths inches in circumference, and has the fo lowing inscription: " Alma Mater Universitas Glasguensis, Joh Meikle me Fecit, Edinbvrg. Anno 1686."

Trades' Hall.—The Bell in the Belfry over the Dome, of th Hall, is eight feet in circumference, and has the following inscrip tion: " Trades' Hall, Glasgow, Thomas Mears of London, Feci 1794."

Clocks.

Merchants' Hall.—The Clock in this Steeple is old, and very muc wore out, supposed to have been made in 1659.

College.—The Clock in the Steeple in the College-Court strike the Quarters; it was made by Andrew Dickie, Edinburgh, in 175(

St. Andrew's.—The Clock in the Steeple of this Church was mad by Thomas Napier, Glasgow, in 1756*.

* Prior to 1809, the Turret Clocks in this City were worn out, almost witho exception; since that period four new Clocks have been procured, and arrangemen

North-West Church.—The Clock in the Steeple of this Church was made by Samuel Telfier, Glasgow, in 1720.

St. Enoch's.—The Clock in the Steeple of this Church was made by John Hamilton, Glasgow, in 1780.

St. George's.—The Clock in the Steeple of this Church was made by Thwates, London, in 1809.

Hutchison's Hospital.—The Clock in the Steeple of this Hospital was made by Thwates, London, in 1809.

Tron Church.—The Clock in the Steeple of this Church was made by Thwates, London, in 1810.

High Church.—The Clock in the Tower of the High Church having been completely wore out, the Clock in the Tron Church Steeple was substituted in its place, in 1810.

Steeple at the Cross.—The Clock in this Steeple having become unfit to perform its duty, Mitchell and Russell, Glasgow, substituted a new one in its place, with Quarters and Chimes, in 1816. The Clock and Chimes cost £325. The value of the Clocks in the other Steeples is from One Hundred Guineas to One Hundred and Twenty Pounds each, exclusive of putting up.

CHAP. X.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS.

Court of Justiciary.

A Circuit Court of Justiciary is held here in the months of April and September, yearly, wherein all criminal causes, (high treason excepted,) are tried by a Jury of fifteen persons. The jurisdiction of the Circuit extends over the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. It has been customary for two of the judges to be on this Circuit, attended by the Sheriffs of the three Counties, and the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the Burgh. Prior to 1814,

have been made for three others, viz. for the High Church, the North-West, and St. Andrew's: when these Clocks are provided, it is expected that the whole establishment will keep correct time one with another.

it was necessary for the Jury to retire from the Court, and make up a written verdict. During that year, an Act of Parliament was passed, empowering Juries, when they were unanimous as to the verdict, to return it, *viva voce*, without leaving the box. Forty-five Jurymen generally composed of country gentlemen, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and two writers, are summoned on each Circuit, whereof twenty-five are from Lanarkshire, and ten from each of the other two Counties. The Judges on the Circuit give judgment in civil matters, in appeals from inferior Courts of Record, where the sum at issue does not exceed £25; when above that sum, the sentence must be acquiesced in, or the cause advocated to the Court of Session. An elegant Hall, or Court-Room, has been fitted up in the Public Offices, for the accommodation of the Circuit Court and the Public, calculated to contain three hundred and fifty persons.

Town, or Baillie Court.

This Court, termed the Town, or Baillie Court, from the Baillies being the Judges, instituted about the time of the Royal erection, is the principal Civil Court of the Burgh. The procedure is conducted in writing, by Procurators, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor, who is a Member of the Faculty of Advocates. For ordinary causes, the Court is held in the Burgh Court-Hall, Public Offices, every Friday, at eleven o'clock, during the sitting of the Court of Session, and at least once a-month during its vacation; but, in cases of a summary nature, which require extraordinary despatch, the Court is open every lawful day. Its jurisdiction is limited to the Burgh, and is competent to decide questions of personal obligation to pay or perform, to any extent; no claim, however, can be forced in this Court unless it exceeds Thirty Shillings. The Court is also competent to judge, in questions of property, pledge, hypothec and retension, of exclusive privilege, of count and reckoning, service of heirs, &c.

Inferior, or Monday Civil Court.

The inferior Civil Court, commonly called the Conscience Court, from the matters at issue being often left to the oath of parties, was

instituted on 2d November 1772, for the determination of small civil claims, which are now fixed at not under Five, nor exceeding Forty Shillings. The Magistrates, in rotation, officiate as Judges. An Assessor attends, to give legal advice, if necessary, and to minute the verbal debate. Procurators are not admitted, nor is this a Court of Record.

This Court is held in the Burgh Court-Hall, every Monday, at eleven o'clock.

Convene, or Small Debt Court.

In this Court the Baillies officiate in rotation, without the assistance of Assessors. The procedure is not taken down in writing, nor is any claim competent above Ten Shillings. This Court is held in the Burgh Court-Hall, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock.

Criminal Court of the Burgh.

In the Criminal Court of the Burgh, the Magistrates also officiate as Judges. The procedure is conducted in writing, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor. The Court is held, every lawful day, in the Police Office, at ten o'clock, and thereafter, in the Office of the sitting Magistrate, at the Public Offices, at twelve o'clock. This Court grants warrant for the arrest and commitment of offenders of every description, within the bounds*, so that they may be brought to trial either in the Supreme Court of Justiciary, or in this Court. In particular, it takes cognizance of those inferior offences, which, by the law of Scotland, do not require a trial by Jury; to the effect of inflicting punishment by fine, banishment from the Burgh, exposure to public contempt, imprisonment in Jail, solitary confinement in Bridewell, or even to the extent of inflicting a slight corporal punishment.

* The Magistrates, in their capacity of Justices of the Peace for the County, are competent to commit persons accused of crimes, in any part of the County of Lanark, except however, in very urgent cases they usually restrict their jurisdiction to the Lower Ward.

The Maritime, or Court of the Baillie of the River.

The jurisdiction of this Court is very extensive. The Baillie of the River is competent to decide in all maritime matters which occur, from the Old Bridge of Glasgow to the Clough Stone, at the mouth of the river Clyde, near the Clough Light-house. The procedure of this Court, held in the Burgh Court-Hall, every lawful day, as Business occurs, is conducted in writing, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor.

Dean of Guild Court.

The Dean of Guild Court takes cognizance of all matters within the Burgh, wherein the heritable rights of the citizens are involved. This Court, which is formed on popular principles, consists of the Dean of Guild, who is President, four Members from the Trades' House, and four from the Merchants' House, chosen annually, by the respective Houses, usually termed lyners, or the Dean of Guild's Brethren. The Members from the Trades' House, sit on the right of the President, conformable to immemorial usage. Agreeable to the 10th Article of the Letter of Guildry, this Court, in conjunction with the Master of Work*, determines in all matters of dispute between conterminous Proprietors, encroachments on the streets, insufficiency of buildings, adjustment of weights and measures, &c. Although it is expressly declared by the 8th Article of the Letter of Guildry, that "no Procurator, or man of Law, shall be admitted to speak, for any person, before the Dean of Guild and his Court, but the parties allenarly," the procedure, for a considerable time past, has been conducted in writing, by Procurators, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor. When the Proprietors of ruinous houses, or foot pavements out of repair, neglect to put them in a sufficient state, for the safety or protection of the lieges, the Procurators Fiscal for the Burgh institutes a process against them before this Court, and it has been the invariable prac-

* The Magistrates and Council, on the 6th of September 1814, enacted, that in future the Superintendent of Public Works should do the duty of the Master of Work in the Dean of Guild Court.

tice in all matters of importance, to remit the matter for the opinion of skilled Tradesmen, so as to guide the Court in their ultimate decision; the duty of the Officer, executing the functions of the Master of Work, in such cases, being only to see that the work so ordered by the Court, is executed in a safe and sufficient manner, in so far as the public is interested. Although by the Letter of Guildry the Master of Work is joined to the Court, in determining all questions of lyning, &c. which comes before them, it does not appear to have been the practice for that Officer to vote in the Court. It is however, his exclusive privilege, to represent and advocate the cause of the public, when ever he conceives their interest to be affected. This Court is held every second Thursday, at eleven o'clock, in the Burgh Court-Hall.

As to the prevention and removal of nuisances from the streets, the Officers of Police are responsible, by the statute of 1807.

The following Abstract exhibits the number of Processes which have been instituted in the several Courts, under the immediate management of the Magistrates and their Assessors, for the years 1813, -14, and, -15.

Number of Processes instituted, viz.	1813.	1814.	1815.	Aver-age No
In the Town, or Baillie Court*,	1607	1534	1658	1599
Summary Causes, decided daily,	557	561	608	575
In the inferior, or Monday Court,	1050	948	1053	1017
In the Maritime, or Baillie of the River Court,	96	101	109	102
In the Convene, or Small Debt Court,	1560	1560	1560	1560
In the Dean of Guild Court,			97	90
Average of Civil Causes for three years ending in 1815,				4943
Criminal Causes, instituted in the Burgh Court†,	630	649	720	666
Total average of Civil and Criminal Causes, for three years ending in 1815,				5609

* There are about thirty-four Diets of the Town-Court held in the year.

There being no record of the Convene Court, the average is taken at fifteen causes for every Court.

† Exclusive of the Criminal Causes, instituted in the Burgh Court, the Sitting Magistrate in the Police-Office, decided 8452 Causes in 1815, the particulars of which are all entered in a Book.

In the circuit Court of Justiciary, there were twenty-three separate trials in 1815, and one in the Civil Cause Jury Court, which was the first that took place in Glasgow, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Commissioner, (Adam,) presided on the occasion.

Sheriff Court.

The Sheriff's Court has jurisdiction in Civil as well as in Crim matters within the County. The Civil Court for ordinary proced is held every Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, in the Circuit Co Room, during the sitting of the Court of Session; and during vacation, the Court is held at such intervals as the Judge may th expedient. In cases of a summary nature, there is access to every lawful day. Sums or claims, of whatever extent, are c petent for decision in this Court. Persons tried before the She for crimes which infer capital or corporal punishment, or bani ment from the Country, must be tried by a Jury of fifteen pers the forms of the Justiciary Court being strictly adhered to, v this difference, that, in all cases, the objections to witnesses, other steps of procedure, must be taken down in writing. capital sentence can be inflicted in less than forty days after passing of the sentence, nor corporal punishment in less th twelve days. The sentence of this Court, whether of a civil criminal nature, are, like those of other inferior Courts, subject the revisal of the Supreme Court.

Commissariat Court.

The Commissariat Court was formerly the Court of the Ar bishop. The jurisdiction of the Commissariat of Glasgow, Hamilt and Campsie, is very extensive, comprehending a great part of Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Ayr; takes cognizance of all testamentary affairs, and matters of scand Civil actions for debt may also be decided in it, to the extent Forty Pounds Scots*. The term of the Court is similar to Sheriff's, and is held in the same Hall, on Thursdays, at elev o'clock. Prior to the Reformation, and during the time of Ep copacy, it was held in the Consistory-House, adjoining the Ca edral. The first annual meeting of the Session, on 12th Novemb takes place there still.

As the number of processes instituted in the Sheriff, Commissary, and Jus of Peace Courts, in 1815, cannot be given with any degree of accuracy, they h been omitted.

* £3 6s. 8d. sterling.

Justice of Peace Court.

The Judges in this Court are those Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, who act for the Under Ward of Lanarkshire, the jurisdiction being confined, of consent, to that district. The Court meets in the Circuit Court-Hall, on the first Monday of every month, at eleven o'clock, A. M. When it so happens that the routine business of the Court cannot be overtaken on that day, an adjourned meeting frequently takes place, at the end of two weeks, for bringing up the undecided causes; two Justices always forming a quorum. This Court decides in all matters of debt which do not exceed Five Pounds; it also determines on Fines and penalties to any amount, which may have been incurred by illegal traffic, infringement of the game laws, &c.; it is also the legitimate Court for settling disputes between master and servant, whether as to aliment, agreement, or rate of wages. From its decisions, parties may appeal to the Quarter Sessions. This is not a Court of Record, nor are Procurators admitted, except in Summary Procedure not connected with the Small Debt department. The Clerk to the Justices, in virtue of a commission granted to him for that purpose, takes precognitions, hears parties, and forwards processes, &c in his Office, every lawful day.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Although the affairs of Police engaged the attention of the Magistrates and Council for a very considerable time past, it was not till the year 1800, that the Police of the City was regulated by statutary enactments. In 1778, the Magistrates and Council, in consideration of the rapid increase of the Town, and other causes, became very solicitous to have a separate system of Police; accordingly, on the 2d of March, they appointed an Inspector of Police, with a salary of £100 per annum. This officer acted till 5th September 1781, when he resigned, and the office, from various considerations, was abolished on 26th November following.

In 1788, the necessity of a separate Police becoming more and more apparent, the Magistrates and Council appointed another Gentleman to the office of Intendant of Police, and applied for an Act of Parliament to assess the inhabitants to defray the necessary

expenses. As the public were not to have a voice in the electi the Ward Commissioners, nor, as they conceived, a sufficient trol over the expenditure, a powerful and successful opposition set on foot, by which the bill was lost.

In 1800, the Magistrates and Council drew up the heads Police Bill on such liberal principles, that the Merchants' Trades' Houses, the fourteen Incorporations, and a conside part of the Community, gave their concurrence, so that an A Parliament was obtained for establishing a separate Polic the City, vesting the management in the Lord Provost, M trates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, and twenty-four Ward missioners, to be chosen by the inhabitants by ballot; the missioners are authorized to assess the inhabitants of houses, a and warehouses, &c. for the purposes of the Act; the exec power is vested in the Magistrates, and the administration of a other affairs of the Police in the Magistrates and Ward Commis ers. These Commisssioners hold stated weekly and quarterly bo while numerous Committees watch over the particular concer every department. The Act expiring in 1807, gave the Comm an opportunity of remedying such defects as experience had po out; the general principles, however, and the mode of admin tion, were so much approven of, after seven years experience, a new Act for fourteen years farther was obtained, with very alterations, other than that the rate of Assessment was incr on Rents of £4 and under £6, 4d. to 5d. in the Pound; £ under £10, from 6d. to 7½d.; £10 and under £15, from 9d. to and £15 and upwards, from 1s. to 1s. 3d. Houses, Shop Warehouses, which are rented under four pounds sterling, ar subject to Police Duty.

The Rates actually charged in 1816, were as under, H Shops, and Warehouses rented at £4 and under £6, 4d. i Pound; £6 and under £10, 6d. do.; £10 and under £15, 9 £15 and upwards, 1s. do.

Receipts.

For the year commencing 31st July 1815, and ending 29th July 1816, ...£10,649 1

Disbursements.

Salaries to Master, Clerk, Collector, Treasurer, and Surveyor, ...	£640	0	0
Wages to 19 Officers,.....	813	13	3
Do. 78 Watchmen and 20 Patrol	3,118	9	4½
Do. 18 Scavengers, and Cartage of Dung from the Streets, ...	1,070	4	4
Clothing to Officers and Watchmen,	266	6	7
Lighting 158 Lamps, including every expense, from 31st July till 12th August, 1815, Do. 1374 Lamps, from 25th August 1815 till 5th May 1816,.....	2,289	18	11
Expense of the Fire Engine Department, ...	609	4	7
Miscellaneous Expense, including Office Rent, Coals, Candle, &c.	1,841	18	11½
Total Disbursements,.....			£10,649 11 0½

Scavenger's Department.

The Scavengers' department in the Police of such a town as Glasgow, where there are so many closses, is very important. Although the Regulations regarding the sweeping and cleaning of closses are strictly enforced, there is, unfortunately, no Regulation in the Police Act for the establishing and keeping clean erections which are now rendered *necessary* for the comfort of the inhabitants. In absence of some salutary enactment, applicable to those situations where the lower classes reside, contagion and disease is often generated. To remedy this evil, at once offensive and dangerous, a clause might be introduced in the Police Bill, at its renewal in 1821, enacting, that in every Ward a suitable number of *conveniences* should be erected in closses, at the public cost. A scheme such as this would be conducted by the Police, at a trifling expense, as the soil, which might be easily conveyed in oblong receivers, would be of use in mixing with the dust from the Streets; while an intimation over the privileged closses would most *necesarrily* procure the attention of those who are *urgent* to promote the scheme.

Fire Department.

This department of the Police required longer time to mat than any of the others; the system, as it now stands, has meri and received the approbation of the inhabitants.

The duties of the important office of extinguishing Fires are n placed under the exclusive management of Mr. James Black. Superintendent of Fire Engines, Mr. Black receives an annual sala and a premium of one guinea and a half for every Fire, half a gui for every alarm of Fire, and a free house within the gates of Police Office; 48 Firemen are placed under his charge, viz. 8 me each Engine; these persons consist of slaters, carpenters, and port 6 of them who are entrusted with the charge of working the Engi receive each a salary of £5 5s. per annum, and 6 of the others tern Branch-men, who manage the pipes, receive each a salary of £1 per annum: the whole of the 48 Firemen receive as wages, for first hour at a Fire 3s. if during the night, and 1s. per hour thereaf as long as they are on duty, and until the Engines are housed. the fire happen through the day, the first hour is only 2s. I remarkable that, during the last twelve months, the Firemen h not been employed for more than three hours at any one Fire.

Connected with the Establishment, there are six powerful I Engines, and six carts with water butts, each capable of contain 160 gallons; the Engines are each provided with 220 lineal fee leather pipe, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter, 80 feet of service canvass pipe the same dimension, an axe, and a boat-hook.

The Engines and carts, with butts constantly filled with water, placed in a building at the Police Office; when a Fire takes place, Engines are drawn by the Firemen; and the carters who bring t horses, and draw the water butts to the House on Fire, receive following premiums, viz. For the first butt of water brought to Fire, 10s. 6d.; the second, 7s. 6d.; the third, 5s.; the fourth, 2s. and the fifth, sixth, and every succeeding butt, 1s. 6d.

There are 152 frost proof fire plugs distributed over the To viz. 114 connected with the pipes of the Glasgow Water W Company, and 38 with the Cranston-Hill Company. These plugs placed near the border stones of the foot pavements, and are nected with the collaterals by metal pipes of two inches diame so constructed, that, by a process somewhat similar to the fixin a bayonet on a musket, the leathern pipes connected with the

Engines can be almost instantly fixed to them. The junction is no sooner effected, than the pressure on the water pipes produces an instantaneous and sufficient supply for the constant motion of the Engine. The words *Fire Plug No.* — are painted on the walls of the buildings adjoining the Plugs.

When a Fire takes place during the night the watchman nearest it springs his rattle, and then passes the word "Fire," mentioning where it has taken place; this signal is instantly followed by the other watchmen, so that information is immediately communicated to the constable of the night in the Police Office, who instantly despatches two officers with drums, to beat the Fire alarm, while the watchmen in whose stations any of the firemen or carters live, lose no time in getting them out of bed. By these arrangements, it frequently happens that alarming Fires are got under with very little damage done to the property.

When a Fire takes place within the Royalty, the person whose property has been destroyed cannot be charged with more than £5, for the Engines, &c. whatever the actual expense may be; this sum he afterwards receives from the Office in which his property is insured. Should the expense of putting out the Fire be less than £5, he is only charged with the net amount.

When a Fire happens in the suburbs, the same routine is followed out as within the Royalty, with this difference, that the parties are charged with the actual expense, whatever may be the amount. For the faithful and prompt payment of the expenses attending the extinguishing of fires without the Royalty, the Fire Insurance Companies doing business in the City are guarantees to the Police Establishment.

Watering the Streets.

Previous to April 1817, the Streets were watered in dry and sultry weather by men with watering-canns. On the 17th of that month, Mr. Black*, the Superintendent of Fire Engines, exhibited,

* Mr. Black is possessed of very respectable mechanical talents. In 1814, he invented a machine for facilitating the weighing of anchors in war, or other large ships, on the principle of tooth and pinion, instead of the spindle, as at present in use. Having submitted a model, and explained its principles to the Lords of the Admiralty, they were pleased to express their approbation generally: and a committee from the Magistrates and Council and the Merchants' and Trades' Houses

in presence of the Lord Provost and the other Commissioners of Police, a very simple, effectual, and economical machine, which he had contrived for watering the Streets. The apparatus consists of a Fire Engine Butt placed on a cart, with a copper pipe, 1 foot six inches long, and three inches diameter, projecting from the under side at the end of the Butt which is farthest from the horse; attached to this pipe, and at right angles thereto, is another copper pipe, 5 feet 6 inches long, and one and one-half inch diameter, placed horizontally, and bending inwards at the extremities toward the wheels. Along the outer surface of this latter pipe, which is close at the ends, 160 holes, one-eighth of an inch diameter, are perforated for the emission of water. A square box, 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, is placed at the centre of the upper surface of the Butt; in the side of this box the end of a leathern pipe, 15 feet long, and 2¾ inches diameter is fixed. The other end of the pipe is so constructed as to be easily fixed to the Fire Plug. In the principal Streets, where the collaterals are spacious, and the pressure of the water great, the Butt will fill in three minutes; in lanes and similar situations, where the collaterals are small and the pressure reduced, it requires about ten minutes to fill. The Machine, which is drawn by one horse, and managed by a man and a boy, is capable of watering more of the Streets than thirty-two scavengers can sweep: and a Street such as the Saltmarket, containing 2166 square yards, can be watered in fifteen minutes, by the Machine going once up and down.

BILLETING OF SOLDIERS.

Recruiting Parties, Dragoons, and other Soldiers, who are not quartered in the Barracks, are billeted on the inhabitants, whose house-rent amounts to £3 and upwards, per annum, unless the possessors are legally exempted.

The practice is, to make out a list of the whole housekeepers in the twenty-four Police Wards, whose rents are £3 and upwards,

of this City, after conferring with persons skilled in nautical affairs, both here and at Greenock, unanimously voted Mr. Black the premium of £10, destined by Mr. Coulter's mortification, as a reward for invention, or useful and ingenious improvements in machinery.

exclusive of the following persons, who are privileged, viz. Parochial Ministers, Parochial Schoolmasters, the whole Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and Procurators, Widows and unmarried Ladies who are not in business, and Paupers. The list is regularly exhausted over the whole City, before any person is liable to have soldiers billeted on them a second time; persons whose rent is £3, and under £5, are liable to have two men billeted on them for any number of days under a week, and those whose rents are £5 and upwards, are liable to have two men billeted on them for two weeks, or the residue of the month, which may happen to be seventeen days. As doubts had arisen whether soldiers could insist on a bed or be compelled to take a reasonable compensation in money, it is now ascertained, that, if the soldier desire it, the householder is obliged to find him a wholesome bed in his own, or in some other suitable house; when it is not convenient to give a bed, the parties usually agree upon a sum in lieu thereof, which is generally from 3s. to 4s. per week, for two men, payable weekly, in the option of the inhabitant. As Government allows the citizens a return of 9d. per week, and 1d. per night for the odd nights for each soldier, the Billet-Master attends at his office, on the 28th, and the two succeeding days of each month, from eleven A. M. till three o'clock, P. M. to pay the Government allowance; when the 28th or any of the two succeeding days falls on a Sunday, the Monday is substituted in its place. If the claimant does not apply in the time specified, he is not entitled to the draw-back, (according to established practice,) except on similar days on succeeding months, within the space of one year. Dragoon Horses are billeted on the Inn-keepers, according to the extent of their accommodation; the only recompense which they receive for the use of their stables, is the manure from the horses, as the quarter-masters generally lay in their own forage. The Dragoons are sometimes billeted on the Change-Keepers or other inhabitants, separate from their Horses, according to existing circumstances.

INSURANCE OFFICES AGAINST FIRE.

The Glasgow Friendly Insurance Company, an office of considsiderable standing, after declining for a number of years, was dis-

solved in 1815. In 1803, a Company was formed under the designation of the Glasgow Fire Insurance Company, with a capital of £100,000, divided into 400 shares of £250 each; this concern not answering the expectations of the proprietors, was given up in favour of the London Phœnix Office, in 1811. Although there is now no Fire Insurance Office belonging to the Town, there are no less than twenty-two branches of the London and Provincial Offices established in it. It is worthy of remark, that although the Glasgow Offices have not succeeded, others must have increased rapidly, for the Government duty paid by fifteen of the London Offices, in 1814, was no less than £61,175 more than what it was in 1810.

STAMP DUTIES.

Duties Collected in the Stamp Office, Glasgow, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1815, and in the Offices of the District, viz. Lanark, Hamilton, Greenock, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rothsay.

WILLIAM MURE, Esq. *Distributer.*

Legacies,	£ 6600	7	7
Stage Coach Licences,	1784	13	2
Attorney Certificates,	1031	0	0
Attorney Mandates,	122	0	0
Medicine,	139	0	0
Receipts,	2877	0	0
Bills,	31,596	18	9
Bonds,	3344	0	0
Testamentary Inventories,	4917	0	0
Deeds,	21,774	0	0
Seisines,	1548	0	0
Sea Policies,	16,228	0	0
General Duties,	8497	0	0
Attorney Admissions not Apprenticed,	180	0	0
Do. Articles Apprenticed,	1040	1	0
Appraisements,	70	0	0
Thread Lace,	15	0	0
Total Duties Collected in the Stamp Office,	£101,764	0	0

Of the above, there was retailed in Glasgow,				£77,704	13 2
In Lanark, by Mr. Robert Newbigging,	Agent,	£ 954	4 1		
In Hamilton, by Mr. David Millar,	do.	1627	7 7		
In Greenock, by Mr. William Watson,	do.	13,893	2 6		
In Paisley, by Mr. J. M'Kerrell,	do.	4985	4 2		
In Port-Glasgow, by Mr. Malcom Currie,	do.	2265	9 9		
In Dumbarton, by Mr. H. Campbell,	do.	594	2 11		
In Rothsay, by Mr. John Blair,	do.	509	15 10		
				24,059	6 10
				£101,764	0 0

The Duty on Newspaper Advertisements is included in the above list, under the head of General Duties; the Duty on Newspapers is partly collected in Edinburgh and London, *viz.*

373,718 Papers at Fourpence,	6,228	12 8
Total Stamp Duties connected with Glasgow, exclusive of those which are sent to the Excise and other Government Offices, from London or Edinburgh,	£107,992	12 8
Stamp Duties collected in Glasgow, brought down,	£77,704	13 2
Do. on Newspapers,	6,228	12 8
Total Stamp Duties Collected in, or connected with Glasgow,	£83,933	5 10

During the Session of 1811, an Act of Parliament was passed for increasing the rate of the following Stamps, to take effect on 1st September, *viz.* Legacies, Stage Coaches, Attorney Certificates, Receipts, Bills, Bonds, Testaments, Inventories, Deeds, Seisines, Attorney Admissions, &c.; several of the other Duties remained without increase, and Attorney Mandates were reduced.

NUMBER OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES, CLERKS, MEN SERVANTS, &C. IN THE CITY AND BARONY, AND IN THE PARISHES OF GORBALS AND GOVAN.

Number of Carriages and Horses, Clerks, Men Servants, &c. within the City of Glasgow, for which Taxes have been paid from Whitsunday 1814, *to Whitsunday* 1815.

	No.	*Tax per Ann.*
Private Chaises and Coaches with four Wheels,	23	£12 12 0
Public Stages,	16	10 10 0
Carried Forward,	39	

	No.		Tax per Ann
Brought Forward,	39		
Post Chaises and Coaches *,	37		10 10
Two-Wheeled Chaises, *viz.* Gigs Societets, &c.†	103		6 10
Taxed Carts,	2		1 9
Total Carriages,		181	
Persons who keep one Male Servant each,	124		2 8
Do. do. two do. each,	21		3 2
Do. do. three do. each,	14		3 6
Do. do. four do. each,	1		4 7
Total Persons who keep Male Servants,		160	
Total Male Servants,		212	
Persons who keep one occasional Gardener and Jobber,		112	0 10
Clerks, where one only is kept,	426		2 0
Do. where two or more are kept,	537		3 0
Total Clerks,		963	
Persons who keep one Riding or Carriage Horse,	149		2 17
Do. do. two do. do.	33		4 14
Do. do. three do. do.	15		5 4
Do. do. four do. do.	8		5 10
Total Persons who keep Riding or Carriage Horses,		205	
Persons who wear Hair Powder,	133		1 3
Do. who deal in Horses,	2		12 12
Commercial Travellers,	12		3 0
Warehousemen, Shopmen, and Porters,	1092		2 0

* Exclusive of this Tax, Post Chaises and Coaches are charged with Travelling Duty at the rate of Threepence per mile; the Farmer of the Post Duties has latel exacted double, if the company return the same day.

† Gigs, &c. pay Travelling Duty at the rate of Three Halfpence per mile, an double, if the company return the same day.

There are eight Hearses in the City; Carriages of this description pay no Dut whatever. Chaises or Coaches at funerals, or making calls within the City, pa no Travelling Duty, until they pass one of the Toll-Bars.

A Chaise and two Horses, including duty, (May 1817,) is charged at per mile, 1*s.* 6

A Gig and Horse, including duty, per mile, 1*s.*

A Saddle-Horse, 6*s.* per day, or per mile, 6d.

A Gig and Horse 12*s.* for a day's work, although the journey is under twelv miles.

	No.		Tax per Ann.
Waiters,	25		3 0 0
Occasional Waiters,	7		2 0 0
Total Waiters,		32	
Stage Coachmen and Guards,	20		2 10 0
Persons who keep one occasional Groom, where one Horse only is kept,	55		1 0 0
Riding or Carriage-Horses, rates as stated,	292		0 0 0
Work-Horses for Carts, Waggons, &c.	388		1 1 0
Saddle-Horses let on Hire,	18		2 17 6
Horses under thirteen hands high,	8		0 17 6
Farm-Horses,	4		0 3 0
Total Horses,		710	
Watch-Dogs, where one is kept,	247		0 8 0
Do. where two or more are kept,	177		0 14 0
Total Dogs,		424	
Greyhounds,	10		1 0 0
Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages,	14		2 8 0
Do. do. do. Plate,	13		1 4 0

In the above List, there are sixteen Bachelors who pay additional for their Servants, at the rate of Two Pounds each.

Number of Carriages, Horses, Servants, &c. within the Parishes of Gorbals and Barony of Glasgow, for which Taxes have been paid, from Whitsunday 1814 *to Whitsunday* 1815.

	No.		Tax per Ann.
Private Chaises and Coaches with four Wheels,	21		£12 12 0
Two-Wheeled Chaises, *viz.* Gigs, Socielets, &c.	35		6 10 0
Taxed Carts,	1		1 9 0
Total Carriages,		57	
Persons who keep one Male Servant each,	52		2 8 0
Do. do. two do. each,	9		3 2 0
Do. do. three do. each,	12		3 6 0
Do. do. four do. each,	1		4 7 0
Total Persons who keep Male Servants,		74	
Total Male Servants,		110	

	No.	Tax pe
Persons who keep one occasional Gardener or Jobber,	135	0
Clerks where one is kept,	47	2
Do. two do.	18	3
Total Clerks,	65	
Persons who keep one Riding or Carriage Horse,	79	2
Do. do. two do.	16	4
Do. do. three do.	9	5
Do. do. four do.	1	5
Total Persons who keep Riding or Carriage Horses,	105	
Persons who wear Hair Powder,	36	1
Do. who deal in Horses,	1	12
Commercial Travellers,	3	3
Warehousemen, Shopmen, and Porters,	33	2
Persons who keep one occasional Groom, where one Horse only is kept,	31	1
Riding or Carriage Horses, rates as stated,	142	0
Work-Horses for Carts and Waggons,	376	1
Farm-Horses, where one or more is kept,	266	0
Horses under thirteen hands high,	14	0
Total Horses,	798	
Watch-Dogs, where one is kept,	249	0
Do. where two or more are kept,	117	0
Total Dogs,	366	
Greyhounds,	25	1
Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages,	15	2
Do. do. do. Plate,	10	1

In the above List, there are five Bachelors who pay additional for their S at the rate of Two Pounds each.

Number of Carriages, Horses, Servants, &c. within the Parish of Govan, (which includes Partick, and other Lands on the north-side of the River,) for which Taxes have been paid from Whitsunday 1814 *till Whitsunday* 1815.

	No.		Tax per Ann.		
Private Chaises and Coaches with four Wheels,	6		£12	12	0
Two-Wheeled Chaises, *viz.* Gigs Socialets, &c.	14		6	10	0
Total Carriages,		20			
Persons who keep one Male Servant,	18		2	8	0
Do. do. two do.	4		3	2	0
Do. do. three do.	4		3	6	0
Do. do. four do.	1		4	7	0
Total Persons who keep Male Servants,		22			
Total Male Servants,		37			
Persons who keep one occasional Gardener or Jobber,	44		0	10	0
Persons who wear Hair Powder,	11		1	3	6
Do. who keep an occasional Groom, where one horse only is kept,	1		1	0	0
Riding or Carriage Horses *,	35				
Work-Horses for Carts and Waggons,	23		1	1	0
Farm-Horses,	112		0	17	6
Horses under thirteen hands,	1		0	3	0
Total Horses,		171			
Watch or other Dogs, where one is kept,	66		0	3	0
Do. where two or more are kept,	25		0	14	0
Total Dogs,		91			
Greyhounds,	5		1	0	0
Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages,	3		2	8	0

In the above List, there are four Bachelors who pay additional for their Servants, at the rate of Two Pounds each.

* Four of these Horses were charged at £5 10s. each; six of do. at £5 4s. 6d. each; eight of do. at £4 14s. 6d. each; and seventeen at £3 17s. 6d. each.

ABSTRACT

Of the Number of Carriages, Horses, Servants, &c. within the City and Suburbs, which include the Parishes of Gorbals, Govan, and the Barony of Glasgow, from Whitsunday 1814 to Whitsunday 1815.

	No.	
Private Chaises and Coaches,	50	
Public Stages*,	16	
Post Chaises and Coaches,	37	
Two-Wheeled Chaises, viz. Gigs, Societets, &c,	152	
Taxed Carts,	3	
Total Carriages,		258
Persons who keep one Male Servant each,	189	
Do. do. two do. each,	34	
Do. do. three do. each,	30	
Do. do. four do. each,	3	
Total Persons who keep Male Servants,		256
Total Male Servants,		359
Persons who keep one occasional Gardener or Jobber,		291
Clerks, where one is kept,	473	
Do. two or more is kept,	555	
Total Clerks,		1028

* "Coaches to be let for hire were first established at London in 1625; at that time there were only twenty, which did not stand in the Streets, but at the principal Inns. Ten years after, however, they were become so numerous, that King Charles I. found it necessary to issue an order for limiting their number. In the year 1637, there were in London and Westminster fifty hackney Coaches, for each of which, no more than two horses were to be kept. In the year 1652, their number had increased to two hundred; in 1654, there were three hundred, for which six hundred horses were employed; in 1694, they were limited to seven hundred; in 1715, to eight hundred; and in 1815, they exceed twelve hundred." Beckman's Hist of Inventions

"Hackney Coaches were first established in Edinburgh in 1673, their number was twenty, but as the situation of the City was unfavourable for carriages, it fell in 1752, to fourteen, and in 1778, to nine." Arnot's Hist. of Edinburgh.

"In 1763, there were two Stage Coaches, with three horses, a coachman and postilion to each Coach, which went from Edinburgh to the port of Leith, (a mile and a half distant) every hour, from eight in the morning till eight at night, and consumed a full hour on the road; there were no other Stage Coaches in Scotland, except one which set out once a month for London, and it was from twelve to sixteen days upon the road." Creech's Fugitive Pieces.

	No.	
Persons who keep one Riding Horse,	245	
Do. do. two do.	57	
Do. do. three do.	30	
Do. do. four do.	13	
Total Persons who keep Riding Horses,		345
Persons who wear Hair Powder,		182
Do. who deal in Horses,		5
Commercial Travellers,		15
Warehousemen, Shopmen, and Porters,		1125
Waiters,	32	
Stage-Coachmen and Guards,	20	
Persons who keep occasional Grooms,	67	
Riding and Carriage Horses,	469	
Work-Horses for Carts or Waggons, &c.	787	
Saddle-Horses let on Hire,	18	
Farm-Horses,	386	
Horses under thirteen hands high, *viz.* Ponies under four feet four inches high, measured from the highest part of the shoulder,	19	
Total Horses,		1679
Watch and other Dogs,		881
Greyhounds,		40
Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages,		32
Do. do. do. Plate,		23
Total Persons for whom a direct Tax is paid,		3142

The first public carriage connected with Glasgow, was established in 1678. The following excerpt from a contract entered into, betwixt the Hon. James Campbell, Provost, John Johnston, John Campbell, and James Colquhoun, Baillies of Glasgow, and William Hume, Merchant in Edinburgh, may gratify some curious reader.

At Glasgow the saxt day of August 1678, the foresaid parties finally agreed, that the said William Hume, should with all diligence, have in readiness ane sufficient strong Coach, to run betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, to be drawn by sax able horses, to leave Edinburgh ilk Monday morning, and return again (God willing) ilk Saturday night, the Passengers to have the liberty of taking a cloak bag, for receiving their Clothes, Linens, and sicklike, the Burgesses of Glasgow always to have a preference to the Coach, the fare from the first March till first of September, which was considered Summer weather, was £4 16*s.* Scots, (or 8*s.* sterling,) during the other months which was considered Winter weather, the fare was £5 8*s.* Scots: As the undertaking was considered arduous, and could not be accomplished without assistance, the said Magistrates, engaged to give a premium

SEDAN CHAIRS.

In the year 1800, there were 27 Sedan Chairs let out fo
at rates sanctioned by the Magistrates; in 1817, the num
reduced to 18 *viz.*

Chair-Masters.	*Residence.*
John M'Donald,	Turner's Court,
Alexander Dinwiddie,	Trongate,
Mrs. Gilbert Weir,	St. Enoch's Wynd,
Angus Gillies,	Maxwell-Street,
Alexander Wilson,	Trongate,
William M'Vey,	Gallowgate,
Total,	

Exclusive of the above, there is one Sedan Chair kept by
in George-Street, for her own private use.

COWFEEDERS, COWS, AND QUANTITY OF MILK.

Within the 24 Police Wards, there are 65 Cowfeeders, wh
among them 586 Cows, who produce 1,283,340 Scots pints of
yearly, which, at the present rate of 6d. per pint, amou
£32,083 10s.*

PATRONAGE OF THE CHURCH, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF FORMER AND PRESENT MODE OF PRESENTING CLERGYM ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES IN GLASGOW.

Patronage.

Before the Reformation, the Pope was the acknowledged
of the Church: the papal jurisdiction having been legally dis

to the said William Hume of two hundred Merks Scots a year, for five ye
latter agreeing to run the Coach for that period, whether Passengers appe
not, in consideration of his having actually received two years premium in a
With regard to Street Coaches, Glasgow is without doubt behind every gre
in the kingdom; various attempts have been made from time to time, to estab
adequate number of these useful vehicles, but hitherto without effect, at
there are not more than six carriages in the City, which may be fairly called
Coaches.

* The Names of the Cowfeeders, and the number of Cows which each
1816, were published in the Annals of Glasgow.

in Scotland, in 1560, the supremacy in ecclesiastical matters was not vested in any individual, till, in the year 1669, King Charles II. was declared to have supreme authority over all persons in ecclesiastical matters; but this Act was repealed in 1692, soon after the Revolution, as inconsistent with the Presbyterian form of Church government. During the reign of Popery, the Clergy were divided into two classes, viz. regular and secular; the latter had a pastoral charge over a certain district of ground, while the regulars had no cure of souls, but were tied down to reside in their Monasteries, Priories, &c. Upon the vacancy of any benefice, whether regular or secular, the Pope, or the Bishops under him, appointed commendators, that is, factors, or stewards, to look after the temporalities during the vacancy, and at last, in the plenitude of his power, his Holiness came to name commendators for life, without an obligation to account to any person for the proceeds. At the Reformation, the Crown and the ambitious part of the nobles, and others then in power, seized on a number of ecclesiastical benefices, and King James VI. gave away a number of Abbacies and Priories in perpetuity, to certain favourite laymen. At the abolition of the Pope's authority, the regular Clergy were totally suppressed, and in place of the various degrees which distinguished the seculars, the Reformers had at first only parochial Ministers and superintendents, who had the oversight of the Church in a particular district. It was not long, however, till the Church government became Episcopal, when the King came to nominate the Bishops, in place of the Pope.

For a considerable period before the Reformation, it was laid down as a fixed principle, that he who founded or endowed a Church was entitled to the right of patronage thereof; whereby, among other things, he might present a churchman to the cure. The Presentee, after he was received into the Church, had right to the benefice, and if the Church was parochial, he was called a Parson. Whenever the title of the Patron became defective, from any cause whatever, the Pope, as head of the Church, claimed the right of presentation; and since the Reformation, the Crown, as coming in place of the Pope, is considered as universal Patron, where no right of Patronage appears in a subject. Where two Churches are united, which had different Patrons, each Patron presents *per vices*, or by turns.

Men of fortune frequently founded and endowed Colleges a collegiate Churches; and other persons, inferior in wealth, found Chaplainries, which were donations granted for the singing masses for the souls of their deceased friends. As the functionar on these establishments were all appointed by the Founders, t latter became literally and unequivocally the Patrons. Althou those foundations were all suppressed at the Reformation, t Founders continued to be Patrons; and from certain endowmen of a nature somewhat different, they were allowed to present bu sars, to be educated in any of the Universities; and these privileg with some few exceptions, have regularly descended to their su cessors. When the charge of any particular cure became too hea for the Incumbent, it frequently happened, that some pious pers mortified a certain sum, out of which the second minister was to paid; this, however, did not give the donor the right of patronag unless he received his title from the Patron of the original cure.

Matters remained nearly in this situation till after the Revolutio In the year 1690, an Act of Parliament (William and Mary, ca 23.) was passed, declaring that the power of presentation, in tl hands of individual Patrons, was inconsistent with the Presbyteri form of Church government, and thereby vested it in the Herito and Elders of the parish, upon their making payment to tl Patrons, as an equivalent, the sum of 600 merks Scots, or £33 6 8*d.* sterling; but matters did not long remain in this situation, fo in 1712, the right of presentation was restored to the original P trons, by Act of Parliament (Anne, cap. 12,) with the exceptic of those presentations which had been sold under the Act of 169

That Kirks may not remain too long vacant, the Patron mu present to the Presbytery some fit person for supplying the cur within six months from the time that the Kirk has become vacan otherwise, the right of presentation goes to the Presbytery. Be fore the Reformation, the Presentee was inducted, by being place in the pulpit, and having the Bible and the keys of the Kir delivered to him; and since that period, a judicial act of admissic by the Presbytery, proceeding either upon a presentation, or upo a call from the Heritors and Elders, as the case of the particul charge may be, completes the Ministers right to the benefice. Th law of patronage, as fixed in 1712, continues to be acted upon s this present day, either by the Crown, an individual Patron, Her

itors and Elders of parishes, or by the Magistrates and Town Councils of Royal Burghs.

PRESENTATIONS.

A Circumstantial Account of the Mode of presenting Ministers to the Churches in Glasgow, from the year 1592 to 1721, and from that period, in a different form, to this present day, excepting those times when the Church government was Episcopal.*

From the Reformation till 1592, there was only one parish, one Church, and one Minister in the City. At the latter period, Mr. John Bell was appointed to the Tron Church by the Session, who, it would appear, had invested themselves with very extensive powers; for, besides appointing the Ministers, they proceeded, in the year 1649, to lay off the Town into parishes. When the Session, that is to say, when the Ministers and Elders, belonging to all the Churches in the City, had nominated a Minister to a particular charge, they entered the nomination in their books; it was then recorded in the books of the Town Council, and lastly in those of the Presbytery; and this regulation they called a Model, which was to remain in force till it was altered by the General Assembly, or the consent of parties†. This Model also determined, that the Session, which had now assumed the name of the General Session, should take cognizance of all public matters which concerned religion, such as fixing the time of celebrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the division of the poor's money; the fixing of week-

* Although the Presbyterian form of Church government was established by law, and a General Assembly instituted, and convened in 1560, the predeliction of our Princes and their courtiers for Episcopacy was so great, that the following changes took place: from 1560 to 1572, the Presbyterian form was attended to; from 1572 to 1592, a sort of Episcopacy obtained in the Church; from 1592 to 1610, the Church Government was strictly of the Presbyterian form; from 1610 to 1638, the government of the Church was Episcopal; from 1638 to 1662, the Presbyterian government was exercised in its fullest rigour; from 1662 to 1688, Episcopacy was the form of Church government; and from the Revolution, which then took place, down to the present time, the Church of Scotland has been uniformly governed according to the Presbyterian form.

† Although the Magistrates and Council received a grant of the Patronage of the Blackfriars and Tron Churches soon after the Reformation, they did not exert their privilege, but allowed the elections to be made by the Session.

day sermons; the election of Elders and Deacons; and ascertaining the particular proportion of the parishes in which the Elders were to act, and all other such matters.

It appears, that the settlements in Glasgow were all made conformable to this Model, by which the Magistrates and Council were simply concurrers, till, in the year 1717, when the Hon. John Aird, who was at that time Provost, and certain members of the Town Council, thought, that as all the Churches, with exception of the Cathedral, were endowed and maintained by the community, that its Managers should have more to say in the election of the Ministers, than simply to give their concurrence. This opinion having naturally met with a very unfavourable reception from the Session, gave rise to disagreeable altercations, which increased till the year 1721. The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr being convened at Ayr at that period, Mr. Aird, who was again Provost, waited on that reverend body, along with two Members of Session, and entreated them to send two or three of their number to Glasgow, to meet with the Presbytery, Magistrates and Session, and endeavour to make up the differences subsisting between them. The Synod complied with the request, and sent Mr. M'Dermit, their Moderator, Mr. Linning of Lesmahagow, and Mr. Fawside of Newmills, who, in conjunction with the Presbytery, and with consent of all parties, framed a new system, which was called the model of 1721. By this Model, the particular vacant Session was to nominate a Minister, but they could not present a call unless they had the approbation of the Magistrates and Council, the Ministers of the City, and the General Session. For more than thirty years after this period, every question between the Town Council and the Session went on harmoniously.

In September 1755, the North-West Church became vacant by the death of Mr. John M'Laurin, on which the Session immediately met, and made choice of the Rev. John Erskine, Minister of Culross, (afterwards of Edinburgh,) praying that the Magistrates and Council, Ministers, and General Session would approve of their choice. This being communicated to the Town Council, by a member, who was an elder, it was replied, that the Session seemed to have little regard for the memory of their late worthy Pastor, in being in such haste to name his successor; while others insinuated that the Magistrates and Council should have the choice of the Min

ister. On the 8th April 1755, the Hon. George Murdoch being Provost, the Magistrates and Council enacted, " that themselves, when conjoined with the Members of the vacant Session, should fill the vacancy by a plurality of votes."

This Act of Council, as was to be expected, met with great opposition, both within and without doors. Two members of Council protested against the measure, and others disapproved of it; the Parochial Session felt that their privileges were to be wrested from them, and the General Session took the alarm. The ferment had now become so great, that the heads of families in the vacant Church, and the fourteen incorporations, petitioned the Council for a repeal of this Act, which they said was directly opposite to the Model of 1721, which had been the rule uniformly followed ever since that period. In the meantime, Mr. Erskine, having heard that the nomination of the Session was not likely to be carried into immediate effect, declined all farther correspondence. On the 22d of August 1755, the Council met for the purpose of deciding in the matter respecting the election of a Minister for the North-West Church, when after a great deal of warm discussion, the question was put, " Settle according to Act of Council 1755, or according to the Model of 1721." The names being called, and votes marked, it appeared that they were equal; on which, the Provost gave the casting vote in favour of the Act of Council 1755. As this decision gave great dissatisfaction among the religious part of the community, the Council as a healing measure, soon after proposed to submit their differences to the decision of two respectable and disinterested persons.

After long discussion, the Session agreed to this proposal, when the Council named Mr. Thomas Miller, (afterwards President of the Court of Session); the General Session named Sir David Dalrymple; and the Lord President of the Court of Session was fixed on as the umpire, in case of variance. During the negociations regarding the submission, it was thought expedient that some mode should be adopted for settling a minister in the vacant Church, as the Arbiters could not be expected to give an immediate decision, where the religious privileges of so many persons were interested. It was, therefore, agreed that seven Members of Council, of which the Magistrates should form a part, should meet an equal number of Ministers and Elders, partly from the

Parochial Session and General Session, and endeavour to fix on some plan for filling up the present vacancy, which should not affect the submission, nor form a precedent in any future presentation.

At this meeting the Members of the Parochial Session stated, that the congregation had a great desire to have Mr. Wardrop of Bathgate for their Minister; on this, the Members from the Council, and some of those from the General Session said, that they did not know this gentleman; the Provost was then asked if he would name a fit person to succeed Mr. M'Laurin, on which his Lordship instantly named Dr. Robert Findlay, one of the Ministers of Paisley. On the name of this gentleman being mentioned, who was well known to the whole meeting to combine with superior talents, all those qualities which render a gospel Minister acceptable to his people, they immediately agreed to the nomination, with this reservation on the part of the Members of Session, that their acquiescence to the call of Dr. Findlay should not be afterwards construed to invalidate their claims under submission. The Presentee was, therefore, placed as soon as the forms of the Church would permit.

When these matters were engrossing the attention of the parties, the submission run out. As there was now no necessity for resorting to the Model, the discussion was dropped, nor was it again agitated, till, in the year 1761, the Magistrates having built a Church on the ruins of a privileged Presbyterian Meeting-House, in the New-Wynd, they became desirous to have a Minister to it.

The Magistrates having conversed with the Clergymen of the City, anent the mode of presenting the Minister, it was agreed that the Sessions should meet separately, and that each of them should name one Elder, to be joined with the Minister, making twelve persons, who should meet with the Magistrates, to confer respecting the mode of filling up vacancies. Accordingly, on the 4th of December 1761, the parties met, when the Hon. Andrew Cochran, who was at that time Provost, informed the meeting, that the Magistrates had built a Church for the convenience of the inhabitants, many of whom wanted seats; that it was proposed that a Minister should be called, who should be placed on the same footing with the other Ministers in the Town; and that the question then

was, " How should this Minister be called, or in what way should he be settled?"

A pause having ensued, a member asked the Provost to give his opinion. In compliance with this, his Lordship said, that the Magistrates and Council should present a Minister, and then get as many of the inhabitants and Elders to sign the call as they could. The Ministers could not agree to this proposal, and the Elders were of opinion, that the natural way would be for the Magistrates to lay off a parish, and then the election would go on, conformable to the Model of 1721. On this the Provost said that the Model had been departed from in the case of the North-West Church; that the document alluded to was irregular, and not binding on the present Council; for, although it was engrossed in their books, it was not doqueted, but simply signed by the chief Magistrate. On the other hand, it was urged, that the Model of 1721 was a solemn and well authenticated transaction; and that the settlement of the North-West Church was no departure from it, in respect, that it was stipulated at the time, that it should not be pled, as inferring such consequences, and that it was only an expedient to settle a parish which had been more than a year without a Minister.

The Provost now desired the ecclesiastical part of the meeting to report to their respective Sessions the scheme which he had proposed, with this addition, that immediately after this settlement, the Magistrates would submit their differences to two of the Lords of Session, with the Lord President as their Umpire, with full powers to make such a Model as would be the rule of election in all time coming, more particularly as the Magistrates conceived there was a speciality in the present case, there being neither elders nor a parish assigned to the Church. Soon after this the Session met, but they could not agree among themselves respecting the answer that should be sent to the Magistrates. In the interim, the Magistrates and Ministers had a meeting, when the Provost told them, that the community of Glasgow was a minor, and that neither the Magistrates who acquiesced in the Model of 1721, nor those who had succeeded or might afterwards succeed them, could give away their property, meaning their rights of patronage. To this it was answered, that the Church of Scotland had laid down rules, on which the Model was founded, and that it was not lawful for the civil power to wrest such privileges from those who held

ecclesiastical situations. Mr. James Stirling, the Minister of the Outer Church, said, that whatever the Magistrates and Council might declare in words, to the effect that they did not desire to be the exclusive Patrons for the Churches, yet it was evident from their Acts of Council in April, August, and November 1755, that they aimed at nothing short of patronage over the whole City, in its utmost rigour and extent.

The Town Council having remitted to a Committee of their number to draw up a scheme for presenting Ministers to vacant parishes, which would combine the interests of both parties, a Council was held on the 27th January 1763, when the report of the Committee was ordered to be put on the records; it was styled a Proposal for Calling and Electing Ministers to vacant Parishes in Glasgow, and was of the following import, viz. "1st, That when a vacancy happens in any of the Churches, where the Minister's stipends are paid out of the Town's funds, the chief Magistrate shall be obliged to convene the Town Council, within four months of such vacancy, for nominating a proper person to be a Candidate for supplying the vacant parish. 2d, That the eldest Minister of the City shall, in the same space, convene the Session of the vacant parish, who are to nominate another person as a Candidate to the vacant charge. 3d, That after the nomination of the Candidates by the Town Council and vacant Session, and previous to the general meeting for election after mentioned, the parishioners in the vacant parish shall be sounded, and their inclinations anent the Candidates reported to the said general meeting. 4th, That the chief Magistrate of the City for the time being, within ten days after expiry of the four months aforesaid, shall convene the whole Members of the Town Council, twelve Members from the vacant Session, and three Members from each of the other Sessions, to be chosen by themselves ten days preceding this general meeting, who shall, in a collective body, determine which of the two Candidates shall be Minister of the vacant parish. 5th, That the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, on the part of the Town Council, and a Committee, to be named by the above electors, in name of the Elders, shall apply to the Presbytery at their first meeting, to appoint the moderation of a call to the person elected as above, to be Minister of the said vacant parish, and shall thereafter prosecute the said settlement according to the rules of the Church. And

further, the Council ordain the foresaid report to be printed, and copies thereof given to such of the inhabitants as are pleased to call for them, and extracts thereof, and of these presents to be transmitted to each of the six Ministers, to be laid before their respective Sessions for publication, and continue advising the Committee's report till the 10th Day of February next. Extracted by

" ARCHIBALD M'GILCHRIST, *Dep. Clk.*"

Notwithstanding that due time had been given for the consideration of these concessions, the parties could not come to an amicable adjustment of their differences; the Magistrates, therefore, applied to the Lords Commissioners for the plantation of Kirks, to grant them relief from the Models, and their connection with Church Courts, in the election of Ministers. It is not surprising that a measure of this kind should meet with great opposition. The Hon. Archibald Ingram, Provost, Baillie John Jamieson, and several Members of the Council, protested against it. The influence of the late Provost, Mr. Cochrane, however, was so great, that he carried every point respecting this matter. The process, therefore, went on, and the result was, that the Magistrates and Council, as representing the community, who endows the Churches, were declared to be the exclusive Patrons; and their successors have ever since acted on that decreet. The termination of this process was so displeasing to the General Session, that a number of its Members left the Church, and having erected a Chapel in Canon-Street, they termed it " The Meeting-House of the Free Presbyterian Society."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The advantages of uniformity in weights and measures, are so generally acknowledged, that an equalization has been an object of the Legislature in every commercial country, from the time that traffic became subject to the principles of equity. Although numerous obstacles have hitherto stood in the way, there is now reason to hope that the much desired object will, ere long, be attained in this country, as on the motion of the Earl of Stanhope, in the House of Lords, 24th May 1816, a committee was appointed to

consider the subject during the recess, and to report their opi early in the next Session. In giving notice of his intention to m for a committee, his Lordship expressed a hope " that the arra ments would not be made, as formerly, by barleycorns, aco and horse chesnuts, but would be worthy of the country of New Hutton, Simpson, Napier, and M'Laurin."

As there are considerable difficulties and prejudices which require to be overcome, before the equalization of weights measures can take full effect, ever after an enactment takes pl and as the present unequal system must in the meantime, be car on, a brief account of the various laws which have been made England and Scotland respecting this matter, and of the partic weights and measures which have been sanctioned by long and veterate practice in Glasgow, may be of some use to the citizen

In England, from 1215, when King John signed Magna Cha to the present time, there have been above fifty Acts entered in Statute Books, concerning weights and measures. In Scotl since the Assize of King David I. who reigned from the year 1 till 1153, there have been above forty Acts of Parliament pa upon the same subject.

It appears from the Scotch Statute Books, that there have b seven General Regulations for Weights and Measures. The is the Assize of King David I. made at Newcastle upon Ty without date, but which must have been between 1124 and 1 The second, was in the reign of Robert I. and though without d must have been between the years 1306 and 1330, which com hends his reign. The third, was in the reign of Robert III 1393. The fourth, is contained in the 68th, 69th, and 70th chap of the fourth Parliament of James I. in 1426. The fifth, is c tained in the 73d chapter of the fourteenth Parliament of James in 1457. The sixth, is contained in the 115th chapter of eleventh Parliament of James VI. in 1587. And the seventh last Assize, is the General Regulation made by James VI. in 1 after ascending the English throne, which contains our pre standards*. In the year 1638, being the 13th of Charles I. Avoirdupois weight was first introduced, on the principle tha ounces Troy is to equal 80 ounces Avoirdupois.

* When Justices of Peace were established in 1617, 22 Parl. Cap. 8th, J VI. they were ordained to take special cognizance of weights and measures.

Notwithstanding these regulations, the weight and measure of things are so arbitrary and uncertain, that it becomes expedient to have them reduced to some fixed rule or standard, which standard it is impossible to fix by a written law or oral proclamation, for no man can by words only give another an adequate idea of a foot rule or a pound weight. It becomes therefore necessary, to have recourse to some visible, palpable, material standard, by forming a comparison with which all weights and measures may be reduced to one uniform size, and the prerogative of fixing this standard, was by our ancient law vested in the crown. Most nations have regulated the standard measure of length by comparison with the parts of the human body, as the palm, the hand, the span, the foot, the pace and the fathom. The origin of the inch, was the breadth of a middle-sized man's thumb at the root of the nail, taking an average of three.

By King David's Assize, the sterling, or penny, was to weigh thirty-two grains of good round wheat, the ounce twenty sterlings, or pennies, and the pound fifteen ounces, or twenty-five shillings.

It is remarkable, that the origin of money-weight in Scotland, England, France, and several other nations, is derived from the weight of grain, and that the original weights were these, *viz.* the penny, shilling, and pound, or the penny, ounce, and pound; whence it is not improbable that money weight derived its name of Troy, or Troye weight.

In the 17th Article of the Union between Scotland and England, it is enacted " that the weights and measures of the United Kingdom shall be the same as those in England, and that they shall be kept by those burghs in Scotland, to whom the keeping the standards of weights and measures does of special right belong; all which standards shall be sent down to such burghs, from the standards kept in the Exchequer at Westminster." These standards were accordingly sent down, but they do not appear to have served any other purpose, than adding to the number of former standards, never having produced any thing like uniformity. The following Tables which it is believed will apply to the general purposes of trade, have been submitted to, and approven by, persons well qualified for investigation.

TABLE, No. 1.

English Table of Length, raised from the Standard Yard of Thirty-six Inches.

Inches.												
3	1 Palm.											
7.92	2.64	1 Gunter's Link.										
9	3	1.136	1 Span.									
12	4	1.515	$1\frac{1}{3}$	1 Foot.								
18	6	2.272	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1 Cubit.							
36	12	4.545	4	3	2	1 Yard.						
60	20	7.575	$6\frac{2}{3}$	5	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	1 Pace.					
72	24	9.091	8	6	4	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1 Fathom.				
198	66	25	22	$16\frac{1}{2}$	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{10}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	1 Pole.			
792	264	100	88	66	44	22	$13\frac{1}{3}$	11	4	1 Gunter's Chain.		
7920	2640	1000	880	660	440	220	132	110	40	10	1 Furlong.	
63360	21120	8000	7040	5280	3520	1760	1056	880	320	80	8	1 Mile.

TABLE, No. 2.

Scotch Table of Length, raised from the Standard Ell of 37 Inches.

English Inches.								
8.88	1 Scotch Link.							
12	1.351	1 English Foot.						
36	4.054	3	1 English Yard.					
37	4.166	3.083	1.027	1 Scotch Ell.				
222	25	18.5	6.166	6	1 Scotch Fall.			
888	100	74	24.666	24	4	1 Scotch Chain.		
8880	1000	740	246.666	240	40	10	1 Scotch Furlong.	
71040	8000	5920	1973.333	1920	320	80	8	1 Scotch Mile.

By an Act in 1685, James VII. Parl. 1. Cap. 45. entitled "Act for a standard of miles," the mile is established to be of 1760 yards, as in England. It does not appear, that there was any statutory mile in Scotland before that time.

TABLE, No. 3.

Table of Superficial Measure, for ascertaining the Scotch and English Fractional Parts of a Scotch Acre.

English Inches.							
78.8544	1 Scotch Link.						
144	1.826	1 English Foot.					
1296	16.435	9	1 English Yard.				
1369	17.361	9.506	1.056	1 Scotch Ell.			
49284	625	342.25	38.027	36	1 Scotch Fall.		
788544	10000	5476	608.444	576	16	1 Scotch Chain.	
1971360	25000	13690	1521.111	1440	40	2.5	1 Scotch Rood.
7885440	100000	54760	6084.444	5760	160	10	4 1 Scotch Acre*.

* The Tables, No. 2 and 3 have been designed and calculated by Mr. William Kyle, Land-Surveyor, Kent-Street. Although every thing like approbation or disapprobation of persons or things, has been studiously avoided in this Work, it cannot be disguised, that this City has been more fortunate than her neighbours, in having a resident Mathematician, who combines accuracy in calculation with elegance in design in a very uncommon degree, and who has merited and received the approbation and entire confidence of his fellow-citizens of every description.

TABLE No. 4.

Illustration of the Fractional Parts of an English Acre.

The English Acre is raised from a chain of *
66 lineal feet, which multiplied by
66

396
396

gives 4356 square feet in an English chain, which multiplied by
10 square chains in an English acre, gives

9)43,560 square feet in an English acre, which divided by 9,

gives 4840 square yards in an English acre,

Note, 36 square yards make an English pole or perch.

TABLE, No. 5.

Illustration of the Fractional Parts of a Scotch Acre.

The Scotch acre is raised from a chain of†
74 lineal feet, which multiplied by
74

296
518

gives 5476 square feet in one square chain, which multiplied by
10 square chains in a Scotch acre, gives

9)54,760 square feet in one Scotch acre, which divided by 9,

gives 6084$\frac{4}{9}$ square yards in one Scotch acre.

Note. 38$\frac{1}{36}$ square yards English, or 36 square ells Scotch, make one Scotch fall.

* In some Counties in Scotland, the chain consists of seventy-four feet and a fractional part; the Court of Session, however, have determined that the standard chain is seventy-four feet nett.

† In measuring land, chains are preferable to tapes, for, however accurate the latter may be, when they first come from the hands of the maker, it is always necessary to subject them to frequent examinations when in use; since they are found to vary considerably in length when exposed to moisture, to a hot parching sun, or

TABLE, No. 6.

Table of Square Measure.

144 square inches make 1 square foot.
9 square feet do. 1 square yard.
36 square yards do. 1 square rod.

Building ground, mason, bricklayer, carpenter, joiner, plaster, slater, painter, glazing works, &c. are ascertained by this measurement.

TABLE, No. 7.

Cubic or Solid Measure.

1728 solid inches make 1 solid foot.
27 feet do. 1 yard.
40 feet of round timber, or
50 feet of square timber, } make one ton or load.

Weight of Cubic Measures, viz

	AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.			
	lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*gr.*
1 cubic inch,.....	0	0	9	7.01
1 cubic foot,.....	62	7	11	6.78
1 cubic yard,.....	1686	15	15	19.43
1 Linlithgow firlot,.....	79	7	3	17.84
1 Glasgow barley firlot,.....	115	14	7	26.35

a high wind; indeed the effect of even a gentle wind in straining a tape, is greater than would be considered possible by those who have not considered the matter closely. A light chain, 50 feet in length, divided accurately into 100 links of 6 inches each, has been found a convenient and very useful implement. It can be used even in a high wind, and though it lengthens a little when in use, it will require adjusting but seldom, if care be taken not to strain it much, particularly when mud or earth adheres to it in wet weather.

Supposing the original survey of a large plot of building ground to have been executed with a tape or chain of the strict standard length, and that it is required to to allow 1 inch on every 50 lineal feet, diminish the area in the proportion of 1201 on every 360,000.

TABLE, No. 8.

Table of Avoirdupois, or what is commonly called English Weight.

Troy Grains.						
27.3515625	1 Dram.					
437.625	16	1 Ounce.				
7002*	256	16	1 Pound.			
98028	3584	224	14	1 Stone.		
784224	28672	1792	112	8	1 Cwt.	
15684480	573440	35840	2240	160	20	1 Ton.

TABLE, No. 9.

Gold and silver plate, &c. is sold by

Troy Weight.

14 ounces 8 pennyweights	make	1 pound, avoirdupois wt.
12 ounces		1 pound, troy weight.
20 pennyweights		1 ounce.
24 grains		1 pennyweight.
20 mites		1 grain.
24 droits		1 mite.
20 periots		1 droit.
24 blanks		1 periot.

The above division is used in England. In Scotland the division is into drops and grains: 16 drops making one ounce, and 30 grains one drop. The standard pound weight of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine silver, and 18 dwts of fine copper.

* The pound Avoirdupois is commonly reckoned to contain only 7000 Troy grains; but, by the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1759, that pound, according to the medium of the several weights, accounted standards; was found to contain 7002 Troy grains.

TABLE, No. 10.

Scotch Liquid Measure,

Raised from the pint, which contains 3 lb. 11 oz. 15 dr. Avoirdupois weight of pure River Water.

Solid Inches.							
6.46275	1 Gill.						
25.851	4	1 Mutchkin.					
51.702	8	2	1 Chopin.				
103.404	16	4	2	1 Pint.			
206.808	32	8	4	2	1 Quart.		
827.232	128	32	16	8	4	1 Gallon.	
6617.856	1024	256	128	64	32	8	1 Barrel.

There is no Scotch hogshead; but 17 standard gallons is reckoned nearly equal to a Bourdeaux hogshead of wine.

English Wine Measure for Liquors.

2 pints make 1 quart.
4 quarts do. 1 gallon. *
10 gallons do. 1 anker.
18 do. do. 1 rundlet.
31½ do. do. 1 barrel.
42 do. do. 1 tierce.
63 do. or 2 barrels, make 1 hogshead.
84 do. or 2 tierces, do. 1 puncheon.
126 do. or 2 hogsheads, do. 1 pipe or butt.
252 do. make 1 tun.

A tun, therefore, contains 2 pipes or butts, or 3 puncheons, or 4 hogsheads, or 6 tierces, or 8 barrels, or 14 rundlets.

As the weights and measures in almost every county in Scotland vary more or less, and as those used in Glasgow and the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, are inexplicit, the following summary may be of some use to the public.

Avoirdupois, or English Weight.

There are 16 ounces in this pound.

The following articles are sold by English weight; viz. all groceries, salt provisions, such as beef, pork, and hams of every description, salt fish, English cheese, barley, pease, soap, candles, sheet lead, &c.

Dutch Weight.

There are 17 ounces and 7 drams avoirdupois in this pound.

Meal of every description is sold by this weight.

8 pounds make one peck, 16 pounds one stone, 4 pecks 1 firlot, 4 firlots one boll, 2 bolls one load, and 16 bolls 1 chalder.

Glasgow Tron Weight.

There are 22 ounces and 7 drams Avoirdupois in this pound†. Sixteen pounds make one stone. The Dutch and Tron weights are not numbered higher than the stone.

* The English gallon contains 231 cubic inches, and the Irish gallon 217.6

† Although the Tron pound contains only 22 ounces and 7 drams, the standard weights, (conformable to an agreement between the Magistrates and the Incorporation of Fleshers,) are adjusted to 22 ounces and one-half, or, in other words, to 22 ounces and 8 drams.

The following articles are sold by this weight, viz. beef, mutton, veal, pork, fresh fish, butter, whether sweet, (fresh,) or salt, Scotch cheese, &c.

Dry Measures.

Glasgow Standard Firlot.

This measure contains 32 Scotch standard pints and $\frac{284}{1000}$ parts of a pint. The firlot is 18 inches diameter, and thirteen inches and $\frac{153}{1000}$ of an inch deep, or 3339.4 cubic inches.

Oats, barley, beer, and malt, are sold by this measure.

Linlithgow Firlot.

This firlot contains 20 Scotch standard pints, is $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the bottom, $19\frac{3}{8}$ inches at the mouth, and $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep.

Wheat is sold by this measure.

Stirlingshire Firlot.

This firlot contains $21\frac{1}{2}$ Scotch standard pints, is $20\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter at the bottom, $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the mouth, and $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep.

Pease and beans are sold by this measure.

Linlithgow Peck.

This peck contains $7\frac{1}{4}$ Scotch standard pints, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the bottom, 14 inches at the mouth, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep.

Flax seed is sold by this measure.

N. B. The preceding measures are all streaked. The following are heaped.

Fruit Sleek Measure.

A fruit sleek contains 20 Scotch standard pints, is $13\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter at the middle, $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches at each end, and $17\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep.

Onion Sleek Measure.

The onion sleek contains 8 Scotch standard pints, is $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter at the bottom, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the mouth, and 9 inches deep.

Potatoe Measure.

The potatoe peck contains 14 Scotch standard pints, is 12⅞ inches in diameter at the bottom, 11⅝ inches at the mouth, and 13¾ inches deep*. Sixteen pecks make 1 boll.

The half-peck contains 7 Scotch standard pints, is 10 inches diameter at the bottom, 8⅝ inches at the top, and 10⅞ inches deep.

The forpet, or one-fourth part of a peck, contains 3 Scotch standard pints and one choppin, is 7⅝ inches diameter at the bottom, 6¼ inches at the mouth, and 9⅛ inches deep.

The half-forpet, or one-eighth part of a peck, contains one Scotch standard pint and three mutchkins, is 6⅛ inches diameter at the bottom, 5⅛ inches at the mouth, and 7¼ inches deep.

The weights and measures of Glasgow are placed under the immediate superintendence of the Dean of Guild; his Lordship appoints a respectable Smith to adjust the various weights used in the Burgh of Glasgow, agreeable to the standards, and to stamp the letters D. G. the initials of his office, on them. The Dean's officer adjusts all the Dry Measures, and stamps them on the edges with the above initials, without which they cannot be lawfully used in merchandise, within the Burgh. It is also the duty of the officer to see that the dimensions of the measures be not varied, particularly those which are not streaked, as an alteration in the diameter of the mouth, would increase or diminish the contents.

At the Union, in 1707, the Barons of the Exchequer, in Westminister, sent down to the Burgh of Edinburgh, the standard ellwand; to Stirling, the standard pint or jug; to Linlithgow, the standard firlot; and the wine standard gallon to Glasgow; the latter is made of a composition similar to bell metal, having the letters, A. R.† 1707, on the side, in demi basso relievo. The Barons also sent to Glasgow, duplicates of all the standard weights and measures.

As it very frequently happens, that persons dealing in liquors, or in such measures as are raised from the Scotch pint, have not an

* The peck of potatoes generally weighs about forty-two pounds, avoirdupois.

In Dry Measures, 4 lippies, or forpets, make one peck, 4 pecks one firlot, 4 firlots one boll, 2 bolls one load, and 16 bolls, or 8 loads, one chalder.

† Anna Regina.

opportunity of correcting or adjusting these measures by the public standards, the following experiments, made on the 18th of March 1816, may be relied on as correct; by following which, the trouble and risk of calculation may be avoided*. The measures were filled with pure water, in a temperate state, from a pipe belonging to the Glasgow Water-works Company; the result was as follows, viz.

	AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.			
	lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*gr.*
The water which filled the standard wine gallon weighed	8	4	7	0
One-half gallon,	4	2	3	13.675
The Scotch standard pint, containing 16 gills,	3	11	15	0
Chopin,	1	13	15	13.675
Mutchkin,	0	14	15	20.5136
Half-Mutchkin,	0	7	7	23.9326
Gill,	0	3	11	25.6420
Half-gill,	0	1	13	26.4968

Comparative Statement of the Weight of Water in several of the Public Wells, taken in a temperate state, in March 1816.

	lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*gr.*
A standard Scotch pint of water, drawn from the Arns Well in the Green, weighed	3	11	14	8
Do. from the Well in Canon-Street,	3	11	14	19
Do. from the Well in Argyle-Street, at the head of Jamaica-Street,	3	11	15	0
Do. from a pipe connected with the Glasgow Water-Works,	3	11	15	0
Do. from the Fountain behind the Washing-House in the Green,	3	11	15	6
Do. from the Well in St. Andrew's Lane,	3	11	15	7
Do. from the Deanside Well in George's Street,	3	11	15	10
Do. from the West-Port Well,	3	11	15	11
Do. from the Well in Wilson-Street,	3	11	15	12
Do. from the Well in Cochran-Street,	3	11	15	14
Do. from the Well in Bridgegate Street,	3	12	0	12
Do. from the Well at the foot of the Saltmarket-Street,	3	12	0	20

* The public standards in Glasgow, are those which were fixed by Act of Parliament, James VI., in the year 1618, for the measure of wine, spirits, and oil, and for the formation of dry measures.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

As the Community at large, have a deep interest in the Assize, and consequent price of Bread; and as the principles by which it is regulated are by no means generally understood, the following account may be of some use to the lieges.

In the beginning of the Session of 1815, the Honourable the House of Commons appointed a Committee, of their number, to inquire into the laws relating to the manufacture, sale, and assize of Bread; and to report their opinion thereon. On the 6th of April in the same year, the Committee commenced their labours, by the perusal of Statutes, and examination of parties: and, during the Session, they produced a Report, contained in fifty folio pages, giving a particular explication of the general law of assize, from the reign of king John, in 1202, till the present time.*

In the year 1758, being the thirty-first year of the reign of King George II. a special Act of Parliament was made for regulating the Assize and Price of Bread. Although this Act is more specific than any of the former Acts, it does not properly apply to Scotland: accordingly, in the year 1784, an Act of Parliament was made for explaining and amending the Act of the thirty-first of George II. This Act is intitled; an Act for the due making of Bread, and to regulate the price and Assize thereof, and to punish persons who shall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread, so far as the same relates to that part of great Britain called Scotland, and for rendering the said Act more effectual to that part of the United Kingdom. The following are the great outlines of the Act:

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, made in the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George II., entitled, an Act for the due making of Bread, &c. certain powers are granted to the several Courts, Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace therein mentioned, to set, ascertain, and appoint, the assize and weight of Bread which shall be made for sale, or exposed to sale, and the price to be paid for the same respectively, within the

* See Annals of Glasgow, Vol. I. page 512.

TABLE, No. 9.

Table of Superficial Measure, for ascertaining the Scotch and English Fractional Parts of a Scotch Acre.

English Inches.								
78.8544	1 Scotch Link.							
144	1.826	1 English Foot.						
1296	16.435	9	1 English Yard.					
1369	17.361	9.506	1.056	1 Scotch Ell.				
49284	625	342.25	38.027	36	1 Scotch Fall.			
788544	10000	5476	608.444	576	16	1 Scotch Chain.		
1971360	25000	13690	1521.111	1440	40	2.5	1 Scotch Rood.	
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Note, 36 square yards make an English pole or perch.

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Weight of Cubic Measures, viz

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Table of Avoirdupois, or what is commonly called English Weight.

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Gold and silver plate, &c. is sold by

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14 ounces 8 pennyweights	make	1 pound, avoirdupois wt.
12 ounces.....		1 pound, troy weight.
20 pennyweights.....		1 ounce.
24 grains.....		1 pennyweight.
20 mites.....		1 grain.
24 droits.....		1 mite.
20 periots.....		1 droit.
24 blanks.....		1 periot.

The above division is used in England. In Scotland the division is into drops and grains: 16 drops making one ounce, and 30 grains one drop. The standard pound weight of silver is 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine silver, and 18 dwts of fine copper.

* The pound Avoirdupois is commonly reckoned to contain only 7000 Troy grains; but, by the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1759, that pound, according to the medium of the several weights, accounted standards; was found to contain 7002 Troy grains.

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Raised from the pint, which contains 3 lb. 11 oz. 15 dr. Avoirdupois weight of pure River Water.

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There is no Scotch hogshead; but 17 standard gallons is reckoned nearly equal to a Bourdeaux hogshead of wine.

English Wine Measure for Liquors.

2 pints make 1 quart.
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31½ do. do. 1 barrel.
42 do. do. 1 tierce.
63 do. or 2 barrels, make 1 hogshead.
84 do. or 2 tierces, do. 1 puncheon.
126 do. or 2 hogsheads, do. 1 pipe or butt.
252 do. make 1 tun.

A tun, therefore, contains 2 pipes or butts, or 3 puncheons, or 4 hogsheads, or 6 tierces, or 8 barrels, or 14 rundlets.

As the weights and measures in almost every county in Scotland vary more or less, and as those used in Glasgow and the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, are inexplicit, the following summary may be of some use to the public.

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There are 16 ounces in this pound.

The following articles are sold by English weight; viz. all groceries, salt provisions, such as beef, pork, and hams of every description, salt fish, English cheese, barley, pease, soap, candles, sheet lead, &c.

Dutch Weight.

There are 17 ounces and 7 drams avoirdupois in this pound.

Meal of every description is sold by this weight.

8 pounds make one peck, 16 pounds one stone, 4 pecks 1 firlot, 4 firlots one boll, 2 bolls one load, and 16 bolls 1 chalder.

Glasgow Tron Weight.

There are 22 ounces and 7 drams Avoirdupois in this pound†. Sixteen pounds make one stone. The Dutch and Tron weights are not numbered higher than the stone.

* The English gallon contains 231 cubic inches, and the Irish gallon 217.6

† Although the Tron pound contains only 22 ounces and 7 drams, the standard weights, (conformable to an agreement between the Magistrates and the Incorporation of Fleshers,) are adjusted to 22 ounces and one-half, or, in other words, to 22 ounces and 8 drams.

The following articles are sold by this weight, viz. beef, mutton, veal, pork, fresh fish, butter, whether sweet, (fresh,) or salt, Scotch cheese, &c.

Dry Measures.

Glasgow Standard Firlot.

This measure contains 32 Scotch standard pints and $\frac{224}{1000}$ parts of a pint. The firlot is 18 inches diameter, and thirteen inches and $\frac{153}{1000}$ of an inch deep, or 3339.4 cubic inches.

Oats, barley, beer, and malt, are sold by this measure.

Linlithgow Firlot.

This firlot contains 20 Scotch standard pints, is $20\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter at the bottom, $19\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the mouth, and $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep.

Wheat is sold by this measure.

Stirlingshire Firlot.

This firlot contains $21\frac{1}{2}$ Scotch standard pints, is $20\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter at the bottom, $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the mouth, and $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep.

Pease and beans are sold by this measure.

Linlithgow Peck.

This peck contains $7\frac{1}{4}$ Scotch standard pints, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the bottom, 14 inches at the mouth, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep.

Flax seed is sold by this measure.

N. B. The preceding measures are all streaked. The following are heaped.

Fruit Sleek Measure.

A fruit sleek contains 20 Scotch standard pints, is $13\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter at the middle, $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches at each end, and $17\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep.

Onion Sleek Measure.

The onion sleek contains 8 Scotch standard pints, is $11\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter at the bottom, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the mouth, and 9 inches deep.

Potatoe Measure.

The potatoe peck contains 14 Scotch standard pints, is 12⅞ inches in diameter at the bottom, 11⅝ inches at the mouth, and 13¾ inches deep*. Sixteen pecks make 1 boll.

The half-peck contains 7 Scotch standard pints, is 10 inches diameter at the bottom, 8⅝ inches at the top, and 10⅞ inches deep.

The forpet, or one-fourth part of a peck, contains 3 Scotch standard pints and one choppin, is 7⅝ inches diameter at the bottom, 6⅝ inches at the mouth, and 9⅛ inches deep.

The half-forpet, or one-eighth part of a peck, contains one Scotch standard pint and three mutchkins, is 6¼ inches diameter at the bottom, 5⅛ inches at the mouth, and 7¼ inches deep.

The weights and measures of Glasgow are placed under the immediate superintendence of the Dean of Guild; his Lordship appoints a respectable Smith to adjust the various weights used in the Burgh of Glasgow, agreeable to the standards, and to stamp the letters D. G. the initials of his office, on them. The Dean's officer adjusts all the Dry Measures, and stamps them on the edges with the above initials, without which they cannot be lawfully used in merchandise, within the Burgh. It is also the duty of the officer to see that the dimensions of the measures be not varied, particularly those which are not streaked, as an alteration in the diameter of the mouth, would increase or diminish the contents.

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As it very frequently happens, that persons dealing in liquors, or in such measures as are raised from the Scotch pint, have not an

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opportunity of correcting or adjusting these measures by the public standards, the following experiments, made on the 18th of March 1816, may be relied on as correct; by following which, the trouble and risk of calculation may be avoided*. The measures were filled with pure water, in a temperate state, from a pipe belonging to the Glasgow Water-works Company; the result was as follows, viz.

	Avoirdupois weight.			
	lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*gr.*
The water which filled the standard wine gallon weighed	8	4	7	0
One-half gallon,	4	2	3	13.675
The Scotch standard pint, containing 16 gills,	3	11	15	0
Chopin,	1	13	15	13.675
Mutchkin,	0	14	15	20.5136
Half-Mutchkin,	0	7	7	23.9326
Gill,	0	3	11	25.6420
Half-gill,	0	1	13	26.4968

Comparative Statement of the Weight of Water in several of the Public Wells, taken in a temperate state, in March 1816.

	lb.	*oz.*	*dr.*	*gr.*
A standard Scotch pint of water, drawn from the Arns Well in the Green, weighed	3	11	14	8
Do. from the Well in Canon-Street,	3	11	14	19
Do. from the Well in Argyle-Street, at the head of Jamaica-Street,	3	11	15	0
Do. from a pipe connected with the Glasgow Water-Works,	3	11	15	0
Do. from the Fountain behind the Washing-House in the Green,	3	11	15	6
Do. from the Well in St. Andrew's Lane,	3	11	15	7
Do. from the Deanside Well in George's Street,	3	11	15	10
Do. from the West-Port Well,	3	11	15	11
Do. from the Well in Wilson-Street,	3	11	15	12
Do. from the Well in Cochran-Street,	3	11	15	14
Do. from the Well in Bridgegate Street,	3	12	0	12
Do. from the Well at the foot of the Saltmarket-Street,	3	12	0	20

* The public standards in Glasgow, are those which were fixed by Act of Parliament, James VI., in the year 1618, for the measure of wine, spirits, and oil, and for the formation of dry measures.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

As the Community at large, have a deep interest in the Assize, and consequent price of Bread; and as the principles by which it is regulated are by no means generally understood, the following account may be of some use to the lieges.

In the beginning of the Session of 1815, the Honourable the House of Commons appointed a Committee, of their number, to inquire into the laws relating to the manufacture, sale, and assize of Bread; and to report their opinion thereon. On the 6th of April in the same year, the Committee commenced their labours, by the perusal of Statutes, and examination of parties: and, during the Session, they produced a Report, contained in fifty folio pages, giving a particular explication of the general law of assize, from the reign of king John, in 1202, till the present time.*

In the year 1758, being the thirty-first year of the reign of King George II. a special Act of Parliament was made for regulating the Assize and Price of Bread. Although this Act is more specific than any of the former Acts, it does not properly apply to Scotland: accordingly, in the year 1784, an Act of Parliament was made for explaining and amending the Act of the thirty-first of George II. This Act is intitled; an Act for the due making of Bread, and to regulate the price and Assize thereof, and to punish persons who shall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread, so far as the same relates to that part of great Britain called Scotland, and for rendering the said Act more effectual to that part of the United Kingdom. The following are the great outlines of the Act:

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, made in the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George II., entitled, an Act for the due making of Bread, &c. certain powers are granted to the several Courts, Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace therein mentioned, to set, ascertain, and appoint, the assize and weight of Bread which shall be made for sale, or exposed to sale, and the price to be paid for the same respectively, within the

* See Annals of Glasgow, Vol. I. page 512.

bounds of their several jurisdictions, from time to time, as they shall think proper. And it is enacted, that in every assize of bread which shall be so set and appointed, respect shall, from time to time, be had to the price which the grain, meal, or flour, whereof such bread shall be made, shall bear in the public market or markets in or near the public place or places for which any such assize shall be so at any time set, and for ascertaining such price of grain, meal, or flour, from time to time; the several Courts, Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace, therein mentioned, are thereby empowered, from time to time, as there shall be occasion, within their several jurisdictions, to cause the respective prices which the several sorts of grain, meal, or flour, shall, from time to time, *bona fide*, sell for, in such public markets, to be given in and certified upon oath unto such Court, Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace, respectively, within their several jurisdictions, by the Clerk of the market, or by such person or persons, and in such manner, and on such day of the week as they shall respectively appoint within their several jurisdictions; and the price which shall be so certified, shall, from time to time, be entered by the respective person or persons, who shall certify the same in a book or books, to be provided or kept up by him or them for that purpose, in the form and manner as therein directed. And, whereas the above method of ascertaining the price of wheat and rye, and the flour and meal made of these grains, cannot take place within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, by reason that there are few public markets for such grains, flour or meal, within that part of the United Kingdom, and where there are public markets for grain, flour, or meal of any kind, there is no such officer, as Clerk of the Market, who can certify to the Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, the respective prices which the several sorts of grain, meal, and flour, sell for in such public markets; whereby the salutary effect and execution of the said Act, made for the whole United Kingdom, is prevented and totally disappointed, within that part thereof called Scotland. For remedy whereof, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in place of the method prescribed, and laid down in the said Act for ascertaining the price of the several kinds of grain, meal, and flour, it shall and may be lawful

in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, for the Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, who are by the said Act authorized to set the assize of bread, from time to time, and so often as they shall judge proper, within their respective jurisdictions, to inquire into, and take proof of the prices which the several sorts of grain, meal, and flour, fit and proper to make the several sorts of bread which shall be allowed to be made by them, shall, *bona fide*, sell for in the public markets, in or near the City, Burgh, or place, for which they are respectively authorized to set the assize of bread; or where there are no public markets for any particular species of grain, meal, or flour, in or near such City, Burgh, or place, to inquire into, and take proof of the present or last selling price of such species of grain, meal, or flour, whether of the growth of the country, or brought from distant places; to which selling price or prime cost shall be added such an allowance for the expense and risk of carriage and transportation, as from the inquiry and proof, shall, to the said Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, appear just and reasonable; so as that the price of such grain, meal, or flour, be, from time to time, ascertained according to what those several species do or may truly cost the Bakers before they can manufacture the same into bread.

In pursuance of these Statuary Regulations, the following form has been practised at setting the Assize in Glasgow:

When the Magistrates, as representing the Community, or the Corporation of Bakers desired an alteration in the Assize, the Magistrates held a Court, and took the evidence of persons who had sold wheat to the Bakers since the commencement of the current Assize. When the evidence was completed, the average price was struck, to which one shilling and sixpence per bushel was added for manufacture and ladles; which, in practice, was considered as equal to six shillings per boll*, four Winchester bushels being taken as an equivalent for one Glasgow or Linlithgowshire boll, although in fact there is a certain difference, one hundred quarters of wheat English measure being equal to one hundred and ninety Linlithgow bolls.

* The Corn Merchants in Glasgow sell their wheat by weight, viz. Two Hundred and Forty Pounds, Avoirdupois, making one Boll. Farmers usually sell their new Wheat by the Linlithgowshire Measure.

The following Average and Table of Assize being the last which was taken in Glasgow, will serve as an example of the mode practised in the City:

" The Magistrates, in considering the adduced proof, found the average price of wheat, manufacture and ladles included, to be seventeen shillings and sixpence per bushel, at which price the Table of Assize was as follows, *viz.* Peck loaf weighing 17 lbs. 6 oz. avoirdupois, wheaten, 6s. 8d.; household, 5s.† Half-peck ditto weighing 8 lbs. 11 oz. wheaten, 3s. 4d.; household, 2s. 6d. Quartern ditto, weighing 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 dr. wheaten, 1s. 8d.; household, 1s. 3d. Half-quartern ditto, weighing 2 lbs. 2 oz. 12 dr. wheaten, 10d.; household, 7½. Twopenny and Penny loaves to weigh as follows: Twopenny loaves, wheaten, 6 oz. 6 dr.; household, 8 oz. 6 dr. Penny loaves, wheaten, 3 oz. 3 dr.; household, 4 oz. 3 dr. Which assize, the Magistrates ordained to take place and commence within the City of Glasgow, on Monday the 29th day of December 1800, and to continue at that rate till altered by them." Although the Act 31st George II. cap. 29, authorizes an alteration to be made in the Assize Table, when wheat should rise or fall threepence per bushel, it has not been the practice in Glasgow for either party to call for an alteration in the assize, till six weeks had elapsed after the preceding one.

The Magistrates and Council, being satisfied, for some time prior to setting the above assize, that it would be for the benefit of the community, if no assize was set, discontinued it in 1801, and since that period it has not been resumed. The following excerpt from their records, will show the terms on which it was discontinued: viz.

" On the 29th day of January, 1801 years, the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow, being in Council assembled, having considered the Act which was passed during the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the assize and baking of wheaten bread, resolved to discontinue (at least for a time) the practice of fixing an assize of bread within the City and liberties thereof, and to leave it to the Bakers to furnish bread to the inhabitants at such

† Household or coarse bread is always priced as 12 to 16, with wheaten or fine bread. For example, when the quartern loaf wheaten is 16d, the household is 12d. the weight remaining the same without regard to the quality.

prices as they can afford it, with this condition and declaration that the weights of the loaves furnished by the Bakers, shall be the same that they used to be when an assize of bread was fixed by the Magistrates, viz. peck loaf, 17 lbs. 6 oz.; half-peck ditto, 8 lbs. 11 oz.; quartern ditto, 4 lbs. 5 oz. 8 dr.; half-quartern ditto, 2 lbs. 2 oz. 12 dr.; quarter-quartern ditto, 1 lb. 1 oz. 6 dr.; and that the Bakers may make twopenny and penny loaves, provided their weight be in proportion to the prices of the quartern loaf; and that in all other respects, they shall conform to the enactments of the said Statute, under the penalties therein contained."*

By the existing laws, (whether an assize be set or not) the Magistrates are authorized to enter, during the day time, the shop, house, stall, bakehouse, warehouse, outhouse, or other place belonging to a Baker or Seller of bread, and to examine the bread, both as to quality and weight. Household, or coarse bread, being made from a mixture of the first and second qualities of flour, usually in equal proportions, it is enacted, that if any improper mixture be detected, the Magistrates are authorized to fine the Baker or Seller, in a sum not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds; for obstructing the Magistrates or their servants, when making the necessary seach, a fine of not less than one pound, nor more than two pounds; when the bread is under weight, less than one ounce on a loaf, the authorized fine is from sixpence to two shillings and sixpence per ounce; when the deficiency on a loaf is one ounce or more, the fine is from one shilling to five shillings per ounce; bread which has been baked for more than twenty-four hours, unless deficient more than one ounce and one-half in a quartern loaf, and proportionably in the other sizes, cannot be confiscated. If the Baker neglect to put a large Roman W on the wheaten, and a large Roman H on the Household bread, (unless when ordered to be rasped,) he is subjected to a fine of not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds; and in all cases respecting the weight, mixture, and making of bread, is liable to

* Although the Bakers have hitherto conformed to the regulations of the Magistrates, in making the small bread in a due proportion with the quartern loaf, when no assize is set, in the same manner as if assize was set—it does not appear clear from the Act of George III. in 1763, (made for the purpose of applying to those cases where no assize is set,) that the Magistrate could legally enforce that regulation.

have the bread confiscated, if found deficient, over and above the fine, and his name, place of abode, and crime, published. From the decision of the Magistrates, no letters of advocation or suspension can be obtained to remove the conviction.

During the last fifteen years, when no assize has been fixed in Glasgow, the Bakers have uniformly proportioned the bread to the price of wheat, similarly to what it would have been had an assize been set. There are instances, however, of individual Bakers selling their bread somewhat lower than the general run of the Trade; and Baking Societies have been established in the Suburbs, who uniformly sell their bread, one penny, twopence, and sometimes even threepence, or fourpence, on the quartern loaf, lower than the Bakers' prices. From this statement, it would seem, at first sight, that the rate at which the Bakers sell their bread, is higher than what is exactly necessary to secure a fair profit; this, however is not the case, for the Bakers are not on an equal footing with the Societies, who do not sell to any person but their own members; they give no credit, and receive neither profit from the concern, nor interest on their capital; besides, the members, having no partner to superintend the concern, are particularly subjected to the risk of loss, incident to the breach of trust in their servants.

The greater part of these Societies make no household, or coarse bread, and no loaf less than quartern; by which it is evident, the lower classes are completely excluded, as they can neither advance their share of capital, nor at all times purchase a quartern loaf. Moreover, the bake-houses belonging to the Societies being all situated without the Royalty, the flour is exempt from multer or ladles, a tax to which the flour baked within the Royalty is subject, amounting to one eighty-fourth of the whole.*

As the Assize Laws determine that bread shall be baked from a peck loaf down to a half-quartern loaf, in an exact proportion, and that the twopenny and penny loaves † shall be of a weight exactly

* It is not very certain when flour used within the Burgh was first subjected to this tax; it is however, of very old standing for, on the 16th October, 1636, King Charles I. when at Newmarket, granted a Charter, confirming the Magistrates' power of executing multers, &c.

† Halfpenny rolls are considered as fancy bread, and the weight left to the discretion of the Baker.

corresponding to the prices of the quartern loaf, it is evident, that the person who manufactures the coarse bread, from which the labouring classes of the community are generally supplied, and the small bread, which has been estimated to be three-fourths of all that is baked in Glasgow, cannot sell so cheap as the Societies; for among other reasons, it may be mentioned that the additional labour in the manufacture of the small bread, is very considerable; and in weighing out the aliquot parts, unless some allowance is made on the dough, the small bread will be deficient in weight, when it comes out of the oven; besides, the regular Baker must support his family by his business, and pay local taxes; he has also to run the risk attending credit, and frequently to give one penny on the shilling discount, to chandlers who retail his bread. It may be also remarked, that in a rising market, the Societies, from their command of money, have usually a considerable stock of flour on hand, and can sell their bread in proportion to what they purchased the flour at; and in a falling market, they can even anticipate their funds: whereas, the regular Baker, if he did not take advantage of the rising market, he could not protect himself against a falling one.

Conformable to the Assize Act of 1763, as at present explained and acted upon, it is obvious, that the public are under the necessity of paying more for their quartern loaf, (when no assize is set) than otherwise they would do; for example, the Bakers must rate their quartern loaf so high as to be enabled to proportion the small bread; were they to reduce the price of the quartern and half quartern loaf, so as only to have the same profit on them as they have on the small bread, the Magistrates could insist on the small bread being reduced in price in the same proportion, which would materially affect the Baker's fair profit.

It may be naturally inquired, how it happens that bread is frequently sold in Edinburgh and Perth cheaper than in Glasgow? Without offering any authority or attempting to explain the proper bearings of the question, it may be observed generally, that, as the Assize Table, as to weight, is the same over the whole Island, the difference most probably arises from these towns lying in the vicinity of the Lothians and the Carse of Gowrie, the principal districts in Scotland for the growth of wheat; while, in Glasgow, a very great proportion of the whole wheat consumed, has either to be imported or subjected to land-carriage. It may be also

remarked, that the Edinburgh Bakers usually bake what is called Standard Bread, that is, bread made from the first and second qualities of flour mixed during the process of grinding; this particular species of bread is made conformable to Specific Statutary Tables, to the exclusion of Household Bread. The wheat of the growth of the eastern districts, being whiter than that which is raised in the west country, accounts for the circumstance of the Edinburgh Standard Bread, being often equal in colour with the Glasgow Wheaten.

The following Table, enacted by Parliamentary authority, is calculated to show at one view the weights, prices, and qualities of bread. Example—How to find out the weight and price of bread from the price of a boll of wheat: When wheat is 52s. per boll, one boll being equivalent in practice to four bushels, as has been already mentioned, and the six shillings allowed by the Act for manufacture added to it, it is equal to 14s. 6d. per bushel, for which see the undermost line of the Table; the penny loaf, wheaten, will then weigh four ounces three drams; household, five ounces, nine drams. The price of the quartern loaf, wheaten, will then be one shilling and five pence; household, one shilling and three farthings.

Assize Table.

The Price of the Bush. of Wheat, and Baking.		*Weight of Small Bread.*				*Price of Quartern Loaf.*					
		Penny Loaf.				Quartern Loaf.					
		Wheat.		House.		Wheat.			House.		
s.	*d.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*oz.*	*dr.*	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*
2	9	22	4	29	4	0	3	1	0	2	1
3	0	20	4	27	1	0	3	2	0	2	2
3	3	18	9	25	4	0	3	3	0	2	3
3	6	17	6	23	3	0	4	0	0	3	0
3	9	16	6	21	6	0	4	1	0	3	1
4	0	15	4	20	4	0	4	2	0	3	2
4	3	14	4	19	1	0	4	3	0	3	3
4	6	13	9	17	15	0	5	0	0	3	3
4	9	12	12	17	1	0	5	2	0	4	0
5	0	12	1	16	6	0	5	3	0	4	1
5	3	11	9	15	7	0	6	0	0	4	2
5	6	11	2	14	10	0	6	1	0	4	3
5	9	10	8	14	4	0	6	2	0	5	0
6	0	10	2	13	9	0	7	0	0	5	1
6	3	9	11	13	1	0	7	1	0	5	2
6	6	9	4	12	10	0	7	2	0	5	2
6	9	9	0	12	1	0	7	3	0	5	3
7	0	8	11	11	9	0	8	0	0	6	0
7	3	8	7	11	2	0	8	1	0	6	1
7	6	8	3	10	11	0	8	2	0	6	2
7	9	7	14	10	6	0	8	3	0	6	3
8	0	7	10	10	2	0	9	1	0	6	3
8	3	7	5	9	15	0	9	2	0	7	0
8	6	7	2	9	9	0	9	3	0	7	1
8	9	6	15	9	4	0	10	0	0	7	2
9	0	6	13	8	15	0	10	1	0	7	3
9	3	6	9	8	12	0	10	2	0	8	0
9	6	6	7	8	8	0	10	3	0	8	1
9	9	6	4	8	5	0	11	0	0	8	1
10	0	6	1	8	2	0	11	2	0	8	2
10	3	5	15	7	15	0	11	3	0	8	3
10	6	5	13	7	12	1	0	0	0	9	0
10	9	5	11	7	9	1	0	1	0	9	1
11	0	5	9	7	5	1	0	2	0	9	2
11	3	5	6	7	3	1	0	3	0	9	3
11	6	5	5	7	1	1	1	0	0	10	0
11	9	5	2	6	15	1	1	2	0	10	0
12	0	5	1	6	13	1	1	3	0	10	1
12	3	4	15	6	10	1	2	0	0	10	2
12	6	4	14	6	8	1	2	1	0	10	3
12	9	4	13	6	5	1	2	2	0	11	0
13	0	4	11	6	4	1	3	0	0	11	1
13	3	4	9	6	3	1	3	1	0	11	1
13	6	4	8	6	1	1	3	2	0	11	2
13	9	4	7	5	15	1	3	3	0	11	3
14	0	4	5	5	13	1	4	0	1	0	0
14	3	4	4	5	11	1	4	2	1	0	1
14	6	4	3	5	9	1	5	0	1	0	3

When the fractions in the prices between Wheaten and Household bread do not divide equally, the difference exhibited in the Table has been fixed by Legislative Authority. For the weight of the peck, half-peck, quartern, and half-quartern loaf, see page 456.

MILLS AND GRANARIES AT PARTICK AND CLAYSLAP.

The extensive mills at Partick and Clayslap, lying on the south bank of the River Kelvin, about two miles west from Glasgow, belong to the Incorporation of Bakers in that City. Before the Reformation, the Bakers of Glasgow were in use to grind at the Town's Mill at Partick, and also at a small mill which then belonged to the Archbishop, and subsequently to the Crown. The mill which belonged to the Church was situated a little to the east of the Town's Mill, and had nearly gone into decay. These mills being of small dimensions, were barely sufficient to supply the inhabitants, and by no means capable of producing an extra quantity on any emergency.

In the year 1578, the forces of the Regent Murray, who successfully opposed those of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, at the battle of Langside, were quartered in Glasgow and its neighbourhood; on this occasion the Bakers were called on for an extraordinary supply of bread for the troops, which they accomplished by uncommon exertions in bruising and bolting grains, not only in the mills, but also in their own houses, so much to the satisfaction of the Regent, that he gave them a grant of the Archbishop's mill, which had now become the property of the Crown, and a piece of ground adjoining it, which was annexed to the Royalty of Glasgow, in the first session of the first Parliament of Charles II. It appears from the annexation, (which took place seventy-two years after the grant,) that the Town had also acquired some kind of right to this mill; the words are, " dissolving the lands of the wheat mill on Kelvin, belonging to the Town and the Baxters, from the Shire of Clydesdale, and annexing them to the Town of Glasgow."

In 1664, the Bakers erected a small mill on the site of the old one, which, in conjunction with the Town's mill, served them till the year 1771, when they purchased from the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, the snuff and malt mill at Clayslap, a few hundred yards above the Partick mills. The Corporation then fitted up this property into a flour mill, which has been subsequently enlarged; they have also from time to time made large additions to the establishment at Partick. It frequently happens in droughty weather, that there is not a sufficiency of water to serve the trade,

the falls on the Kelvin, adjoining the mills, being only from four to five feet; the Corporation, therefore, in 1801, made a considerable addition to the Clayslap mill. The machinery in this part of the premises is moved by a steam-engine of thirty-two horse power, so that now a regular supply of flour is ensured for the trade during the whole year*.

The Clayslap mills, it is believed, are not inferior to any in the Empire, in point of situation, management, and the internal arrangements of the machinery. The principal mill has four floors; is 207 feet long, and 41 feet wide, within the walls; it contains three water-wheels, each 17 feet diameter, and 6 feet 6 float-boards; has fifteen pairs of stones, double motion, on one floor; four bolting and two shieling machines. The mills at Partick contain four water-wheels, seven pairs of stones, two bolting and one shieling machine, so that there are seven water-wheels, twenty-two pairs of stones, six bolting and three shieling machines, connected with the establishment. There are also four granaries; two of these are four stories high, each 140 feet long, and 35 feet wide. The kilns, and the other buildings, are proportionate to the mills.

These mills are on a scale capable of grinding 3,000 bolls of wheat per week, or 156,000 per annum. In 1815, there were upwards of 90,000 bolls manufactured. The granaries are calculated to contain from 30 to 35,000 bolls of grain. The millstones used in these premises, are from 4 feet 8 inches to 4 feet 10 inches diameter, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. They are built on the spot, with small stones from the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, called French Burrs; they are very hard, free from sand, and are joined together by stucco cement, within an iron hoop. The grounds connected with these works extend to about fourteen acres. The value of the

* During its manufacture, the flour undergoes a threefold process: the first is the shieling, by which the wheat is cleaned and prepared for the mill; the next is the grinding of the wheat between the stones, in which the flour is not separated from the bran; and the last is what is called bolting, or the process of separation. When the grain has completed its second stage of manufacture, it is fed into an inclined cylinder in the bolting machine, whose divisions, lined with brush work, form five spaces, covered with wire cloth on the outside, usually denominated bolting cloth. This cloth is warped, so that it has from fifty-six to sixty-two threads in the width of one inch. The bolting machine is so constructed, that the first, second, and third qualities of flour, hens' meal, and bran, are produced at one and the same time.

whole may be estimated at somewhat between £45,000 and £50,000.

The advantages arising from these premises, are alike beneficial to the public, and the members of the incorporation; by their means the latter has the advantages of commodious premises for the storage and manufacture of their grain, while the former are ensured into a constant supply of bread, which, before the extension of these mills, was not the case. In severe droughts, the price of bread has been increased from the want of water to grind the wheat. At a particular period in 1800, before the erection of the steam-mill, there was not as much flour in the City as would supply the wants of the inhabitants one day; the Bakers were, therefore, under the necessity of carting their wheat to Alloa and other distant places, to get it ground, at very considerable additional expense.

The buildings are all erected, and the business carried on, from the funds of the incorporation, the members paying a converted multer for what grain they grind. This multer or rate has invariably fluctuated according to circumstances, and the state of the times: in 1780, it was 6½*d.*; and in 1817, it is 13½*d.* per boll, including cartage from the mills to the Baker's premises in the City, the wheat being sent to the mills at the expense of the individual. The profits arising from this extensive milling and storage concern, are regularly carried to the credit of the incorporation. In times of great drought, when the whole mills are not sufficient to accommodate the trade with their usual quantity, the Deacon fixes the grist or rotation conformable to the business of the respective members.

PUBLIC GREEN,

AND THE IMPROVEMENTS OF THE CITY CONNECTED WITH IT.

The public Park, or Green, lying on the north bank of the River, at the south-east side of the Town, contributes much to its general appearance, and is of great benefit to the inhabitants.

Although it is by no means certain at what period the Green became the property of the community, it is more than probable that it was included in the grant which King James II. of Scotland

made to William Turnbull, Lord of Provan and Bishop of Glasgow, on 20th April, 1450, wherein His Majesty declares, that, for the praise of Almighty God, and of the glorious Virgin Mary, and the blessed Kentigern, Confessor, Patron of the Church of Glasgow, wherein we are esteemed a Canon, and of all the Saints, and for the singular zeal and affection which we bear to the Reverend Father in Christ, William, present Bishop of the said Church, and for his faithful services done to us in time past, therefore we have given to the said Bishop and his successors, Bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to be for ever held, possessed, and enjoyed by them, in all time coming, the City of Glasgow, Barony of Glasgow, and Lands commonly called Bishop's Forest; to be held in free and pure regality or royalty, in fee and heritage, for ever, with their pertinents in woods, plains, meadows, marshes, pasturages &c. &c.

The original grant, whether it emanated from King James or any other having power to confer it, was of very small extent when compared with what the Green is at present, being wholly comprehended in what is now known by the name of the Laigh Green, bounded on the west by what was termed the Skinner's Green, now the site of the Gaol and Public Offices; on the north by the Molindinar and Camlachie Burns; on the south by the River Clyde, and on the east by the Lands of Kinclaith, at the West end of the High Green, where the Washing-house is placed. It would appear that this gift, whether royal or clerical, was of very little use for a long period after it became the property of the community, as the principal part of the inhabitants resided at the upper part of the Town, at a great distance from the Green; and when in process of time they came gradually down to reside in the lower parts of the Town, the Laigh Green, or rather the space now known by that name, lay so low as to be affected by every spring tide, so that pools and islands were formed in it, which have only been removed since the year 1635.

From the year 1638 till 1661, during the Provostships of Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, John Anderson of Dowhill, and John Campbell of Blythswood, Esquires, the Laigh Green was greatly improven. In 1664, during the Provostship of John Bell, Esquire, the Magistrates and Council, in consideration of the great increase of inhabitants, and the want of a suitable Park or Green, resolved to purchase such parts of the Lands of Kinclaith and Daffiegreen, now

called the High Green, as should, from time to time, be brought into the market. Accordingly, in the course of thirty years, the Magistrates and Council had purchased from a great number of individuals, the whole of the High Green, bounded on the west by the east end of the Laigh Green, on the north by the Redclaith Gott, or Camlachie burn, on the south partly by the River Clyde and partly by Provosthaugh, and on the east by the boundary of the royalty, as it was anciently, and is now set off by land marks. In the year 1686, immediately before the revolution, and during the Provostship of John Barnes, Esquire, the Magistrates and Council resolved to purchase the run-riggs of Crapnestock, now known by the name of the Calton Green. These purchases, which had been begun by Provost Barnes, were completed by Provost Anderson in 1699. The Lands of Crapnestock were bounded on the west by a road on the east of Merkdaily Lands, now the continuation of St. Mungo's Lane; on the north by the Loan leading to Rutherglen; on the south by the Redclaith Gott or Camlachie burn; and on the east by other Lands of Crapnestock. In a few years after this last purchase was completed, the Magistrates and Council built a stone wall along the north boundary of the Green, commencing at the Skinners' Green, and terminating at the east extremity.

In 1730, the banks of the River at the Green were rugged, and its bed very unequal; during that year, Mr. James Moor, Land-Surveyor, (under the auspices of George Murdoch, Esquire, then Lord Provost,) made a plan of the Green, and that part of the River which adjoins it, by which it appears, that the Green contained only 59 acres, one rood, and seven falls; at that period there was an Island in the River, nearly opposite to where the Washing-House is now placed, containing one acre, and thirty falls. The Merchant's Hall Lane, was then used as a horse-road, to a Ford which came out on the Gorbals side, 146 feet east from the Bridge. In 1731, the Custom-House was in the corner tenement on the west side of the Stockwell-Street, which now fronts Clyde-Street. The principal Salmon Shots near Glasgow, was from a bank where Rutherglen Bridge is erected, and the Island just alluded to. In the year 1732, before Mr. Murdoch went out of Office, he completed the arrangements for the public Washing-House in the Green, to which a Lade or Water-Course, was afterwards taken from the Camlachie

Burn, for driving the Machinery by which water was forced up from the River into the Washing-House.

In the year 1744, during the time that Andrew Cochran Esquire, was Provost, the Magistrates and Council would have sold a part of the laigh Green, but for the general voice of the public being raised against it. At this distance of time the motives for selling a public property, which had been granted to the community by lawful authority are not known. It is very probable that the managers of the corporation funds were necessitated to raise money to pay the debt contracted by them at the rebellion in 1715, or to repay the sums which they had borrowed to make up the heavy contributions which the town was laid under by the Pretender or his agents, during the civil wars.

In 1756, Provost George Murdoch commenced the formation of walks in the Green, which has been continued by several of his successors. The serpentine walks which were formed with shrubbery came to be so much abused by idle and dissolute persons, that it became necessary to root out a considerable part of them.

It does not appear that there was any other addition made to the Green till the year 1773, when the Magistrates and Council purchased upwards of 28 acres from Colin Rae, Esquire, of Little Govan, and several smaller lots of the Lands of Kinclaith from other persons which have since continued to form a part of the Green at the east end: and that the Park might be as extensive and complete as the special localities would possibly permit, the Magistrates and Council in 1792, purchased from the late Patrick Bell, Esquire, of Cowcaddens, the lineal descendent of the respectable Provosts of that name, the Lands of Provost-haugh, &c. or Flesher's-haugh, so called from the pasturages being let out to certain Members of that Incorporation.

In 1793, when the Patrons of Hutcheson's Hospital, and others, obtained an Act of Parliament, for building a Stone Bridge across the Clyde at Hutchesontown, the Magistrates, in consideration of their forming an approach from the Saltmarket Street to the intended Bridge, at a very considerable expense, by the removal of houses, &c. were authorized, as is usual under similar circumstances,

* The Arnswell, or Reservoir, was opened in 1777, during the Provostship of Robert Donald, Esquire.

to sell or feu a stripe of ground for a range of buildings on each side the Street now formed in front of the Public Offices. By the same Act, they were also authorized to sell or feu a stripe of the receding part of the Calton Green, adjoining the road leading to Rutherglen.

Although it is evident that from the Revolution downwards, the Magistrates and Council have uniformly paid the strictest attention to the interests of the community, in acquiring and improving this public lawn, there is still a great deal to be done towards the completion of its improvement. Among others the following may be noticed: *videlicit*, forming a tunnel for conveying the water of the Camlachie Burn westwards from where it enters the Green, to the Episcopal Chapel, and filling up the valley between the Calton and High Greens, so as to form a distinct connection. The Laigh Green still requires to be raised, to protect it completely from the floods, additional trees to be planted, and the general surface ameliorated. Some time ago, a proposal was made to the Magistrates and Council, for forming a ride or carriage way around the whole, or part, of the Green. As this scheme involves certain important considerations, it is still under review.

In 1810, the Gaol and Public Offices were erected on the west side of the continuation of the Saltmarket Street, at the bottom of the Laigh Green, chiefly on the ground which was formerly the Skinners' Green. The ground in front of these buildings, although authorised to be sold, still forms and is intended to remain a part of the Laigh Green. Before the stripe of ground in the Calton Green was brought into the market, the Magistrates, with the concurrence and able assistance of James Ewing, and James Farie, Esquires, and other Trustees on the Muirkirk road, effected a very important improvement in the formation of Great Hamilton Street, by widening the old road leading to Rutherglen. This improvement gave such universal satisfaction, that the Magistrates and Council were requested, by a deputation from the community, to change the name of the road or street which had been called the Pleasants, to Great Hamilton Street, in honour of John Hamilton, Esquire, of North Park, who was at that time chief Magistrate, and under whose auspices the improvement was completed. The opening of this Street is not only of importance as a spacious inlet to the Town, but prepares the way for the transport of coals to the Broomielaw

and Port-Eglinton, from the East coaleries, by the south side of the Town, passing along the intended Street by the side of the Episcopal Chapel, and thereby relieving the narrow pass at the Gallowgate Bridge and other Streets, so much incommoded by coal waggons, for the export trade.

The history of the Green in its progressive stages having been thus shortly noticed, the following will give some idea of its condition in latter times. During the currency of the last eighty-seven years, the Green has been increased nearly one half, and during the last twenty-five years the High Green has been extended nearly one-third. In 1791, there were houses and places of business on what is now the Public Green, and walls, bounding a cart road leading to Provost-haugh. In 1806, the water course connected with the Washing-House, was often so stagnant during the summer months, as to become offensive to the citizens. The banks contiguous to Peat-Bog, were so rugged and wasted down with springs, that they were not only offensive to the eye, but completely useless. The Laigh Green lay so low, and was so irregular in its surface, that a slight swell in the River, or a smart shower, laid it under water, which had to be carried off to the Camlachie burn, by an open drain. The entries to the Laigh Green by the Saltmarket Street, Cow Lane, and the Old Bridge, were so narrow, irregular, and dirty, from their vicinity to the Slaughter-House, that with the exception of the first, they were chiefly used by cattle and flesher's dogs. The Molindinar and Camlachie burns ran through these Streets in an uncovered state, crossing the Skinners' Green and Saw-mill in an oblique direction. The Skinners' Green was insulated by the Burn and Slaughter-House; and the bottom of the Laigh Green was surrounded by offensive pits used by Skinners and Tanners. The Slaughter-House spread over a large and irregular surface, on the bank of the River, and was bounded by crooked lanes on the north and north-east parts, than which there was no other entry to the Green from the west. The dung of the Slaughter-House, and the intestines of slaughtered animals, were collected in heaps, and allowed to remain for months together, till putrefaction took place, to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood. A glue work, and a work in which therm was manufactured from the intestines of animals in a recent state, were erected at the bottom of the Laigh Green; and, to complete the nuisance, the

adjoining houses were occupied for cleaning tripe, and rees were fitted up for the retail of coal and coal culm. The space on the bank of the River, at the east side of the Old Bridge, which had been enclosed for a live cattle market, came now to be used by the Police as a receptacle for filth from the streets.

The improvements on the Green and the adjoining properties, were so far completed in 1814, that the following may be taken as a description of them since that period.

The Green as it now stands, contains upwards of one hundred and eight acres. The circuit of the gravel walks has been completed, and the houses and intermediate walls in the High Green removed; the water course connected with the washing house has been rendered unnecessary by a plentiful supply of water from the water companies; the banks adjoining Peat-Bog have been drained and turfed, so as to render them at once useful and ornamental; the Laigh Green is in progress of improvement; a street, in connection with the gravel walks, has been formed in front of the range of the intended Calton Green Buildings, to be bounded on the side next the Green by a parapet wall and rail; the course of a considerable part of the Molindinar and Camlachie Burns, from their junctions, has been completely altered and arched, and streets formed over it; a breast work at the river, supporting an iron railing, has been built from the Timber to the Old Bridge; the entries to the Laigh Green by the Saltmarket Street and East Clyde Street, are rendered spacious by the removal of houses and nuisances, and the thoroughfare has been greatly increased by the Market Lane; the lime and tan pits, saw-mill, therm work, tripe houses and coal rees, at the Skinners' Green, have been removed, and the Public Offices and Gaol erected on, or near their site; the spacious street, one hundred and twenty feet wide, in front of the Portico of the Public Offices, has been raised, so as to protect it from the highest flood. The side next the Green is to be bounded by a low parapet wall and railing; the Slaughter Houses have been removed from the bank of the River, and East Clyde Street, eighty feet wide, formed on part of their site; these buildings, which, under existing circumstances, could not possibly be removed to a greater distance from the River than where they are now placed, are perhaps the largest in the Island, for the purpose of slaughtering animals; they contain as has been elsewhere mentioned, seventy-

seven separate killing rooms, two live cattle yards, and two alleys, are paved with square stones, and cover 4736 square yards of ground; water pipes are placed along the killing rooms, by means of which they are washed every day, and extensive sewers are formed to carry off every thing that might become offensive into the Molindinar Burn. An Act of Parliament has been obtained, by which the internal regulations are placed under the eye of the Police; in particular, the dung, offals, and blood, must be removed from the killing rooms every day, and from the slaughter-house, at least once in the two days. These important improvements, which have cost little short of fifty thousand pounds, have been executed by estimate, at the sole expense of the Corporation; and were attended with very considerable trouble in the execution, arising alike from the nature of the properties to be acquired, and the work to be executed. By far the greater part of these operations were either agreed on, or executed during the time that James Black, Esquire of Craigmaddie, was Chief Magistrate.

The improvements on the Banks of the Clyde, from Rutherglen Bridge to what was formerly Dumbuck Ford, have been chiefly effected from funds under the controul of the Town Council. These, when taken in one grand view, from the time that Mr. Golborne first commenced his operations on the river in 1770, may serve as a specimen of what can be done by the union of talent, industry, capital, and perseverance. In the stretch alluded to, there is a variety of picturesque and interesting objects, varying in their extent and form, which, for natural beauty, design and execution, may, it is believed, challenge comparison with those on the banks of any river in the Empire. The space between the Old and New Bridges, as a street view, attracts the notice of every stranger. On the east and west, the Bridges, the Green, and the Broomielaw, enrich the scene, while the chaste and elegant designs of Carleton Place buildings, on the one side of the river, confront the magnificent Roman Catholic Chapel, and ornamental buildings, distant six hundred and seventy feet on the other, the Clyde flowing between them within its gently sloping banks, partially ornamented with shrubbery.

In reference to the history of the public improvements of the City, since the Revolution, it is evident that the greatest attention has been uniformly paid towards the acquirement, preservation and

embellishment of the public property; and the zeal and talent* displayed in our own day, by Gentlemen acting without pecuniary consideration, call for the cordial approbation of all those who value the public property, and consider the Green as the pride of the citizens.

STREETS.

Names of some of the principal Streets, Squares, and Wynds, with the dates when they were opened.

	Year.		Year.		Year.
Albion-Street, S. & N.	1808	Drygate-Street*,	1100	Nelson-Street,	1798
Alpine-Street,	1800	Duke-Street,	1794	New-Wynd*,	1690
Back-Wynd*,	1690	Dundas-Street,	1812	Old-Wynd*,	1690
Balmanno-Street,	1792	Dunlop-Street,	1772	Oswald-Street,	1817
Barrack-Street,	1795	Frederick-Street,	1787	Portland-Street,	1802
Bath-Street,	1802	Gallowgate*,	1100	Prince's-Street,	1724
Bell-Street*,	1710	Garthland-Street,	1793	Queen-Street,	1777
Black Friars' Wynd*,	1400	George's Square,	1787	Richmond-Street,	1804
Bridgegate-Street*,	1100	George's Street,	1792	Rottenrow*,	1100
Brown-Street,	1800	Glassford-Street,	1793	Saltmarket*,	1100
Brunswick-Street,	1790	Gordon-Street,	1802	St. Andrew's Square,	1787
Brunswick Place,	1805	Hamilton-St. Great,	1813	St. Andrew's Street,	1771
Buchanan-Street,	1780	Hamilton-Street,	1791	St. Enoch's Square,	1782
Buchanan-Street, N.	1804	Havannah-Street,	1763	St. George's Place,	1810
Buns-Wynd*,	1560	High-Street*,	1100	St. Vincent-St East,	1804
Campbell-Street,	1784	Hutcheson-Street,	1790	St. Vincent-St. West,	1809
Candleriggs-Street,	1720	Ingram-Street,	1781	Stirling-Street,	1797
Canon-Street*,	1560	Jamaica-Street,	1763	Stirling's Place,	1805
Carrick-Street,	1800	John-Street,	1783	Stockwell-Street*,	1345
Castle-Street*,	1100	Kent-Street,	1802	Suffolk-Street,	1802
Charlotte-Street,	1779	King-Street,	1724	Taylor-Street,	1794
Cathcart-Street,	1798	Kirk-Street*,	1100	Trongate-Street,*	1100
Clyde-Street, West,	1773	Limmerfield-Street*,	1100	Virginia-Street,	1756
Clyde-Street, East,	1812	M'Farlane-Street,	1815	Virginia-St. N. End,	1796
Cochran-Street,	1787	Miller-Street,	1773	Weaver-Street,	1792
Dempster-Street,	1792	Montrose-Street,	1787	Wilson-Street,	1790

* The Community and men of taste are greatly indebted to Mr. Robert Austin, for his judicious, unremitting, and disinterested services in the improvement of the Green, during the period of twenty-one years, in which he has been connected with the Town Council.

Although it is clearly ascertained, from a number of documents, that the Streets, distinguished with an asterisk were in possession of the public at the specified dates, it cannot be easily known how long they were opened before the periods alluded to; it is probable, however, that the Streets in the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral, particularly Kirk-Street, Limmerfield-Street, Rottenrow, Drygate, and High-Streets, were partially opened soon after the formation of the Bishopric, in the year 560.

ALTITUDE OF THE SALTMARKET AND HIGH-STREETS ABOVE THE RIVER,

Commencing at the Timber Bridge, at high water of a neap tide.

	Feet.	*Inch.*
At the centre of the Portico of the Public Offices,	13	5½
At a little above Bridgegate-Street,	14	3½
At the first bend of the Saltmarket-Street,	21	7½
At the Centre of the Cross,	29	0½
At Bell-Street,	31	10
At Twenty feet above Black Friars' Wynd,	35	9½
At the Entry to the College Church,	45	0½
At the College Gate,	51	5½
At the Havannah-Street,	63	5½
At One hundred feet above Duke-Street,	69	11½
At Six feet below Burrell's Hall,	80	0
At Forty-five feet above Burrell's Hall,	90	9
From Burrell's Hall, half-way to the top of the Brae,	100	6½
At the Bell of the Brae, or place of public resort in former times,	109	6½
At the Entrance Door to the Choir of the Cathedral,	104	10½

The Gilt Ball under the Cock of the Steeple at the Cross, is on a level with the surface of the water in the Great Canal at Port-Dundas.

In 1783, the Bell of the Brae was lowered four feet, and the whole ascent made easier; before that period, the intersection of the High-Street and Rottenrow was 113 ft. 6½ inches higher than the given point at the Clyde.

STATUTE LABOUR CONVERSION, OR ROAD MONEY.

In 1807, a renewal of an Act of Parliament, for the County of Lanark, was obtained, in which the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow were appointed Trustees of the Statute Labour Conversion within the City, and authorised to Assess the Inhabitants of * Dwell-

* Shops, Warehouses, and other places of business, are not chargeable with Statute Labour Conversion Money.

ing-Houses, whose rents are under Five Pounds, in Two Shillings, yearly; Houses of Five Pounds and under Ten Pounds, Three Shillings, yearly; and Houses of Ten Pounds and upwards, Five Shillings, yearly. The Trustees have modified the Conversion money for Horses, to Fifteen Shillings per annum; and each Ploughgate of Land, consisting of Sixty Acres, to Three Pounds per annum. In 1816, the gross collection, after exempting Parochial Clergymen, Parochial Schoolmasters, &c. and a certain description of Militiamen and Paupers, agreeable to the Statute, amounted to £1,832 16s., which has been laid out in making Streets and Common Sewers, and keeping them in repair. The entire transactions of the trust are kept distinct from the Corporation Funds.

The department of Statute Labour comprehends the manufacturing of the materials, and the paving or causewaying the Streets. The whinstones used in the Streets are of a very durable nature; and the Wester Craigs' Quarry, adjoining the Lady Well, from which they are taken, may be said to be inexhaustible. The centre of the principal Streets are paved with square dressed stones, from six to eight inches in length and depth, and from three and one-half till six inches broad. The sides of these Streets, and the whole of those of inferior note, are paved with ruble or undressed stones: the stones are all laid in a bed of sharp river sand, and beat together with hand stampers.

Although the measurement and valuation of the causeways in the Streets, Squares, Lanes, and Wynds of the City, have not been ascertained, the following measurement and valuation of four of the principal Streets, will give some idea of the extent of the whole.

The main Street, running eastward from the western boundary of the Royalty at Brownfield to the Gallowgate Toll-Bar, taking the average width at 36 feet, exclusive of the side-pavement, contains, in square yards,	35,080
The main Street, running northwards from the River at the Timber Bridge to the Howgate Toll-Bar at the Infirmary, at 36 feet wide, contains.....	18,000
George's Street, in continuation from the Church to the Toll-Bar at Bellgrove Place, at 36 feet wide, contains...	23,680
Buchanan-Street, from Argyle-Street to the Cowcaddens Toll-Bar, at 36 feet wide, contains.....	11,840
Square yards of causeway in four of the principal Streets,	*88,600

* The causeway of these four Streets contain upwards of 14½ Scotch acres of ground.

Which, at the present price, would amount to.....£13,290 0
Common Sewers, within the Royalty, (May, 1817,)
8783 lineal yards, which at the present price of 21s.
per yard, would amount to..... 9,222 3

Total value of Sewers, and the causeway of four Streets,£22,512 3

COMMON SEWERS.

The following is a particular description of the Common Sewers, which were formed within the Royalty previous to May 1817.

Albion-Street, (North).—The Sewer in this Street originates at the Canon-Street Sewer, and terminates at the north side of the Independent Chapel.

Argyle-Street.—A Sewer commences in this Street, about sixty yards east from Robertson-Street, and runs east till it joins the Sewer in Jamaica-Street. Another Sewer commences at Miller-Street, and runs west till it joins the Jamaica-Street Sewer, crossing underneath St. Enoch's Burn.

Bridgegate-Street.—A Sewer thirty yards long is formed on the north side of the Street, terminating in the Stockwell-Street Sewer. A similar Sewer is formed on the south side of the Street, terminating in the Merchants' Hall Lane Sewer.

Brunswick-Street.—A Sewer commences at Wilson-Street, and terminates at Brunswick-Place.

Buchanan-Street.—The Sewer in this Street receives the water from the George's-Street Sewer, and carries it down to Argyle-Street.

Candlerigg-Street.—The Sewer runs along the whole length of this Street.

Canon-Street.—A Sewer originates at the Candlerigg-Street, and terminates at ten yards east from North Albion-Street.

Charlotte-Street.—The wide part of this Street has a small Sewer which terminates in the Camlachie Burn.

Cochran-Street.—The Sewer in this Street commences at the east side of Frederick-Street, and terminates at the entry to the George Inn Stables.

Frederick-Street (South).—The Sewer in this Street communi cates with the Sewer on the south side of George's Square.

Gallowgate-Street.—A Sewer commences at the Cross, and ru down to the Molindinar Burn.

Gallowgate-Street.—A Sewer is formed in this Street, from th Molindinar Burn to the east side of Campbell-Street.

George's Street.—A Sewer commences at the east side of Ba manno-Street, and runs west to St. George's Church.

George's Square, east side.—A Sewer is formed behind the Buil ings, it runs from George's-Street to Cochran-Street Sewer.

George's Square, south side.—The Sewer in this Street originat at the Queen-Street Sewer, and terminates at the east side Frederick-Street.

George's Square, north side.—A Sewer is formed in front of th Buildings, and also between the Buildings and Offices; the latt runs to North Hanover-Street.

Hanover-Street (South).—A branch from the Sewer in Ingram Street runs northward, and terminates about the centre of Manhattu Buildings.

Hanover-Street (North).—A Sewer is formed in this Stree from the upper end of the Buildings, and terminates in the Sewe north side of George's-Street.

High-Street.—A Sewer from the Tontine Court runs down till joins the Gallowgate Sewer on the North side of that street.

Howard-Street.—The Sewer in this Street originates at S Enoch's Burn, and terminates a little to the east side of Maxwel Street.

Ingram-Street.—A branch from the upper Sewer in Queen-Stre runs along Ingram-Street, to the east side of Hutcheson-Street.

Jamaica-Street.—This Sewer originates at the River, at the ea side of the Bridge, and terminates in Argyle-Street.

King-Street.—The Sewer in this Street originates at the Market and terminates at the Market-Lane Sewer.

Market Lane.—This Sewer originates at the Bridgegate-Stree and terminates at the Molindinar Burn.

Merchants' Hall Lane.—A Sewer is formed in this Street from the Bridgegate-Street to the River.

Miller-Street.—A Sewer is formed in this Street from Ingram-Street to Argyle-Street.

Montrose-Street.—The Sewer in this Street commences at the north side of Cochran-Street, runs down to Ingram-Street, and joins the Candlerigg-Street Sewer.

Queen-Street.—A Sewer commences about sixty yards south from Ingram-Street, and joins the Sewer in Argyle-Street. Another Sewer in Queen-Street commences at the north end of the west side of George's Square, and runs down to twenty yards south of the Theatre; it then runs across in an oblique direction, and joins Buchanan-Street Sewer at fifteen yards north from Gordon-Street.

Queen-Street, (North).—A Sewer commences at the north end of this Street, and terminates in the George's Street Sewer.

Robertson-Street.—The south end of this Sewer is connected with the River, and terminates about forty-two yards north from the plane of the buildings of Trafalgar-Place.

Saltmarket-Street.—The Sewer in this Street originates at the north side of the Bridgegate-Street, and terminates in the Molindinar Burn.

St. Enoch's Burn.—The Burn is arched and made into a Sewer, from Gordon-Street northward to fifty yards south from Bath-Street, and from Gordon-Street southward, one hundred and ninety-two yards.

St. George's Place.—A branch from Buchannan-Street Sewer runs along the south side of St. George's Place.

St. Nicholas'-Street.—The Sewer in this Street commences a little to the west of Weaver-Street, and terminates in a Garden, on the east side of Kirk-Street.

St. Vincent-Street.—The Sewer in this Street commences at the east side of St. Vincent-Lane, and terminates in Buchanan-Street Sewer.

St. Vincent-Street (West).—Two branches from Buchanan-Street Sewer are formed in this Street; they terminate nearly at St. Enoch's Burn.

Slaughter-House.—The whole Lanes or Passages leading to the Killing-Rooms, have Sewers formed under them.

Stirling's Road.—A Sewer is formed in the hollow ground, a little to the south of the Road, it runs eastward towards Taylor-Street, one hundred and ninety-two feet.

Stockwell-Street.—The Sewer in this Street connects itself with the River, at the west side of the Bridge.

Town's Hospital Lane.—A Sewer originating at the River, runs along the east boundary of the Hospital.

Trongate.—A Sewer is formed in this Street from Stockwell-Street to Candlerigg-Street.

Wilson-Street.—The Sewer in this Street commences at the Candlerigg-Street Sewer, and terminates at the centre of Brunswick-Street.

York-Street.—The south end of this Sewer is connected with the River, and terminates about forty yards south from Anderston-Walk.

MASONIC LODGES IN GLASGOW, HOLDING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

	No. on roll of Grand Lodge.			*No. on roll of Grand Lodge.*	
1.	7,	Glasgow Kilwinning.	9.	128,	St. Mark.
2.	28,	St. Mungo.	10.	129,	Union and Crown.
3.	64,	Glasgow Partick Kilwinning.	11.	144,	St. David's.
4.	70,	Montrose.	12.	145,	St. Mungo Royal Arch.
5.	76,	Argyle.	13.	169,	Shettleston St. John's.
6.	77,	Royal Arch.	14.	194,	Glasgow Calder Argyle.
7.	87,	Thistle and Rose.	15.	269,	Glasgow St. Patrick's.
8.	111,	Thistle.	16.	286,	Star.

The following Lodges are not connected with the Grand Lodge:

Glasgow Freemen Operative St. John's.
Glasgow Journeymen Operatives.

LICENSES FOR RETAILING ALE AND PORTER, SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, AND WINES.

In an extensive community such as Glasgow, it becomes the imperious duty of the Civil Magistrate to take special care that no improper or immoral person receive a License to keep a Public-house. Various modes have been adopted, from time to time, for granting Licenses. At present, the following plan is acted upon: The Magistrates grant all the Licenses within the Royalty, and the Justices in the Suburbs, in which are included Gorbals, Anderston, Calton, Bridgeton, &c. &c. When a person within the Royalty desires to have a License to sell malt or spirituous liquors, he must produce a certificate from his Minister and Elder, stating, that he is of good moral character, and may be safely licensed to keep a Public-house. This certificate is presented at the Extractor's office, Council Chambers, who writes it in a book preparatory to the applicant's receiving a certificate, under the hands of two Magistrates, to the Collector of Excise, who thereupon grants the licence for one whole year, commencing on the 5th day of July, particularly specifying that the liquors are to be sold in the applicant's house, shop, cellar, yard, garden, or premises, and that no unlawful gaming, or disorder, or drunkenness, be suffered therein.

When the applicant resides without the Royalty, the same procedure takes place in the Justice of Peace Clerk's Office, and two Justices sign the certificate.

An Act of Parliament has been recently passed, by which the amount or price of a license, corresponds to the rent of the house or cellar*, &c. in which the liquors are to be sold, wherein it is stipulated, that whoever shall sell spirits or wine, must, in the first instance, take out an ale and porter license. The following rates are now exigible:—

Ale and Porter License, rent under £15.....	£2	2
Foreign and British Spirits†,.....	5	5
	£7	7

* The applicant must produce a certificate of his house or cellar rent to the Collector of Excise.

† As the rate of License for Aquavitæ, exclusive of Foreign Spirits, has been omitted in the Bill, the separate License, is at present undefined.

Ale and Porter License, rent £15 and under £20.....	3	3	
Foreign and British Spirits,.....	6	6	
			9 9
Ale and Porter License, rent £20 and under £25.....	4	4	
Foreign and British Spirits,.....	8	5	
			12 9
Ale and Porter License, rent £25 and under £30.....	4	4	
Foreign and British Spirits,.....	8	17	
			13 1
Ale and Porter License, rent £30 and under £40.....	4	4	
Foreign and British Spirits,.....	9	9	
			13 13
Ale and Porter License, rent £40 and under £50...	4	4	
Foreign and British Spirits,.....	10	1	
			14
Ale and Porter License, rent £50 and upwards,.....	4	4	
Foreign and British Spirits,.....	10	13	
			14 17

License for retailing Wines, over and above all other Licenses, £2 13*s.* 4*d.*

Exclusive of these sums, one shilling is paid in the Extractor's office, or in the Justice of Peace Clerk's office, as the case may be, for the certificate issued to the Collector of Excise.

From the 5th of July 1815 to the 5th of July 1816, there were 1621 Ale and Porter Licenses issued from the Excise office, for the City and immediate Suburbs; and notwithstanding the vigilance of the Burgh and County Magistrates, upwards of 550 persons have been prosecuted and fined in the above District, in the course of the year, in sums amounting to upwards of £8000, for selling Spirits without a License, and for illicit distillation.

CESS OR LAND TAX.

Payable by Scotland,.....		£47,954	1 2
Of this sum the Royal Burghs pay,.....		7,956	12 8
The proportion paid by the Burgh of Glasgow, is.....	£1528 0 0		
Add charges of collection,.....	74 4 4		
Total Cess or Land tax raised in Glasgow,.....	£1602 4 4		

The Cess is levied on the trade and rental of the City, it is laid on the inhabitants by Commissioners chosen annually by the Magistrates and Council, who usually apportion one-fourth on trade, and three fourths on rental. The rate has been greatly reduced of late years, in consequence of the increase of trade and rental; at present, the rent rate amounts to about one penny and three farthings in the pound. The rental is taken from the books of the Government Assessors.

Rental of Glasgow, in 1815.

viz.

The Rental within the Royalty, exclusive of Calton, Bridgeton, Hutchisontown, Gorbals, Tradestown, Anderston, Grahamston, and that part which lies north of Argyle-Street, to the westward of St. Enoch's Burn, is £240,000

Subdivided nearly as follows; *viz.*

7455	Dwelling-Houses charged under £5 per annum,....	£25,000
3470	Do. at £5, and under £20.....	35,000
1150	Do. at £20, and under £40.....	30,200
668	Do. at £40, and upwards,.....	29,000
	Shops, Warehouses, Bake-Houses, and other places of business, Stables, &c.....	120,800
12,743	Dwelling-Houses.	Total Rental,...£240,000

As there are a number of places of business within the Royalty, for which no tax is paid, an exact enumeration of the whole cannot be given. If the average Rent, however, of places of business over the whole City, be taken at £20, there will be 6040 within the Royalty, making the total of dwelling-houses and places of business to amount to 18,783.

PROPERTY TAX, &c.

Assessed taxes, and taxes paid for property, within the Royalty of Glasgow, in 1815.

Duties on Houses and Windows, ...		£27,000
Property Tax, at the rate of 10 per cent.....		82,000
Amount of House and Window Duty, and Property Tax,.....		£109,000
Of the Property Tax there was raised from		
Business.....£58,000		
From Property..... 24,000		
	£82,000	

The Property Tax in Glasgow, was paid as under, *viz.* by persons whose incomes were £150, about one-tenth; about three-tenths by those whose incomes were between £150 and £1000, and about six-tenths by those whose incomes exceeded £1000 per annum.*

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, &c. REGARDING GLASGOW.

An abridgement of some of the most important Papal Bulls, Charters of the Crown, and Acts of the Scotch, British, and Imperial Parliaments, regarding this City, having been given in the Annals of Glasgow, from page 307 to 367, Vol. II. the following may be considered as an abstract of some of those in which the Citizens are now more immediately concerned.

" Bull of Pope Alexander III. that the people of the diocese of Glasgow shall visit the Cathedral annually.

" Alexander, Bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his beloved children, all the Clergy and people of the Bishopric of Glasgow, health, and the blessing of the Holy See.

* On the 18th of March 1816, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Vansittart) proposed Resolutions in the House of Commons, for continuing the Property Tax for two years, at the rate of 5 per cent., to enable his Majesty's Ministers to wind up the expenses of the late war; when, on a division taking place, there were 201 voted for the continuance of the Tax, and 238 against it; leaving a majority of 37 against the Tax.

"It becomes all the professors of the Christian religion to visit their mother-church, from which they have received their faith, and to honour the sacraments with devout reverence and due veneration, that, by this means, and by the grace of the Highest, they may be more fully able to merit and obtain pardon of their sins. For he who does not love and honour his mother-church, as becometh, offends the eyes of the Divine Majesty, and suffers in his good name and reputation: therefore we exhort, command, and enjoin, one and all of you, that you visit yearly your mother, the Cathedral Church, according to the custom of the Bishopric of St. Andrew's, and other neighbouring Bishoprics; and that you show her a filial respect and reverence, in word and deed, that, by so doing, you may be able to obtain a reward from God Almighty, and that you may find grace with the Highest."

This Bull is without date, but must have been between the years 1159 and 1181, as Alexander III. filled the Papal Chair during that period.

"*Bull of Pope Alexander III. in the year* 1161, *to the Dean and Chapter of Glasgow, in which he confirms their Privileges.*

"Alexander, Bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his beloved children the Dean and Chapter of the Church of Glasgow, health, and the blessing of the Holy See.

"As, in consequence of the apostolic office committed to us, we ought, for the benefit of the universal church, to be employed in preserving their rights and privileges, so we ought not to appear remiss and fearful, lest, by our means, the care and direction of the apostolic see should seem to be wanting to them; or that we ourselves may not be deservedly blamed for being deficient in that care imposed upon us: We have heard that you, by common consent, and by the direction of providence, have ordained that the prebendaries of dead canons shall be given to the poor for one whole year, and that their just and honest debts be paid to their creditors; which appointment of yours, we holding good and valid, confirm by our apostolic authority, and ratify by these presents; strictly commanding, that it may not be lawful for you, or others living in your lands, to impose new or undue actions or customs; but that you have and hold all your lands by the same tenor, in which you

was known to hold them during the reign of King David, of blessed memory. Besides, we ratify, and confirm by our authority, all the ancient customs, which the foresaid King David, or John, formerly Bishop of Glasgow, have introduced into your Church. We, therefore, decree, that it shall not be allowed to any person to infringe, or any how counteract, this our charter of confirmation, or constitution; but, if any person shall presume to attempt this, let him know that he must incur the wrath of Almighty God, and of his blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul."

" Charter by King William, concerning the Weekly Market of Glasgow."

This Charter is without date, but must have been between the years 1165 and 1214, as William's reign was comprehended between these periods.

" William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to the Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, and their attendants, and all his good subjects, both Clergy and Laity, present and to come, greeting. Know all ye, both present and future, that I have granted and by this my Charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, and Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, and all his successors for ever, that they shall hold a Burgh at Glasgow, with a weekly market upon Thursday, fully and freely, with all freedoms, liberties, and customs, which any of my Burghs throughout the whole of my Kingdom enjoy. Wherefore I will and command, that all Burgesses, residing within the foresaid Burgh, shall be held to be in my firm peace, throughout the whole Kingdom, in coming and going; and I strictly command, that no one shall disturb or injustly harass them or their cattle, and that none shall maltreat or injure them, under the pain of my highest displeasure. Witnesses, Lord David, my Brother, &c. At Traquair."

Charter by King William, in the year 1176, *concerning free access to the Markets of Glasgow.*

" William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all his good subjects, both Clergy and Laity, greeting. Know all ye, that I

have given and granted my absolute protection to all those who shall come to the markets of Glasgow, which I have granted to God and St. Kentigern, and the Burgh of Glasgow, in coming there, standing there, and returning thence, provided they behave themselves according to the laws and customs of my Burghs and Kingdom. Witnesses, William Wood, my chaplain, &c.

" *Charter by King William, about the year* 1190, *concerning the Fair of Glasgow.*

" William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provost, and their attendants, and all his good subjects, both Clergy and Laity, greeting. Know all men by these presents, that I have given and granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, to the Church of Glasgow, and Joceline, the bishop of that place, and to all his successors for ever, a fair to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the 8th of the Apostles, Peter and Paul, for the space of eight days complete, with my full protection, and with every freedom, and all other regulations belonging or granted to fairs throughout the whole of my dominions, as fully and as freely, as all fairs are or ought to be held in any of my Burghs. Witnesses, John, bishop of Dunkeld, &c. Edinburgh."

Charter by King James II. in the year 1450, *in which he gives the City and Barony of Glasgow, to the Bishops of Glasgow.*

" James, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all faithful subjects of the land, as well Clergy as laity, greeting. Know ye, that we, for the honour and praise of Almighty God, and of the glorious Virgin Mary, and the blessed Kentigern, confessor, patron of the Church of Glasgow, wherein we are esteemed a canon, and of all the saints, and for the singular favour, zeal, and affection, which we bear to the Reverend Father in Christ, William, present bishop of the said Church, our well-beloved Counsellor, and for his good deeds, and faithful services, done to us for time past, have given and granted, and by this our Charter confirmed, to the said Reverend Father in Christ, William, bishop of Glasgow,

and his successors, bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to be for ever held, possessed and enjoyed, by them, in all time coming, the City of Glasgow, Barony of Glasgow, and lands commonly called Bishopforest, in pure and mere regality, to be holden and held, the said City, Barony, and lands called Bishopforest, by the said William and his successors, bishops of the Church of Glasgow, of us and our successors, in free, pure, and mere regality or royalty, in fee and heritage for ever. In witness whereof, we have ordered our great seal to be appended to this our present Charter, in presence of the Reverend Father in Christ, James, bishop of St. Andrews; William, Lord Chrichton, our chancellor, and beloved cousin; our dear cousin William, Earl of Douglas and Avondale, Lord of Galloway; the venerable father in Christ, Andrew, abbot of Melros, our confessor and treasurer; our beloved cousins, Patrick, Lord Glamis, master of our household; William, Lord Sommerville; Andrew, Lord Gray; Mess. John Arous, archdeacon of Glasgow, and George Schoriswood, rector of Coulter. At Edinburgh, the 20th day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord 1450, and 13th year of our reign."

" *Instrument of John Hamilton, Notary, in the year* 1553, *upon the nomination of the Consuls, or Baillies, of the City of Glasgow, taken by James, Archbishop of Glasgow.*

" In the name of God, amen, Be it known to all men, by this present public instrument, that, upon the third day of October, in the year from the incarnation of our Lord 1553, and second year of the indiction, and the fourth of the pontificate of our most holy Father in Christ and Lord Julius the third, by Divine Providence, Pope, in presence of me, Notary Public, and witnesses subscribing, compeared, personally, the most reverend Father in Christ, James, by divine mercy archbishop of Glasgow, and required me, the said Notary, to commit to writing under form of instrument, for a memorial in time coming, the transaction between him the most reverend and the Provost and Council of his City of Glasgow for the time, concerning the nomination and election of the Baillies, or Consuls, of the said City; *viz.* how an honourable man, Andrew Hamilton of Cochnay, provost, and all the rest of the Council of the said City, this present Tuesday, next and immediately follow-

ing the feast of St. Michael the archangel, on which new Consuls, whom we call Baillies, were in use to be erected and created for the ensuing year, before the new election of the Consuls, came into the inner flower-garden, near his palace in Glasgow, talking and conversing with some of the Canons of the Chapter, and where they likewise had many words with the most reverend concerning the election of the Baillies; moreover, they had in their possession a certain schedule of paper, in which the names of some of the most respectable and substantial men of the said City were inserted, which they reached out, desiring the most reverend that he would admit two of them to be Consuls, or Baillies, for the ensuing year, and in which schedule of paper the following names were contained; David Lindesay in Troingait, David Lyone, John Mure, Mr. John Hall, Andrew Dunlop, James Graham, Archibald Lyone, and John Stewart of Bogton, out of which the said most reverend elected two, *viz.* Mr. Hall and John Mure, whom he named to be created and elected Baillies for the year ensuing, by pointing out the names of these in the schedule to be proclaimed by the said Provost and Council.

" Which nomination being solemnly made by the said most reverend, the Provost and Council foresaid promised faithfully, to the said most reverend, to elect the said Mr. John Hall and John Mure, so named, as Consuls, or Baillies, in their Town-Hall, as use is, by saying these words, *We will satisfy the desire of your Lordship;* and having so said, they repaired to the Town-Hall.

" After they were dismissed, the said most reverend Lord, with the worthy venerable men, after insert, Canons of his Chapter, standing by him all the while, (and whom we required as witnesses,) thus spoke, ' In order to take away all further contention about the nomination and election of Consuls to our City of Glasgow, for the sake of future times, it is perhaps worth our while to strengthen, by an instrument, all the affair lately transacted betwixt us and the Provost and Council of the said City.' Wherefore, the foresaid most reverend Lord, with the Canons of his Chapter, then standing by, asked and required instruments, one or more, under the hand of me Notary Public subscribing; because I saw, knew, and heard all the premises, from beginning to end, so said, done, acted, and truly transacted. These things were so done in the inner

flower-garden of the said most reverend Father, within the st walls surrounding his palace, year, day, month, indiction, and p tificate, above written, in presence of the venerable and wor men, masters John Colhoun, William Baillie, John Spreull, James Coits, Lord of Stobo Provane, Glasgow second, Camb lang and Carstairs, respective, prebends and canons.

Charter by James VI., 21st December 1613, *granting the lands of Deanside, &c.*

This Charter proceeds upon a recital of the expenses the Ma strates of Glasgow were at in supporting the Metropolitan Chu and Bridge of Glasgow, which were two great ornaments to the ki dom; and, therefore, disponing to the Magistrates, Council, Community, in feu, the tenements, as well built as waste, barns, yards, without the Rottenrow Port of the Burgh; eight acres Deanside; three acres in Cribbs; thirty acres in Provenside; three acres lying behind the said barns, on the north side of street of the Town; which lands, originally granted in the y 1565, formerly belonged to the Sub-Deans of Glasgow, now to Crown, in virtue of the Acts annexing church-lands to the Cro to be holden in feu, for payment of thirty-six shillings and eig pence to the Crown, and of the duties to the College and Cra Hospital, used and wont.

Charter by Charles I. in the year 1636, *Disponing the Blackfri Church to the Magistrates and Community.*

This Charter recites a contract, 6th June 1635, between Archbishop, with consent of his Chapter, on the first part, Magistrates on the second, and the College on the third part; wh contract is said to recite, that the Black Friars Kirk was in ruins, that the College had disponed it to the Town, who meant to rep it and who had raised a sum of money to endow a Minister with stipend of 1000 merks. By the contract, warrant is, therefo granted for resigning the said Church in the hands of the Cro for a new erection thereof in favour of the Town, conform whe unto the same was accordingly resigned, and the Charter not o

ratifies the contract, but further dispones to the Town, Provost, Baillies, and Community thereof, the said Black Friars' Church, and constitutes them patrons thereof, to be holden for payment of a penny, and for supporting the Church and Minister.

Charter by King Charles I. in the year 1636, *ratifying former grants, and conveying the Patronage of the Tron Kirk.*

It recites the increase of the King's customs, and the increase of riches and civilization received from the trade of Glasgow, and that it bore a great part of the taxes on Burghs. It farther recites the expenses laid out in rendering the River navigable to ships and boats; in repairing the bridge; providing a stipend for the Minister of the Blackfriars; repairing that Kirk; building a Court-House for administering justice; building and repairing the new Kirk, situate in the Trongate, with a steeple; repairing the bridges, and public roads leading to the Town, particularly the road leading to Ireland, &c. The expense disbursed in building a Correction-House, &c.; and the expenses laid out in repairing the High-Kirk. It ratifies all former grants, particularly a Charter of Alexander, King of Scots, dated 18th June 1133, and 26th of his reign; a Charter by King Robert, the 15th November 1329, and 23d of his reign; a Charter by King Robert II. 28th July 1388, and 18th of his reign; a Charter by Queen Mary, 17th March 1566; a Charter by King James, 8th April 1611; a Charter of James VI. 21st December 1613, and a Charter by Charles I. anent the Blackfriars' Kirk. It particularly confirms the power the Magistrates have used of exacting multures, &c. It also contains the usual power to the Freemen Burgesses, and none others, of exercising merchandise, with a power of holding a Guildry and Dean of Guild Court, as it has been in use to hold, or as any Burgh of the Kingdom holds, &c. Then follows a clause, naming the Provost and Baillies Justices of the Peace of the Burgh and of the Port of Inchgreen, New-Work, and Pot of the Rig. A disposition to the Correction House and privileges thereof, as free as the Town of Edinburgh; to the Leper-House, and St. Ninians, on the south of Clyde, near the Bridge. Then there immediately follows a power of trading with all persons in the River, &c. It also contains a clause, discharging persons not Burgesses, to exercise trades. It

also contains a clause, creating the Magistrates and Town Counci Patrons of the foresaid new Kirk, (Tron Kirk,) to be holden in fre burgage, for payment of twenty merks to the King, with servic of Burgh, and sixteen merks to the Archbishop.

Charter by King Charles II. in the year 1677, *to the Deacon-Con vener of Glasgow, and to his Successors, for the use of the Trades Hospital, viz.*

The lands of Auchingray and Caldercrooks, in the Parish o Monkland, upon the resignation of John Hutchison.

Charter by King William and Queen Mary, in the year 1690, *grant ing the Town Council the power of electing their own Magistrates.*

This Charter proceeds upon a recital of the importance of th City of Glasgow, as well on account of the number of the inhabi tants, as their application to trade, that great sums of money ha been exacted from the City on account of their not possessing th right of electing their own Magistrates; that the City had adhere firmly to the Protestant religion, and had shown much alacrity in th service of the King and Queen; that for these reasons it had seeme good to the King and Queen, to grant to the said City, the righ and power of naming the Provost or Magistrates of Glasgow, the remaining with the Crown, in virtue of the Act abolishing Episco pacy; and that the said City should be in the same situation wit other Royal Burghs, as to the privilege of nominating and electin their Provosts and all other Magistrates. Therefore, the King an Queen, of their own proper accord, and by their Royal power ratify, approve, and confirm, all and whatever charters, privileges donations, and grants, by all their ancestors whatsoever conceived in favour of the community of the said City, Guildry, severa Societies, and Deaconry of the same, as fully and with the same effect, as if they had been particularly engrossed. And further their Majesties, as " coming in place of the Archbishop of Glas gow, for themselves and for all other right competent to them, o new give, grant, and dispone, to the said City of Glasgow, and t

the Town Council thereof, full power, right, and faculty of naming and electing their Provost, Baillies, and Magistrates, in the ordinary manner and time, as freely as any other Burgh in the Kingdom; beginning the first election at the Term of Michaelmas then next, and so yearly thereafter." And further, their Majesties will the said general confirmation to be equally effectual, as if each particular erection, charter, or grant, were therein at length insert; and their Majesties promise to ratify the said charter in the next Session of Parliament.

Charter by King George II. in the year 1738, *granting to the Magistrates and Council, the Mill and Mill Lands, at Partick.*

This contract proceeds upon a recital of the immemorial possession had by the Town of the Miln of Partick, and four acres of milnlands, as kindly tenants of the Archbishop, and that the same had now fallen to the Crown, by the Act abolishing Episcopacy, and that it had been the constant practice to grant feu rights to kindly tenants for payment of their old rents, his Majesty therefore grants the said Miln and Milnlands to the Magistrates, for behoof of the Council and Community of the Town, to be holden in feu for payment of fifty bolls of grinded malt, eight bolls of horse corn, ten merks Scots, and four capons.

ACTS OF THE SCOTCH, BRITISH, AND IMPERIAL PARLIAMENTS.

Act, James VI. 11th Parliament, July 1587, *respecting the upper part of the Town.*

This Act grants Commission in favour of the City of Glasgow, proceeding upon a petition by the inhabitants of Grayfriar's Wynd, reciting the decay of said Wynd, and of the high part of the Town, in consequence of the Reformation, and also from the Magistrates having removed the markets of the City to the Cross, and that it was only in the upper part of the Town, that His Majesty and the Court, in case they came to Glasgow, could be accommodated. The commission is granted by his Majesty, with the advice of the Estates

of Parliament, to Robert Lord Boyd, Walter Prior of Blantyr and to the Provost and Baillies and equal half of the Council Glasgow, " to convene and take order, as they shall think m expedient, for relief of the decay and necessity of that part of Gl gow above the Grayfriar's Wynd thereof, either by appointing the markets of salt, quilk formerly stood at the Over Port, or t bear and malt market upon the Wynd head of the said City, such other part thereabout as they shall think maist meet."

Act of the same Parliament, to the same effect.

This Act commences by reciting that the Salt Market had, the Commissioners before mentioned, been placed at the Wy head, but that sundry inconveniences had arisen therefrom, a that the Commissioners had intended to have placed the Bear a Malt Market there, and to have brought the Salt Market to former station, nearer the bridge, but that they had been prevent by the death of Robert Lord Boyd, one of the Commissione " for remeid whereof, our said sovereign Lord, with consent his foresaid Estates, by their presents, gives and grants full pow and commission to his trusty Councillors, Walter, Prior of Bla tyre; Robert Boyd, of Banheath; David Forsyth, of Dykes; t ordinary Ministers of Glasgow; the Provost and Baillies thereof, the maist part of them, to raise and lift the Bear and Malt Ma kets, and establish the same abun the Wynd head of the said Ci to the effect above written, at any part or place thereof, ma commodious, as they shall think expedient, and to remove the sa Salt Market to the auld station, where it stood for the comm benefit of the haill inhabitants."

Act, Charles II. 3d Session, 2d Parliament, respecting the Surgeo and Barbers.

Act of Ratification in favour of the Incorporation of Surgeo Apothecaries, and Barbers, ratifying a Gift, under the Privy Se 1599, granting power to the Physicians and Professors of Medici in Glasgow for the time, to call before them all persons professi the art of Surgery, and, if found qualified, to license them; a

that it shall be lawful to no person within the bounds specified in the said Gift, to exercise medicine, without one testimonial of a famous University where medicine is taught, or at least of the persons above-mentioned, and their successors; and that no person sell drugs within the City of Glasgow, except they be sighted by the foresaid persons, under the pain of confiscation.

Act in the same Session respecting the Letter of Guildry.

Act of Ratification, reciting the disputes in the Town till the year 1605, when a submission was signed, on which the Letter of Guildry followed, and ratifying and confirming the said Letter.

The foregoing Charters and Acts of Parliament are in manuscript, the following Acts are printed.

Act, William and Mary, 1st Parliament, in the year 1690, *granting the Town Council the power of electing their own Magistrates.*

Our sovereign Lord and Lady, taking into their serious consideration that the City of Glasgow is amongst the most considerable of the Royal Burghs within their ancient Kingdom of Scotland, both for the number of inhabitants, and their singular fitness and application to trade, and the convenient situation of the place upon the River Clyde; and that the common good of the said City hath been greatly wasted and exhausted, by draining vast sums of money from Magistrates who were freely elected and chosen, as is usual in other Royal Burghs; and likewise considering the firm adherence, and constant zeal for the Protestant religion, of the community of the said City, their Majesties did grant a full and ample Charter in favour of the said City of Glasgow and the Common Council thereof, confirming all former charters granted to them by any of their Royal predecessors, in favour of the community of the said City, or Guild Brethren, Tradesmen, or any Society or Deaconry within the same; and also of new granting and disponing to the said City and Common Council thereof, a full and ample power, right, and faculty, of electing their Provost, Baillies, and other Magistrates, at the ordinary time of election, as freely as any other Royal Burgh might do, within their said ancient Kingdom, promis-

ing to confirm the foresaid Charter in the next Parliament. Th
fore, their Majesties, with advice and consent of the Estate
Parliament, do statute, enact, and ordain, that the City of Glas
and Town Council thereof, shall have power and privilege to ch
their own Magistrates, Provost, Baillies, and other Officers, wi
the Burgh, as fully and as freely in all respects, as the City
Edinburgh, or any other Royal Burgh within the Kingdom, en
the same, beginning the first election at Michaelmas next, an
forth yearly in time coming. And farther, their Majesties,
consent foresaid, do ratify, confirm, and approve the fore
Charter, granted by them in favour of the Community and Com
Council of Glasgow, of the date the 4th of January 1690, in
whole heads, articles, and clauses thereof, as fully and amply
the same were word by word here engrossed: Whereanent t
Majesties, with consent foresaid, do hereby dispense for now
ever. It is always hereby expressly provided and declared,
this present Act shall be without prejudice or derogation to t
Majesties of their rights to the Regality of Glasgow, or other rig
except as to the power and freedom of the Burgh of Glasgow
relation to the choosing of their own Magistrates, and the sev
erections of Incorporations and Deaconries in that Burgh.

Act, William and Mary, 4th Session 1st Parliament, imposing pennies on the pint of Beer, &c.

This Act dispones to the Magistrates and Council for their
hoof, an imposition of two pennies Scots, upon the pint of all
and beer to be either brewed or inbrought, and vended, hopp
or sold within the said Town, suburbs, and liberties thereof,
any space their Majesties shall please, not exceeding thirteen ye
for the purpose of paying the Town's debt, excepting ale and b
brewed by heritors in the country, and consumed by them
their families in Town. Also excepting ale and beer brewed
vended in the Gorbals. The Act appoints the Sheriff of the Shi
and the Baillie of the Regality, and the first Commissioners of
Counties of Renfrew and Lanark to inspect the books to be k
for this duty, and to see it be applied to the payment of the Tow
debts.

Act, passed in the year 1714, *being the first year of the Reign of King George I. commonly called the Riot Act.*

" Whereas, of late, many rebellious riots and tumults have been in diverse parts of this kingdom, to the disturbance of the public peace, and endangering of His Majesty's person and government; and the same are yet continued and fomented by persons disaffected to His Majesty, presuming so to do, for that the punishment provided by the laws now in being, are not adequate to such heinous offences: And by such rioters His Majesty and his administration have been most maliciously and falsely traduced, with an intent to raise divisions, and to alienate the affection of the people from His Majesty; therefore, for the preventing and suppressing of such riots and tumults, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the offenders therein, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and of the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, at any time after the last day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, and being required or commanded by any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, or by the Sheriff of the County, or his under Sheriff, or by the Mayor, Bailiff, or Bailiffs, or other head officer, or Justice of the Peace of any City, or Town corporate, where such assembly shall be, by Proclamation, to be made in the King's name, in the form herein after directed, to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, shall, to the number of twelve or more, (notwithstanding such proclamation made,) unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously remain, or continue together, by the space of one hour after such command or request made by proclamation, that then such continuing together, to the number of twelve or more, after such command or request made by proclamation, shall be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as in case of felony, without benefit of clergy.

" And be it farther enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the order and form of the Proclamations that shall be made by the authority of this Act, shall be as hereafter followeth, (that is to

say,) the Justice of the Peace, or other person authorized by Act to make the said Proclamation, shall, among the said ric or as near to them as he can safely come, with a loud voice mand, or cause to be commanded, silence to be made, while clamation is making. And after that, openly and with loud make, or cause to be made, Proclamation, in these words, or in effect;—

" Our Sovereign Lord the King, chargeth and commandetl persons, being assembled, immediately to disperse* themse and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their l business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the year of King George, for preventing tumults and riotous as blies. God save the King."

Excerpts from the Police Bills for the City of Glasgow, passed June 1800, *and* 1*st August* 1807.

Regarding Foot-Pavements.

It is enacted, " That when the floors or stories of front hc or buildings belong to more proprietors than one, the several prietors of the said house or building shall cause the ground b their respective houses or buildings to be paved, and the paven to be kept in repair; the expense being defrayed in proportio the rents of the respective parts of the house or building belon to each of them, as the same shall at the time stand rented in Police rent-roll: and, in case any dispute or difference shall amongst the several proprietors of the said house or building rel to their proportions of the foresaid expense, that then it shall may be lawful for the Dean of Guild Court to determine the s according to the rate of such rents in the said rent-roll, an discern for that expense; which determination shall be final, clusive, and binding on all parties."

* Although it is necessary that the charge for dispersing, be read, and one expire, before the civil Magistrate can legally use force for dispersing a m crowd, where more than twelve persons shall have assembled, while they dc commit any outrage; yet, the moment that any outrage is committed, alth the mob may not amount to twelve persons, the civil Magistrate may lawfull immediate force, to maiming or killing, without reading the Riot Act.

The breadth of the said foot-pavements is not to exceed twelve feet in Streets of sixty feet wide and upwards; ten feet, in Streets from fifty to sixty feet wide; eight feet in Streets from forty to fifty feet wide; and six feet in all Streets below forty feet wide: the pavements in the same Streets are to be of the same breadth; it being in the option of proprietors of gardens or grounds within the City and Liberties thereof, on which there are no buildings erected, either to pave with free stone, or to causeway with whinstones, bounded by sufficient borders, at the discretion of the Dean of Guild Court.

Regarding the Cleaning of Foot Pavements.

It is also enacted, regarding the cleaning of foot-pavements, "That every person who shall possess the shops, or, where there are no shops, those who shall inhabit the first floor of the front of any dwelling-house, or other house or building, adjoining to and fronting the foot-pavements within the City, or, where there are no tenants in the first floor, those who possess the second floor, shall cause the same along the front of their respective shops and property to be swept, scraped, and cleaned, once every lawful day, between the hours of eight and nine in the morning; and the said possessors of shops, &c. shall have relief, against the inhabitants of the upper floors or stories of said front houses, for a proportion of the expense for so doing, corresponding to the valuation of their respective possessions, as rated in the Police rent-roll, which proportion shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Magistrates, whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties, under the penalty of One Shilling for each offence."

Regarding the Cleaning of Closses.

And it is farther enacted, "That the whole closses, lanes, or thoroughfares, within the said City, which are not cleaned and swept by scavengers appointed under authority of the Police Act, shall be kept clean and clear of all dung, filth, or rubbish; and shall be swept and cleaned out by the proprietors thereof, at least twice each week; and in case the owners or proprietors of such closses, or of the houses and buildings therein, shall not so sweep

and keep clean the said closses, they shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Ten Shillings sterling for each offence, to be levied at the discretion of the Magistrates. And it is farther enacted, That where the said closses, lanes, or thoroughfares, or houses and buildings therein, belong to more proprietors than one, the several proprietors shall be obliged to defray the expense of sweeping and cleaning the said closses, in proportion to the value of their respective properties: and, in case any dispute or difference shall occur among such proprietors, relative to their proportion of the said expenses, it shall and may be lawful to any one of the said Magistrates, after hearing the parties concerned, by a decree to be pronounced by him, to determine the amount and proportion to be paid by each proprietor, and to discern for the same in a summary manner; which determination shall be final and binding on the parties. Provided always, that where any one or more such proprietors are by their title deeds or otherwise burthened with the expense of sweeping and cleaning the said closses, he, she, or they, shall still continue to be subject to that burthen.

Regarding the Removal of Dung.

Dung wheeled out from closses and laid on the Streets, must be removed before ten o'clock in the morning, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October; and before twelve o'clock noon, during the months of November, December, January, February, and March.

Regarding Gunpowder.

" It is enacted, that no gunpowder shall be sold within the City by candle light, or before sunrising or after sunset, under a penalty not exceeding One Pound Sterling, to be paid for each offence by the person or persons selling the same, to be levied and applied at the discretion of the Magistrates. It is farther enacted, that no merchant, shopkeeper or other person shall keep at the same time in any house, shop, cellar, or warehouse, or other apartment, within the said City, more than ten pounds weight of gunpowder; and that every person or persons so offending shall, for the first offence, pay any sum not exceeding One Pound sterling; for the

second offence, Three Pounds; and for the third and every subsequent offence, Five Pounds sterling; to be levied at the discretion of the Magistrate, besides forfeiting all the gunpowder which shall be found in his, her, or their houses, shops, cellars, warehouses, or other apartments, exceeding the aforesaid weight. And, it is farther enacted, that the aforesaid quantity of ten pounds weight, allowed to be kept within the houses, shops, cellars, warehouses, and other apartments aforesaid, shall be deposited in a place by itself, separate from all other goods and commodities; and shall be secured by lock and key, under a penalty not exceeding One Pound sterling, to be paid for each offence by the occupier of the said houses, shops, cellars, warehouses, or other apartments, to be levied and applied at the discretion of the Magistrates.

Excerpt from an Act of Parliament passed in 1814, *respecting the regulation of Chimnies, Steam Engines, and other works, within the City and Suburbs of Glasgow.*

" And whereas the number of steam-engines, and other works in which large fires are used, has, of late, greatly increased in said City and Suburbs thereof, and it is expedient that the same should be constructed and regulated in such a manner, as to prevent, as much as may be, the noxious or injurious effects of the said works to the neighbourhood; be it therefore enacted, that the furnace of every steam engine erected, or to be erected, within the City or Royalty thereof, or in the Suburbs thereof, within one mile of the Cross of Glasgow, shall be constructed on the principle of consuming its own smoke; and that the proprietors or occupiers of all such steam engines, or of works of which the machinery is moved by steam, erected, or to be erected, within the limits aforesaid, shall be bound to construct the engine chimnies of the said works, of the following, but not greater heights and dimensions, *videlicit*, the engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity, does not exceed one hundred and ninety-six superficial square inches, shall not be less than fifty-five feet in height. The engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity at the top, exceeds one hundred and ninety-six superficial square inches, and does not exceed three hundred and twenty-four superficial square inches, shall

not be less than sixty-five feet in height. The engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity at the top, exceeds three hundred and twenty-four superficial square inches, and does not exceed five hundred and seventy-six superficial square inches, shall not be less than eighty-five feet in height. The engine chimnies, of which the open space, or inside capacity at the top, exceeds five hundred and seventy-six superficial square inches, shall not be less than ninety feet in height. And that the cones of all glass-works erected, or to be erected within the limits aforesaid, shall not be less than one hundred feet in height from the surface on the outside; and the chimnies of all calcining works erected, or to be erected within the said limits, shall not be less than fifty feet in height, from the outside surface; and that the chimnies of singeing works, sugar works, lime kilns, flint kilns, biscuit or glass kilns, slip pans, brass founderies, and lead smelteries; of the air furnaces of founderies; of black ashe and calcar furnaces, used in soap and soda works; of distilleries, breweries, public washing houses, and dye works, and of all other works, the fires used in which emit or discharge large quantities of smoke or flame, erected or to be erected within the limits aforesaid, shall be constructed by the proprietors or occupiers of the said works, of such heights, dimensions, and form, as shall be ascertained to be necessary, or proper, for the purpose of preventing as much as may be, the said works, being a nuisance to the neighbourhood, by the report of at least five persons of skill in such matters, upon a remit made to them by any competent court within the said limits, upon the application of the Procurator Fiscal, or of any three householders resident in the vicinity of the said works."

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

The slaughter of animals within the Royalty, has been on the increase for a considerable time past. The following numbers are taken from the books of the Inspectors of Hides, and Skins, appointed by Act of Parliament, with the exception of Swine. As

the number of swine, either killed, or brought into the City in a slaughtered state from the neighbouring counties, have greatly increased of late years, it is difficult to ascertain the amount with any degree of accuracy, few of them being skinned, they are, consequently, exempt from the cognisance of the Inspectors.

Slaughter of 1772.

Bullocks and Cows,	5,827
Calves,	11,597
Sheep,	27,955
Lambs,	14,723
Goats,	438
Swine, suppose	1,000
Total Slaughtered in 1772,	61,540

Slaughter of 1793.

Bullocks and Cows,	6,608
Calves,	9,597
Sheep,	27,401
Lambs,	44,107
Swine, suppose	2,000
Goats,	0
Total Slaughtered in 1793,	89,713

Slaughter of 1815.

Bullocks and Cows,	10,859
Calves,	7,128
Sheep,	38,136
Lambs,	39,683
Swine, suppose	4,194
Total Slaughtered in 1815,	100,000

Average Weight and Value of Butcher Meat, &c. in the Glasgow Market, supposing it to have been sold in whole, half, or quarter Carcases, during* 1815.

10,859	Bullocks, averaging 26 stones each, 282,334 stones, at 9*s.* 6*d.* per stone,	£134,108	15	0	
7,128	Calves, at 38*s*.....	13,543	4	0	
38,136	Sheep, 24*s*.....	45,763	4	0	
39,683	Lambs, 8*s*.....	15,873	4	0	
4,194	Swine, 48*s*.....	10,065	12	0	
100,000	Carcases.† Value,	£219,353	17	0	

Tallow, &c. belonging to these Carcases.

10,859	Bullocks, averaging 3 stones each, 32,577 stones, at 11*s.* 6*d.* per stone,	£18,731	15	6	
10,859	Do. Hides, at 20*s*.....	10,859	0	0	
10,859	Do. Heads and Offals, at 7*s*.....	3,800	13	0	
7,128	Calves' Skins, at 4*s.* 2*d*.....	1,485	0	0	
7,128	Do. Heads and Offals, at 2*s*.....	712	16	0	
38,136	Sheep, 3 lb. each, 114,408 lb. at 9*d*... ...	4,290	6	0	
38,136	Sheep Skins, at 2*s.* 6*d*.....	4,767	0	0	
38,136	Do. Heads and Offals, at 9*d*.....	1,430	2	0	
39,683	Lambs' Skins, at 2*s*	3,968	6	0	
39,683	Do. Heads and Offals, at 4*d*.....	661	7	2	
	Value of Tallow, Hides, &c.....				£50,706 5 8
	Total value of Carcases, Tallow, Hides, &c. in 1815,				£270,060 2 8

Supposing the same number of Cattle to have been slaughtered in 1811, during a period of war, as in 1815, in which the peace establishment of 1814, had taken effect, the value would have been as under:

10,859	Bullocks, averaging 26 stones each, 282,334 stones, at 13*s.* per stone,	£183,517	2	0	
7,128	Calves, at 46*s*.....	16,394	8	0	
38,136	Sheep, 30*s*.....	57,204	0	0	
39,683	Lambs, 11*s*.....	21,825	13	0	
4,194	Swine, 60*s*.....	12,582	0	0	
100,000	Carcases. Value	£291,523	3	8	

* The information respecting the weight of the carcases and the price of meat, was received from the Deacon and four of the most experienced Members of the Incorporation of Fleshers.

† In 1815, the Burgh Dues have been paid for 100,000 carcases, with the exception of Swine. Although the Inspectors are authorised, and do inspect the Hides and Skins of all Cattle slaughtered within three miles of the Cross, the lists are not kept with sufficient accuracy to ascertain the amount.

Tallow, &c. belonging to these Carcases.

10,859	Bullocks, averaging 3 stones each, 32,577 stones, at 17*s*.	£27,690	9	0	
10,859	Do. Hides, at 30*s*.	16,288	10	0	
10,859	Do. Heads and Offals, at 7*s*. 6*d*.	4,072	2	6	
7,128	Calves' Skins, at 5*s*. 10*d*.	2,079	0	0	
7,128	Do. Heads and Offals, at 2*s*. 9*d*.	980	2	0	
38,136	Sheep, 3 lb. each, 114,408 lb. at 12½.	5,958	15	0	
38,136	Do. Skins, at 2*s*.	3,813	12	0	
38,136	Do. Heads and Offals, at 1*s*.	1,906	16	0	
39,683	Lambs' Skins, at 1*s*. 9*d*.	3,472	5	3	
39,683	Do. Heads and Offals, at 6*d*.	992	1	6	
	Value of Tallow, Hides, &c.				67,253 13 3
	Total value of Carcases, Tallow, Hides, &c. in 1811,				£358,776 16 3

In 1811, the principal Roasting Pieces of Beef were sold at 14*d*. per lb.
Boiling do. 8*d*., 10*d*., and 12*d*. per lb.
Mutton, from 8*d*, 10*d*, to 12*d*. do.
Veal, from 6*d*, to 14*d*. do.
Fresh Pork, from 6*d* to 8*d*. do.

In 1815, the principal Roasting Pieces of Beef were sold at 11*d*. per lb.
Boiling do. from 6*d*. to 9*d*. per lb.
Mutton, from 6*d*. to 10*d*. do.
Veal, from 5*d*. to 12*d*. do.
Fresh Pork, from 4½*d*. to 6*d*. do.

The price of Lamb is so fluctuating at particular seasons, as to be charged from 2*s*. to 15*s*. per quarter, so that no correct average price can be given of it.

In this Market, Meat is sold by what is usually denominated the Glasgow Tron, consisting of twenty-two and one-half ounces per lb. sixteen lb. to a stone. Steaks, Minced Collops, &c. are commonly sold in the Retail Shops by what is usually termed English weight, consisting of sixteen ounces to the lb.

The smallest Bullocks Slaughtered in the Glasgow Market, are about 14 stones, and the largest about 50; average, 26 stones. The whole are now more than one-third heavier than they were in 1772.

MARKETS.

Exclusive of the Beef and Mutton Markets in St. Andrew's Lane and John-Street, and the Fish-Market in the Candleriggs-Street, which all belong to private individuals, the following are the property of the Public, and are under the immediate controul of the Magistrates.

				sqr. feet.
Beef & Mutton-market	Bell-Street,	erected about*1700	contains stalls 12	1612
Beef-market	King-Street,	erected in 1754,	contains stalls 21	7616
Mutton-market.....	King-Street.	erected in 1754,	contains stalls 26	6048
Fish-market	King-Street.	erected in 1754,	contains stalls 10	1720
Green-market	Off King-St.	erected in 1808,	contains stalls 22	4784
Bazar of General Stores	Candlerigg-St.	erected in 1817,	contains shops 56	21,393
			Total, stalls and shops, 127	43,173

These Markets are all laid with hewn pavement, are well supplied with water, and have ornamental fronts, with the exception of the market in Bell-Street, which is plainly fitted up.

The market for the sale of live cattle, which has been held for a number of years past in the Streets of the under part of the Town, having become offensive to the inhabitants, the Magistrates and Council have nearly completed arrangements for a live cattle market, on a very extensive scale: adjoining the Gallowgate-Street, 9281 square yards of ground are to be enclosed by stone walls and causewayed. About one-third of the space is to be fitted up with pens for sheep, and on part of the remainder a lodging-house with stabling is to be erected for the accommodation of drovers and others resorting to the market.

A regular live cattle market has long been a desideratum in the City. The beneficial consequences which may be reasonably expected from such an establishment will extend beyond the limits of Police, the Fleshers' expenses bringing cattle from distant markets will be greatly reduced, and the show of cattle will, in all probability, be such as to keep the market steady and the prices moderate.

* Although the precise time when this market was erected is by no means certain, it is pretty evident that it was opened about the year 1700; and was for a long time known by the name of "The Mutton-market." The Beef and Green markets, which are now in King-Street, were formerly situated near the bottom of the Candleriggs-Street.

The following will give some idea of the extent and value of the markets in this City.

	Square Yards.
King-Street, Candleriggs-Street, and Bell-Street markets contain	4797
Live Cattle market,	9281
Slaughter-House,	4736
Square yards,	18,814

The ground on which these markets are placed has now become very valuable. That on which the Slaughter-House has been built, cost upwards of Three Guineas per square yard; and at a moderate calculation, the value of the whole, including the sum to be laid out on the live cattle market, may be taken at £40,000.

Proclamations of Marriages, and Registrations of Baptisms, from 1690 *till* 1816. *The numbers for the last twenty years have been taken from the Books of the Session-Clerk, and those of a prior date, from other documents.*

MARRIAG.		BAPTISMS		BAPTISMS.				BAPTISMS.			
Year.	*No.*	*Year.*	*Males & Females.*	*Year.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total*	*Year.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
1690	100	1690	498	1791	800	731	1531	1804	854	738	1592
1700	110	1700	415	1792	857	845	1702	1805	842	750	1592
1710	129	1710	470	1793	805	788	1593	1806	829	775	1604
1720	148	1720	605	1794	802	692	1494	1807	804	755	1559
1730	146	1730	559	1795	695	706	1401	1808	776	680	1456
1740	147	1740	657	1796	755	681	1436	1809	719	682	1401
1750	271	1750	901	1797	677	762	1439	1810	726	697	1423
1760	328	1760	976	1798	720	707	1427	1811	777	652	1429
1770	347	1770	1019	1799	898	739	1577	1812	655	645	1300
1780	367	1780	967	1800	753	701	1454	1813	640	927	1567
1790	480	1790	1449	1801	703	647	1350	1814	653	766	1419
1800	413			1802	825	791	1616	1815	741	973	1714
1815	693			1803	900	853	1753	1816			

Prior to 1790, the Books containing these public Registrations do not seem to have been kept so regular as they have been since that period.

The foregoing list does not include irregular marriages. There are also a number of persons who neglect the registration of their children, either from carelessness, or a desire to avoid the fee. This, however, cannot be done by the members of the Established Church, as before baptism a certificate of registration must be produced.

POPULATION OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

In 1780, the numbers were 42,832.
1785,..... 45,889.
1791,..... 66,578.
1801,..... 83,769.

Census, or an Account of the Number of Inhabitants, taken under authority of an Act of Parliament, in 1811.

North Parish,.....	11,159
North-West,.....	9,940
West,.....	4,190
East,.....	6,159
South,.....	5,758
Gorbals,.....	5,799
South-West,.....	8,193
St. Andrew's,.....	5,250
St. Enoch's,.....	7,715
Govan,.....	8,081
Barony or Landward Parish,.....	38,216
	110,460
Increase since 1811,.....	9,540
Population in 1816,.....	120,000

The increase from 1811 till 1816, has been taken from the following data: In 1816 there were 12,727 families in the twenty-four police wards, who payed rent and taxes; suppose, that each family averaged five souls, the population within the Royalty would have been 63,635, being an increase of 5271 during the period of five

years. If to this number the population of Gorbals, Govan, and Barony parishes be added, conformable to the Census of 1811, the amount would be 115,731, and if the increase on the population of these three parishes, which contains 52,096 souls, during five years, be 4,269, the grand total, in 1816, must have been 120,000.

BILL OF MORTALITY IN GLASGOW, FROM 1694 TILL 1816.

Years.	*Burials.*	*Years.*	*Burials.*
1694,.....	545	1800,.....	2096
1700,.....	361	1806,.....	2280
1710,.....	550	1807,.....	2463
1720,.....	719	1808,.....	3265
1730,.....	656	1809,.....	2368
1740,.....	1004	1810,.....	2367
1750,.....	785	1811,.....	2622
1760,.....	1008	1812,.....	2716
1770,.....	1233	1813,.....	2764
1780,.....	1438	1814,.....	3254
1790,.....	2079	1815,.....	2717

The Registers of the Burying grounds kept prior to the commencement of 1783, were so very obscure and irregular, that little could be collected from them except the name and sometimes the age of the deceased: at that period, the late Gilbert Hamilton, Esquire, remodelled the system, so that, at one view, the date of the funeral, the name, designation, age, in years, months, and weeks, and the disease by which the deceased was carried off, may now be seen.

The Registers of Interments in the burying grounds belonging to the City, are placed under the immediate superintendence of two respectable citizens; one of them having the charge of the High Church, and the other the College, Ramshorn, and North-West burying grounds; one of these officers attends at every funeral, and collects the necessary information, for which and their other official duties they receive a fee proportioned to the wealth or rank of the deceased. From the particular attention which is now paid to the Registers, the lists may be considered as correct in every respect

except with regard to the name of the disease, as it frequently happens that the friends of the deceased are not competent to give the necessary information, the defect is usually supplied by conjecture.

The Registers of Interments at the Episcopal Chapel, Town Hospital, and Suburbs are also placed under proper management.

The Register belonging to the Town Hospital commenced in the year 1735, the Episcopal Chapel in 1751, the Relief Congregation in Anderston in 1770, the Calton in 1787, the Antiburgher Congregation, in Anderston, in 1792, the Bridgeton a few years after that period, and the Gorbals new ground in 1807.

The Burials in 1815, *were as follows, viz.*

In High Church-yard,		668
In Infirmary Burying-ground,		96
In Blackfriars, North-West, and Ramshorn Church-yards,		413
In Episcopal Chapel Burying-ground,		14
In Town's Hospital	do.	63
In Calton	do.	402
In Bridgeton	do.	161
In Gorbals	do.	501
In Anderston, Relief,	do.	242
In do. Antiburghers,	do.	157
Total in 1815,		2717
Do. 1814,		3254
Decrease in 1815,		537

The Burying-grounds in the City and Suburbs, are generally of a dry mould. The prices of lairs are various; those belonging to the City, viz. the south and north grounds at the High Church, the Blackfriars, Ramshorn, and North-West, are sold from four pounds ten shillings to twenty guineas. The latter are twelve feet by nine, bounded by an ashler wall, against which the purchasers can place a railing. The lairs in some of the other burying-grounds, are sold at a rate somewhat lower. The Magistrates and Council, on 18th March 1815, the better to accommodate those persons who have no lairs of their own, but bury their dead in the public burying ground, set aside a number of lairs in the North-West burying-ground, on which they have placed large stones, and for which a charge of

from ten shillings and sixpence to one guinea is made for the funeral of an adult; and where there is no stone provided to cover the grave, the charge is from two to four shillings, including the digging of the grave, and every other expense.

In the year 1812, Doctor Robert Watt, an eminent Physician and Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in this City, with a view to ascertain the diseases by which persons under 10 years of age have been cut off in Glasgow, during the 30 years commencing in 1783, investigated the public records contained in fifteen folio volumes; and having made his arrangements with great care and perseverance, the following may be taken as an abstract of the result.

The greatest number of deaths which has happened by the Small Pox, in any one month during the period comprehended in the following Table was 114, this took place in October 1791. In the month of December following, they amounted to 113; these are the only two instances in thirty years, where the deaths by Small Pox amounted to one hundred in a month, but these are slight visitations, when compared to the ravages which have been committed in an equally short time by measles. In May 1808, the deaths by Measles alone, amounted to 259, in June to 260, and in July to 118. In December 1811, they amounted to 161, and in January immediately following to 118; what an amazing difference, when we compare these numbers with 433, the sum of all the deaths by Measles, for eighteen years preceding 1801. In the five years preceding 1813, fourteen hundred and twenty one have died of Measles in Glasgow: these and other facts exhibited in the following Table, prove to a demonstration, that the deaths by Measles have greatly increased in Glasgow since the Vaccine Institution took full effect.

MORTALITY BILL, &c.

Year.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Chincough.	Stopping.	Water in Head.	Teething	Bowelhives.	Still Born.	Fevers.	Under Two.	Under Five.	Under Ten.
1783	155	66	153	14	6	44	107	42	118	479	174	66
1784	425	1	13	41	15	75	89	76	146	671	161	45
1785	218	0	34	50	9	79	126	82	292	576	126	42
1786	348	2	173	33	13	63	17	87	177	706	179	56
1787	410	23	57	43	14	79	121	107	240	746	205	65
1788	399	1	17	73	17	60	112	109	302	770	221	68
1789	366	23	45	76	30	68	137	115	135	794	188	76
1790	336	33	177	78	38	66	131	103	155	903	247	86
1791	607	4	117	89	35	78	129	112	132	984	320	63
1792	202	58	68	49	18	99	120	107	205	664	184	54
1793	389	5	112	42	43	103	100	94	183	807	239	80
1794	235	7	51	36	29	44	97	83	126	553	144	62
1795	402	46	180	28	27	40	115	72	92	761	225	62
1796	177	92	60	57	46	46	93	90	137	562	181	54
1797	354	5	76	67	31	38	84	77	183	586	241	57
1798	309	3	98	22	28	50	118	109	107	642	181	41
1799	370	43	95	48	52	47	156	166	180	783	244	78
1800	257	21	27	25	32	20	81	119	125	545	148	53
1801	245	8	125	57	27	24	72	83	89	494	211	61
1802	156	168	90	67	25	34	138	123	247	544	326	115
1803	194	45	60	69	22	38	156	123	242	610	243	87
1804	213	27	52	88	46	32	115	135	146	583	192	88
1805	56	99	129	112	43	37	125	104	116	616	188	80
1806	28	56	162	92	47	25	124	114	151	517	188	81
1807	97	16	85	115	54	56	146	118	163	595	211	93
1808	51	787	92	132	46	64	195	168	180	1079	521	175
1809	159	44	259	126	51	35	165	148	147	782	287	118
1810	28	19	147	123	60	59	209	203	97	765	169	93
1811	109	267	62	93	63	41	243	155	175	769	341	164
1812	78	304	103	103	54	45	279	104	105	804	371	103

The Vaccine Institution commenced in Glasgow on the 15th of May 1801. The difference in the amount of the age in some of the columns, is to be accounted for, by the manner in which some of the Registers are kept.

APPENDIX.

Persons executed in Glasgow, from the year 1765 till 1792 inclusive.

	Name.	Age.	Born in	Executed on	At	For the Crime of	Keeper of the Prison.
1	Hugh Bilsland.	23	Glasgow.	10th July 1765,	Howgate head,	Street Robbery.	
2	Agnes Dougal.	31	———	4th November 1767,	Howgate head,	Murder.	
3	Andrew Marshall. ...	—	Glasgow.	25th October 1769,	Howgate head,	Murder and Robbery.	
4	William Mitchell. ...	25	Stranraer.	17th November 1773,	Howgate head.	Highway Robbery.	Mr. John Lawson.
5	Christopher Jordan....	24	Ireland.	17th November 1773,	Howgate head,	Highway Robbery.	Mr. John Lawson.
6	George M'Taggart ...	34	Argyleshir e.	June 21st 1775,	Howgate head.	Theft	Mr. John Lawson.
7	Robert Hislop.....	39	Ayrshire.	6th June 1781,	Howgate head,	Theft and Housebreaking.	Mr. John Lawson.
8	† James Jacks.....	24	Whitehaven.	7th July 1784,	Castle-yard,	Highway Robbery.	Mr. John Lawson.
9	James Brodie.....	24	Glasgow.	3d November 1784,	Castle-yard,	Robbery & Housebreaking.	Mr. John Lawson.
10	William Brodie.	20	Glasgow.	3d November 1784,	Castle-yard,	Robbery & Housebreaking.	Mr. John Lawson.
11	Jean Lindsay.	29	Glasgow.	3d November 1784,	Castle-yard,	Housebreaking and Theft.	Mr. John Lawson.
12	Neil M'Lean.	28	Argyleshire.	1st June 1785,	Castle-yard,	Forgery.	Mr. John Lawson.
13	David Steven.	20	Ayrshire.	8th June 1785,	Castle-yard,	Murder.	Mr. John Lawson,
14	† Thomas Vernon. ...	31	England.	9th November 1785,	Castle-yard,	Robbery.	Mr. John Lawson.
15	James Spence.....	21	Glasgow.	7th June, 1786,	Castle-yard,	Theft and Housebreaking.	Mr. John Lawson.
16	Elizabeth Paul.	58	Greenock.	25th October 1786,	Castle-yard,	Breaking into a bleachfield.	Mr. John Lawson.
17	John M'Aulay.	19	Glasgow.	23d May 1787,	Castle-yard,	Theft and Robbery.	Mr. John Lawson.
18	Thomas Veitch, ...	24	Kelso.	23d May 1787,	Castle-yard,	Theft and Robbery.	Mr. John Lawson.
19	Thomas Gentles.....	33	Slamannan.	23d May 1787,	Castle-yard,	Theft and Robbery.	Mr. John Lawson.
20	Walter M'Intosh. ...	18	Perthshire.	22d October 1788,	The Cross,	Highway Robbery.	Mr. James Brownlie.
21	William Scott.....	20	Hamilton.	3d December 1788,	The Cross,	Housebreaking and Theft.	Mr. James Brownlie.
22	John Brown.	32	Ayrshire.	9th June 1790,	The Cross,	Forgery.	Mr. Alexander M'Kay.
23	James Day.	27	Aberdeen.	20th October 1790,	The Cross,	Murder.	Mr. Alexander M'Kay.
24	James Plunket.	23	Ireland.	11th January 1792,	The Cross,	Street Robbery and Theft.	Mr. Alexander M'Kay.
25	James Dick	32	Edinburgh.	16th May 1792,	The Cross,	Murder.	Mr. Alexander M'Kay.

Persons executed in Glasgow, from the year 1793 *till* 1817 *inclusive.*

	Names.	Age.	Born in	Executed on	At	For the Crime of	Keeper of the Prison.
26	* Mort Collins.	22	Ireland.	7th November 1792,	The Cross,	Murder.	Mr. Alexander M'Kay.
27	Agnes White.	30	Ayrshire.	22d May 1793,	The Cross,	Murder.	Mr. Alexander M'Kay.
28	James M'Kenzie.....	17	Stirlingshire.	22d May 1793,	The Cross,	Robbery and Theft.	Mr. Alexander M'Kay.
29	James M'Kean.	44	Glasgow.	25th January 1797,	The Cross,	Murder.	Mr. Alexander M'Kay.
30	John M'Millan.	62	Fort-William.	16th May 1798,	The Cross,	Murder.	Mr. Robert Hamilton.
31	Peter Gray.....	45	Paisley.	28th May 1800,	The Cross,	Housebreaking.	Mr. Robert Hamilton.
32	William Cunningham	45	Glasgow.	8th June 1803,	The Cross,	Theft.	Mr. Robert Hamilton.
33	D—d S—t.	—	Edinburgh.	5th June 1805,	The Cross,	Forgery.	Mr. James Gardner.
34	H—h A——n.....	—	Glasgow.	5th June 1805.	The Cross,	Forgery.	Mr James Gardner.
35	A—m C–r.....	46	Ireland.	10th June 1807,	The Cross,	Murder.	Mr. James Gardner.
36	J—s G——t.....	47	Glasgow.	20th July 1808,	The Cross,	Murder.	Mr. James Gardner.
37	G ——n M'I——h...	31	Aberdeen.	8th November 1809,	The Cross,	Callender-breaking.	Mr. James Gardner.
38	G——e S——t.....	38	Leith.	8th November 1809,	The Cross,	Callender-breaking.	Mr. James Gardner.
39	J—s F——n.....	19	Stirling.	26th May 1813,	The Cross,	Street Robbery.	Mr. James Gardner.
40	W——m M——e.	31	Ireland.	17th November 1813,	The Cross,	Highway Robbery.	Mr. James Gardner.
41	W——m M—r.....	32	Ayrshire.	17th November 1813,	The Cross,	Highway Robbery.	Mr. James Gardner.
42	*W——m H——s....	27	Ireland.	19th October 1814,	The New Gaol,	Highway Robbery.	Mr. James Gardner.
43	*T——s H——d ...	30	Ireland.	19th October 1814,	The New Gaol,	Highway Robbery.	Mr. James Gardner.
44	*J—n S——y.	30	Ireland.	1st November 1815,	The New Gaol,	Highway Robbery.	Mr. James Gardner.
45	*W——m M'K.....	31	Ireland.	28th May 1817,	The New Gaol,	Forgery.	Mr James Gardner.

Those marked thus * were Catholics, thus † Episcopalians; all the rest were Presbyterians.

James Plunket (No. 24,) and George Davidson, an interesting young man who had committed Forgery, received sentence of death: notwithstanding that the criminal's legs were fastened to an iron goad of three and one-half inches diameter, (as was the custom in the Old Gaol,) Davidson's friends contrived to introduce spring saws, so that, on the 11th of October 1791, the criminals extricated themselves, and in disguise walked out of the prison: Davidson made his escape to America, but Plunket was so infatuated that he was caught stealing, and apprehended on the 25th of November following.

Sentences of the Criminals who were convicted of Murder.

Dougal to be executed and dissected for the murder of her own daughter, a girl of about eight years of age. This atrocious woman had lived a very lewd and wicked life; having had four children in adultery, a person with whom she then cohabited pretended he would marry her, provided Joanna Finlay, her daughter, was taken out of the way; from that moment Dougal determined to murder her child. Having concealed a table knife under her apron, she asked Joanna to take a walk with her by the River side, and when they passed the Anderston boundary she pressed her daughter into the root of a hedge and almost severed her head from her body. —Marshall to be executed and hung in chains for the murder and robbery of Allan Robert. This is the only person on record who was hung in chains in Glasgow; putrefaction had scarcely commenced when the gardeners in the vicinity of the Howgate felt that the prejudices against their vegetables was so strong as to affect their interest, it is scarcely necessary to say that the cause was clandestinely removed.—Steven to be executed and dissected for the murder of Thomas Morton, hosier.—Day to be executed and dissected for the murder of his own natural son.—Dick to be executed and dissected for the murder of his own wife.—Collins to be executed and dissected for the murder of John Panton, keeper of Bridewell.—White to be executed and dissected for the murder of her own child five months old.—M'Kean to be executed and dissected for the murder of James Buchanan, Lanark Carrier.—M'Millan to be executed and dissected for the murder of Alexander Moodie gardener in Glasgow.—C-x to be executed and dissected for the murder of his own son.—G———t to be executed and dissected for the murder of his own wife. *

St. John's Church fronting the Gallowgate-Street.

The foundation-stone of this Church was laid on the 21st April 1817, by Henry Monteith, Esquire, the late Lord Provost, in presence of the Magistrates and Council, the Ministers of the City, the Town Clerks and the other Gentlemen connected with the Corporation, who walked in procession from the Council Chambers to witness the ceremony. The Tower of this Church is to be 138 feet high, and so spacious as to contain a complete ring of bells.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR PROCURING THE BUILDING.

The Hon. James Black, *Lord Provost, Convener.*
Robert Ferrie, Esquire, *Convener of the Trades' House.*
James Cleland, Esquire, *Superintendent of Public Works.*

* The foregoing Tables have been made up from information collected from the Gaol books, and the remarks taken from a very extraordinary collection of the last speeches and dying words of the criminals, in the possession of a curious and intelligent citizen, Mr. John Calder, watch and clock maker, High-Street: Mr. Calder's collection of speeches, Indictments, elegies, &c. extend to somewhere about two hundred and eighty.

Bazar, or Market for General Stores.

The Markets in Montrose-Street, for the sale of Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c. having become too small and quite inadequate for the accommodation of the Public, the Magistrates and Council have acquired the Bowling Green * in Candleriggs-Street, on which they are now fitting up Markets for the sale of provisions generally, from designs by the Superintendent of Public Works. The space, which contains 2377 square yards, is allotted into two divisions; the first is for the Weekly Market, where accommodation is to be provided for the country people under an arcade, or covered way, free of expense; the other division is to be fitted up into Bazar shops fronting alleys, where the purchasers may walk in front under cover from shop to shop, and view the provisions which may be exposed to sale. The alleys and markets are all to be paved and supplied with water, and drains are to be formed for conveying every thing that might become offensive into the Candleriggs-Street common sewer, while the Clerk of the Market will see that order is preserved, and the various compartments kept clean.

Arrangements are nearly completed for a grain sample Market, which will not fail to give satisfaction to those who are interested in a measure which has now become so necessary.

Botanic Garden.

Since the hurried note in page 279 went to press, the Subscribers have erected themselves into a society, under the name and style of "The Glasgow Botanic Garden Institution," and are to be governed by a President, Vice-President, and a Committee of nine members, who are to apply to the Magistrates and Council for a Seal of Cause. The Society has purchased ground for the Garden, containing about 4 acres, which belonged to Mr. Williamson, nurseryman, situated between the Sauchiehall and Partick Roads, near the Reservoir of the Cranstonhill Water-Works. The Stock of the Society which now amounts to about £8000 has been raised from Shares of Ten Guineas. The Subscribers and their families are to have access to the Garden under certain limitations, with the power of introducing strangers; no person, however, who resides within five miles of the City can be admitted without being a Subscriber.

In consideration of the University becoming purchasers of Shares to the extent of Two Thousand Pounds, their Professor of Botany is to have the exclusive privilege of lecturing in the Hall of the Institution to be erected adjoining the Garden;

* There are still three Bowling Greens for the accommodation of the Public, viz. at St. Crispin's Place, Kirk-Street; Sauchiehall Road, and Hutchisontown.

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